PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 28. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886. Price Two Cents

Entertainment Column

Notices of Meetings.

Special Notices.

Professional Cards.

Ecclesiastical.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Local Matters.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.

MUSIC HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION!

GRAND EXCURSION

The Bee Hive.

Lake House,

Workingmen Attention!

CLOSING OUT SALE

SPECIAL SALE

Latest Dispatches

Plainfield Fire Department.

Rates Reduced.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 23, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 3.45, 6.32, 7.08, 7.50, 8.00, 8.26, 9.00, 9.40, 10.20, 10.57, 11.00 a. m.; 12.34 noon, 1.32, 2.20, 3.57, 5.31, 6.30, 6.39, 6.52, 7.05, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 2.27 3.01, 6.37, 10.30, 11.34 a. m.; 1.37, 5.35, 5.51 7.23, 7.39, 9.32 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.45, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 7.30, 8.45, 9.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30 a. m.; 2.45, 5.15, 6.43, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Elizabeth at 6.08, 6.35, 7.00, 7.20, 7.38, 8.15, 9.05, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.05, 3.38, 5.05, 5.50, 6.08, 6.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.15, 11.05 a. m.; 1.05, 5.06, 7.06, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 3.10, 4.35, 9.25 a. m.; 2.05, 3.24, 4.02, 4.50, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 1.00 p. m.

[Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.36 a. m.—For Abington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Abington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

1.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.30 p. m.—For Abington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

8.15 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 10.57, 11.32, 11.36 1.32, 2.51, 6.06 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Philadelphia via[illegible]

Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.10, 5.10†, 10.15, 10.30, 11.24 a. m. 2.15, 5.05*, 6.06*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 6.10,*, 9.35 a. m. 6.32 p. m.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.00 p. m.

Leave Plainfield for Atlantic City at 10.30 a. m.; 1.05, 3.30, 5.05, 6.06, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Market and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.30, 10.00, 10.56, 11.35 a. m.; 2.14, 4.22, 8.24, 9.57 p. m. Sunday at 12.25, 5.15 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * leave from Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt.

J. R. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1886.

Not a Case for the Coroner.

A fire in Portland, Me., the other day, played havoc with a man's furnishing store. The only fellow-lodger of the ill-fated establishment out the cellar saw a foot with stocking and shoe on sticking from under a pile of blackened bricks. The man were much excited, and decided at once to send for the coroner. While one started for him another, bolder than the rest took hold of the foot and pulled it a little. The foot and leg readily came out of the pile of bricks, and the more cautious scattered, shouting: "He's pulled off one of his legs." They were mistaken. The leg was made of paper mache for the purpose of advertising stockings and patent garters.—Chicago Times.

Thrown Aside, One by One.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, relates that when he started on his famous journey through "Dark Continent," he took in his baggage a large collection of books. But as the number of his men was lessened the books had one by one to be left by the wayside until when he had with them 300 miles from the Atlantic, he had left only the Bible, Shakespeare, Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," Norie's Navigation, and the Nautical Almanac. Carlyle followed Shakespeare, abandoned, and afterward Norie, the Almanac, and last, "Sartor Resartus" was thrown down by the Bible as going through to the end.—Chicago Journal.

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Gladstone, as a young man, was not overestimated by Disraeli, who wrote in a letter in February, 1845, and now first published, that Gladstone was "a man of great intellectual force, and that he might come to be somebody, but he did not think so. He also spoke of a ball dinner party at which "young Gladstone" was present, "where he was in excellently soiled swan stuffed with truffles, which, according to Disraeli, was "the best company there."—Exchange.

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The learned gypsy, Franz Sotzka, who lives in Vienna, has just completed a dictionary of the language of the Hungarian gypsies. The Archduke Joseph has undertaken to print the work, and also a volume of Sotzka's own poems under his own seal.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One Way to Keep Them Away.

There is but one way to keep the girls away from the skating rinks. Just start the story that skating makes the feet grow big, and not a solitary female will ever be seen at a rink. —Philadelphia Herald.

MEXICAN ASSUMPTIONS.

The History of the Cutting Case Given to Congress.

WILL UNCLE SAM FIGHT,

Or Will He Submit Weakly to Mexican Insult!

The Freedom of the American Press Subjected to Noxious Censorship By Bigoted, Narrow-Minded and Oppressive Mexican Sentiment—"What Are You Going to Do About It?"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In response to the resolution of the senate asking for information concerning the alleged illegal detention at A. K. Cutting by the Mexican authorities at El Paso del Norte, the president transmitted to the senate the report of the secretary of state, together with a voluminous mass of correspondence relative to the case.

Under date of July 1, United States Consul Brigham, at El Paso del Norte, forwarded to United States Minister Jackson, at Mexico, a full statement of the facts affecting the arrest and imprisonment of Cutting, and announcement of his (Brigham's) failure to procure any reply to his application for a fair trial or its release on bail. Mr. Cutting,

On July 6 the United States minister sought from M. Marescal, the Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, proper relief for Mr. Cutting. The following day M. Marescal replied that he had communicated the purport of Calhuahuito to see that prompt and full justice was administered.

On July 17 Consul Brigham stated that Cutting was still in prison and that nothing had been done for his release. The secretary says that the imprisonment of this American citizen, having already continued over a full month without explanation or prospect of release, his (Secretary Bayard), on July 20, addressed a telegram to Minister Jackson instructing him to demand of the Mexican government the instant release of A. K. Cutting.

This was followed on July 26 by instructions of the secretary to Minister Jackson, recalling all previous correspondence and facts and stating the legal positions assumed by this government as a ground for demanding the release of its citizen.

Minister Jackson on July 22, telegraphed the refusal of the Mexican government to accede to the telegraphic demand of Secretary Bayard for Cutting's release, which has followed by another telegram, giving a statement of the Mexican reasons.

Consul Brigham, on July 26, telegraphed that if the governor of Chihuahua was pushing the trial of Cutting, who ignored the proceedings.

On July 27 the secretary mailed additional instructions to Minister Jackson.

The secretary in this letter refers to the claim of the Mexican minister here, based on the Mexican laws, whereby jurisdiction is assumed by Mexico over criminal offenses against Mexicans in the United States or any foreign country; and his contention that, under this law, Cutting's offense if a libel in Texas was made cognizable and punishable in Mexico. This claim of jurisdiction by Mexico was peremptorily and positively denied by Secretary Bayard, who declared that the United States would not assent to or permit the existence of such extra territorial force to be given to Mexican law. Mr. Romero, he says, finally agreed that what Cutting would be tried in a very short time.

Accused of the friendly and conciliatory spirit influencing the Mexican government, the secretary found the utmost desire to fall in opinion all questions of conflicting interests between the two governments would, without difficulty, be amicably, honorably and satisfactorily adjusted.

In his report the secretary says, touching Mexican laws cited by Mr. Romero: "This conflict of law is due to the misapprehension of the literal difference of corresponding statutes, for it affects the underlying principles of security to personal liberty and freedom of speech or expression, which are among the main objects sought to be secured by our framework of government.

The present case may constitute a precedent fraught with the most serious results. The alleged offense may be, and doubtless, in the present case, is—within the United States—held to be a misdemeanor, not of a grave grade; but, in Mexico, may be associated with penal results of the gravest character. An act may be credited by a Mexican statute an offense of high grade, which by the laws of Texas would not be punishable in any degree. The safety of our citizens, and all others within our jurisdiction, would be greatly impaired, if such a principle as that claimed by admitting the power of a foreign state to define offenses and apply penalties to acts committed within the jurisdiction of the United States. The United States and the states composing this Union contain the only forum for the trial of offenses against their laws, and to concede the jurisdiction of Mexico, which has among the 300 sailed from the Atlantic, he had left only the Bible, Shakespeare, Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," Norie's Navigation, and the Nautical Almanac. Carlyle followed Shakespeare, abandoned, and afterward Norie, the Almanac, and last, "Sartor Resartus" was thrown down by the Bible as going through to the end.—Chicago Journal.

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BUCKEYE BOYS WANT TO FIGHT.

A Company of Volunteers Drilling to Whip Mexico.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Governor Ireland's letter to Secretary Bayard concerning the threats affecting the life of Cutting caused no excitement in this city. On Saturday afternoon last, while a party of young men, employes of the Cleveland Rolling mill, were indulging in a game of baseball in the Eighth ward, a copy of The Press containing the United Press account of the correspondence was read, and an animated discussion of the Mexican question followed, which ended in the young men enrolling themselves as volunteers in the event of war with Mexico. Yesterday the company was augmented by twenty-five additional names, and are assiduously drilling under the captain of one of the late Cleveland and Hendricks campaign clubs. The enlisters are loud in their denunciation of the action of the state department in this matter, and claim that they will support Governor Ireland in any action he may take in behalf of the citizens of Texas.

A HEROIC RESCUE.

John Greenwood Distinguishes Himself in Friday's Storm.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—John Greenwood of Shorehead Bay village, shortly after noon on Friday, Miss Nellie Peters, to whom he is engaged to be married, was rowing a pair-oared skiff and the boat careened and was soon bottom up.

All three were thrown into the bay. Greenwood seized Miss Nellie Peters and swam with her in his left, holding here to the boat to the rudder. Then turning, he got hold of Miss Ida, who was fast becoming exhausted, and swam with her in the boat. The boat little craft was caught in a squall. She had her jib and mainsail set, and for a minute she cut the water like an arrow. Before Greenwood had a chance to get a grip on the tiller

A SECRET CIRCULAR

MASTER WORKMAN MAGUIRE PRESENTS A POLITICAL CREED.

Radical Changes in the Plan of the Government Which Will Not Be Reached This Summer, at Least—Great Faith in Executive Boards.

New York, Aug. 3.—Master Workman Maguire, who proposes to take the 30,000 men of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, into politics this fall, has issued his candidate for mayor of New York, but his political creed has appeared.

There was handed on Sunday to every delegate to the Central Labor union political convention, which is to be held next Thursday evening in Clarendon hall, a four-page pamphlet, folded twice so as to fit in the vest pocket. As the delegates who were at the meeting of the union in Clarendon hall on Sunday received the pamphlets they were requested to store them away before the reporters came and to read them at leisure. Everybody obeyed instructions.

The pamphlet is 10 inches by 8, in very fine print. It bears no signature. As the top of it is described as a plan of government suggested by some of the delegates. Some of the men who pondered over the circular said yesterday that they recognized in the work of Victor Drury, a red dreamy, half fiery Socialist, who is a member of the Home club, and from whom the leader of the club, Master Workman Maguire, draws inspiration.

The circular begins by suggesting that the National Co-operative party be organized at once. Many of the present evils, it says, come from the competitive system in business. Mr. Maguire's plan of government would have no competition. The government must do all the business and the workers must get equal shares.

He would have no president, vice-president or senate, but in their places would have an executive board chosen directly by the people, and subject to removal at any time by the house of representatives. Everybody (presumably every adult man or woman) who is in the country when the election occurs must vote. The ballot is to be secret and direct. The people alone are to have the right to propose laws. No important laws are to be enforced unless the people have endorsed them by a popular vote. Capital punishment is to be abolished.

The government is to assume immediate and complete control of all telegraphs and telephones, and of all railroads, canals and means of transportation. All land grants are to be canceled when the terms of contracts are not complied with, and the lands are to be leased to actual settlers.

There is to be no governor for the state or mayor for the city when this government is established. Executive boards are to take their place. The government alone is to issue money. Inventors are no longer to get or hold patents, but are to have a bonus from the government instead.

It is demanded that rent be fixed by law, at not above the legal rate of interest. When workmen are not employed they must be put to work upon public improvements. There is to be a progressive income tax, and a tax upon all inheritances. Small incomes are not to be taxed at all. Child labor is to be prohibited by law, and the labor of women when morals or public health will be injured. When women do work they are to have the same wages as men for the same work. A working day of eight hours is to obtain only.

Cities are to own all the street railways, ferries and gas works. Persons employed by them are to be paid and recognized as public officials, and not servants. To know how to govern, Mr. Maguire or Mr. Drury wants also a national divorce law, in which divorces depends merely on mutual consent. All treaty laws, conspiracy laws, passport laws, and temperance laws are to be abolished, and election day is to be a holiday.

Mr. Maguire was not at the time of the last railroad troubles in St. Louis. When the city deputy sheriffs fired upon the mob at the East St. Louis railroad yards Maguire was there and got a taste of it himself and encouraged a mob. He was spoken of in the dispatches, however, as "T. B. Brown of the east." All the western newspaper reporters tried to get his photograph, but he eluded them.

Seeing How Deep the Well Was.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.—John Carwell descended a 36-foot well on Paca street this morning to settle a bet as to how deep the water was at the bottom. He was overcome by foul air and fell out of the bucket in which he was being lowered. Henry Martin, a fellow workman, volunteered to go to Carwell's assistance, and he too was rendered unconscious and both men died of suffocation. Their bodies were removed from the well with grappling irons.

Noted Electrician Dead.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 3.—John W. Tringham, who operated the first electric railway in Canada, and a noted electrician, is dead, aged 42.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A fire at the East St. Louis stock yards destroyed fifteen cattle sheds and two hay barns containing 300 tons of hay. Estimated loss, $500,000.

Baltimore sustained a $90,000 loss by fire, in which the Johns Hopkins estate was a loser.

Chicago theatres began yesterday a new plan of advertising in the newspapers exclusively, dispensing with window printing and billboard display.

New York City is the scene of a contest between cigarmakers' unions and Knights of Labor.

The Catholics of Cincinnati have sent a vigorous petition to the pope for the removal of Archbishop Elder from the management of the Purcell affair, in which they accused Elder of lying, trickery and dishonesty.

Dijon, on trial at Chicago as an Anarchist, is said to have recommended that small needle-pointed syringes filled with prussic acid be carried by his clique, to be stuck into capitalists as they were met on the streets.

A pocket blow out of an engine on the New York Central road at Clyde, N. J., and caused the death of John Fyons, an old and well known engineer, and seriously injured Henry Rider, brakeman, and John Downey, fireman.

Abbe Franz Liszt, the musician, was buried to-day at Bayreuth, where he died Saturday night last.

San Francisco is filling up with old veterans of the war to engage in the twentieth encampment of the G. A. R.

The effort to launch the biggest raft of saw logs ever put together was a failure at Halifax, N. S., and the enterprise will entail a very heavy loss.

The evangelical conference of Christian workers is in session at Pittsburg.

A sham battle by the state militia of Indiana was held at Lafayette camp in the presence of 20,000 spectators. John Shroger, a private soldier, was injured so badly that he died and twenty others were overcome by the heat.

The public debt reduction for July was a little over $10,000,000.

The Illinois Prohibitionists are holding a camp meeting at Murdock, that state.

MORE RIOTING AT BELFAST.

Police Shoot and Military Bayonets Disperse the Rioters.

Belfast, Aug. 2.—When the rioting was suppressed it was hoped and by many believed that there would be no further trouble. There was not, however, any relaxation of vigilance on the part of the police, who, at 5 p. m. yesterday, ignored the gathering crowds about the several corners and in open spaces. Toward night the tide of travel set in the direction of York street, and soon that thoroughfare was filled with people. As they did not loiter they could not be arrested for disposing them, and when the strains of music from the bands accompanying a large body of Catholics returning from an excursion were heard in the presence of so unusual a crowd upon that particular street was accounted for. As the excursionists marched between the solid walls of humanity on either side of the street they were greeted with decisive yells and finally with a volley of stones.

The women and children, of whom there were upward of 1,000 in the crowd, were in a fright and pain, many of them being hit, and their cries seemed to stimulate the rioters to renewed violence. Suddenly the crowd, as if by common consent, threw the stones at three or four constables and beat the excursionists indiscriminately, women and children suffering alike with the men. The police charged the rioters, who were the aggressors, and in attacking the procession, but had already sacked several buildings and were engaged in wrecking others, and were driven back by a shower of stones. The mob rapidly increased, and, following up their advantage over the police, charged the latter, driving them back some distance. The military at this juncture appeared on the scene and, taking a stand final into the crowd killing one man and wounding seven. Before the rioters had recovered from this volley the military charged upon them with their bayonets, driving the crowds in short order. The police suffered severely during the fight, several of them being hit by pistol shots fired by the crowd, three or four of them are seriously but none fatally injured.

American Scholars Honored.

Edinburgh, Aug. 3.—President Porter and Professor George P. Fisher, of Yale college, received the degrees of LL.D. and D.C.L. respectively, from the University of Edinburgh. These degrees were voted to them in 1884, but neither was able to come to England last year to receive them. A large number of Americans were present to see the honors conferred during the university commemoration exercises. It was the first time either professor has worn the black gown, which the acceptance of these degrees forces them to wear while on the University grounds. Several other Americans have been voted honorary degrees, but no others will be conferred at this commemoration.

An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3.—Typhoid fever has almost assumed epidemic proportions in South Pittsburg. Of 125 cases in the city seventy-five are in two wards of the south side. Six deaths have occurred within the past twenty-four hours, and eight new cases were reported yesterday. The disease seems to be spreading, and the residents of that section are greatly alarmed. Physicians attribute the epidemic to impure water.

Crazy to Get Relics.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 3.—Relics of the Lockwood tragedy are in great request. Leaf, limb, bark and trunk of the fatal chestnut tree are rapidly disappearing. Cases out from the wood pile, the splintered apron chair of the bough from which the body hung fetch seventy-five cents each, and a four-inch bit of the rope retailed at $1.

Bricklayers and Hodcarriers.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 3.—The lockout and strike of the bricklayers and hodcarriers have begun yesterday. Between 700 and 800 bricklayers and laborers have quit, and if a compromise is not effected within a few days, some 15,000 men in the various building trades will be out of work as a consequence of the present trouble.

The Diamond Field.

At New York—New York, 10; Chicago, 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 6.
At P. ion—Boston, 14; St. Louis, 7.
At Washington—Kansas City, 12; Washington, 10.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 7; Jersey City, 1.

Weather Indications

Washington, Aug. 3.—For Pa: weather, northwesterly winds and stationary temperature are indicated for the Atlantic coast states.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Prices Advance All Along the Line and Hold Firm.

New York, Aug. 3.—Money easy at 2½ per cent. Exchange quiet at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Government 6s, 130¾ bid; 4s, coup., 126¾ bid; 4½s, reg., 117¾.

The stock market opened quiet and firm, and after various under buying of Union Pacific, Northwest, Lackawanna, Pacific Mail, Transcontinental and Colorado Coal, by 12 o'clock prices had advanced 1 to 2 per cent. The list has since continued strong, and prices held at the best figures of the day.

Prices closed as follows:

Adams Express	134½	Del. & Hudson	109¾
U. S. Express	68½	Denver	18
C., C. & I. C.	61	Erie	30¾
New York Central	111¾	Kansas & Texas	30¾
Lake Shore	94¾	Lake Erie & West.	19
Illinois Central	132½	Lake Erie & West. pf	79
Ohio Central		Morris & Essex	
Michigan Central	81	Manhattan	104
Northern Pacific	30¾	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14¾
Do. pref.	70¾	Missouri Pacific	102¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	Ontario & Western	19¾
Central Pacific	40¾	Ohio & Mississippi	24¾
Union Pacific	57¾	Oregon Nav.	85¾
Missouri Pacific	113¾	Rensselaer	
Western Union	84¾	Rich. & Alleghany	32¾
Metropolitan L.	97	St. Paul	69¾
Alton & T. H.	37	Wabash	17¾
Alton & T. H. pf	90	Wabash pf	31¾
Canada Pacific	47	Ore. Ry & Nav.	89
Chicago & Alton	134¾	Union Pacific	57¾
Chic. & Ohio	9	West Shore	103¾

General Markets.

New York, Aug. 3.—FLOUR—Closed steady after a dull market; No. 2 at $2.10@2.25; winter wheat extra, $2.25@2.50; winter wheat extra, $2.60@3.10; city mill extra, $2.85@4.40 for West Indies. Southern steady; common to fair extra, $2.60@3.10; good to choice, $3.15@3.80.

WHEAT—Options were only moderately active while prices were irregular. The market closed firm and about higher. Spot lots closed heavy and about ½c lower. No. 2 red, 77½c; No. 3 red, 76c; No. 1 red do. at 80½c; No. 2 red winter at 80½c; No. 3 do. at 77½c; No. 1 white at 80½c; No. 2 white at 80½c; and No. 3 Chicago at 80½c; No. 2 red winter, August, 80½c; steamer No. 2 red, 77½c.

CORN—Options were dull and irregular, closing steady at a fractional advance. Spot lots closed weak and about ½c lower for most grades. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 55c, and unground mixed at 56½c. No. 2 mixed, September, 54½@55c; do. October, 53½@54c.

OATS—Options were moderately active, but weak, and closed ¾c to 1c lower. Spot lots closed firm and a fraction higher. Spot sales, of No. 1 white state at 34c, and No. 2 do. at 33c; No. 2 mixed, September, 30½@30¾c.

RYE—Dull; western, 54@55c; state, 60@62c.

BARLEY—Dull.

PORK—Quiet; new mess, $10.87½@11.37½.

LARD—Closed firm; $5.85 cash, $5.90@5.92 August, $5.90@5.92 September.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; state, 9@20c; west, 9@20c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; state, 7@9½c; western, 7@9½c.

EGGS—Steady; state, 14@15c; western, 13@14c.

SUGAR—Raw; fair refining and centrifugals due to-day, 4 13-16c; refined; C, 4 11-16c; extra C, 4 13-16c; white, 5c; yellow, 4 13-16c; off A, 5 1-16c; mould A, 5 5-16c; standard A, 5 3-16c; confectioners' A, 5 3-16c; cut loaf, 5 5-16c; crushed, 5 5-16c; powdered, 5 1-16c; granulated, 5c; cubes, 5c.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, 30@40c.

RICE—Firm; fair to good, 4½@5c; prime, 5½@5¾c; extra, 6@6¼c; Carolina head, 6½@7c.

TALLOW—Steady; city, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c.

COFFEE—Options were dull and steady, closing 5 points higher. Sales, 3,000 bags, including August, 12.50c; September, 12.40c; October, 12.30c; November, 12.20c; December, 12.15c; January, 12.10c; February, 12.05c; March, 12.05c; April, 12.05c; May, 12.05c. Spot Rio dull and steady; fair cargoes, 13½c; No. 7, 12½c.

CHICAGO—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,000; market steady; good to choice, $3.75@4.25; common to fair, $2.50@3.50; stockers, $2.25@2.75; cows, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $1.75@2.50; Texans, $2.25@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 6,000; market steady; rough and common, $3.75@3.90; packing and shipping, $3.90@4.05; light, $3.90@4.05; skips, $3.00@3.75. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,000; market steady; fair to choice, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.00@5.00.

A St. Louis Drummer Learns of the Rival City.

A Chicago drummer leaned his chin on the edge of the seat in front of him and tickled a sandy-haired passenger's ear with the remark:

"You've been in Chicago, of course?"

"Where?"

"Chicago."

An uncertain look came into the sandy-haired man's eyes.

"Let me see," he mused retrospectively—"years to me I must have passed through there. I've traveled a good deal. I know I've been all the names before. What line of road is it on?"

"Line of road! Why, it's the biggest railroad center on earth."

"Is Chicago a place where the trains stop for dinner?"

"Naw," said the disgusted drummer; "Chicago is a place where the passengers stop for dinner."

"Of course, that's what I meant," explained the red-haired man gently. "Fact is," he went on, with confidential frankness, "I've traveled so much and been in so many different places in my life that I don't pretend to remember nowers a quarter of 'em. What's the name of the hotel in Chicago?"

"There ain't any," said the drummer gloomily.

Then he walked forward to the filter, filled his mouth full of water and gargled his throat.

"Who is that evil eyed, pink haired, lumpy legged, prairie eared microbe at the other side of the car?" he asked of the conductor, who was passing through the train.

"Do you mean the gentleman looking out of the window?"

"Yes."

"He's a merchant traveler from St. Louis."—Detroit Post.

Senator Kenna's Queens.

The little sketch going the rounds to the effect that Senator Kenna, with two pairs of queens in his hand, gave the pot to Senator Dolph, who held three aces, on the principle that three of a kind beat two pairs, has provoked the soul of the senator from West Virginia to its profoundest depths. Yesterday, during the executive session, a brother senator approached him cautiously and by easy stages on the subject.

"How is the Kenna?" he said.

"How is what?" inquired Mr. Kenna in reply.

"Why, this little story about Dolph's three aces beating your two pairs of queens."

"Not a word of truth, sir, in it," said the senator, with a snap in his eyes. "I never played poker with Senator Dolph in my life. I never played poker with anybody. I don't know one card from another. I don't know how to play cards of any kind. But, sir," and his face grew determined and stern, "if Senator Dolph or any other man with three one spots in his hand thinks he can beat me when I've got four queens, I'll be dogoned if I wouldn't like to see him try it once."—Washington Critic.

An Experienced Editor.

"Ah," said the summer tourist, leaning over the fence and addressing the farmer, "may I make bold to inquire what that great quantity of green vegetation growing over there is?"

"Certainly, mister; that's corn."

"Ah, thanks. And those large animals over beyond the fence, they are, er——"

"Cows, my friend; every one of 'em cows. Say, you don't seem to be very well posted on these 'ere things."

"Perhaps not. The fact is, my business has kept me so closely confined that this is the first chance I've had to get out in the country."

"Running a bank or something like that?"

"No, sir; I am editor of an agricultural paper. I have held that position for thirty years."—Estelline (D. T.) Bell.

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20 pieces India Linen, extra fine, 8c worth 10c.
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Large assortment in remnants to 10 yd. Figured Satteens in great variety 12 1-2 to 25c.
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200 Doz. Napkins to each.
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A few pieces of Gents' fine 4ply cuff Linen Chainette at the worth $1.00.

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ROSLING (Hidden Wine)	50c	$5.00
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A TRANSLATING MACHINE.

In Hours' Day "Boy Schweser It Vas One Mirvagle."

It was some years ago, when typewriters were just being introduced, and one of them had been placed on trial in the office of a leading life insurance company in this city. It was no mystery. Having reached the office at an early hour, anxious to finish some work which had annoyed me for some time, fairly to myself, I was left alone, and evidently interested by the janitor, who informed me that there were parties desirous of taking a look at the office.

Sure enough, and there they came, four in number—two ladies and two gentlemen—sailing down the office toward my desk.

Who were they? Well, the names of the most weighty men in this city. Moses, Levi, Abraham or Isaac. They must have been in the clothing business, and their appearance reminded one forcibly that it must have been a second hand clothing business at that. The ladies—ah, the ladies! they were adorned with diamonds, rings and gold chains; wore dresses of expensive material, poorly made and ill-fitting.

The spokesman—a little bit of a man, all nose—in a voice which was as shrill as it was thin, addressed me: "I was told several days ago, that my brother-in-law from New York was in the city with his wife and daughter. I did not see him, but it is what so good as does wat is in New York, and I want you to have de kindness to show dem about."

There was nothing to be done but to show them about. At first, rather annoyed. I may have imagined my manner, but soon warmed to my task, followed from desk to desk and room to room by the quartet, marveling, as cheerfully as the circumstances would permit, the wonders accomplished by the typewriter. Very soon my visitors began chatting among themselves (they probably had run dry their stock of inquiries), and how, to my great amusement, I overheard in German, the remarks staged by an account which had its origin in Paris.

Finally we reached the room in which was placed the typewriter, and then it was that I casually observed: "Have you ever seen a translating machine?" The answer being quite unanimous in the negative, I explained that if only some one present were conversant with a foreign tongue, a sentence might be dictated in English, and translated by the machine in to any desired language. Encouraged by a firm avowal "at there was no thing in the way of testing the instrument, inasmuch as all of them understood German, matters began to shape themselves as I had foreseen. Having spent half of my life in Germany, fully conversant with the language, I had no odds to ask. Each visitor then began in the most polite manner imaginable the way to urge upon the other the naming of the sentence to be translated. After a lively debate it was decided that the spokesman—my little friend with the preponderance of nose—should propound something nice. He cleared his throat, placed the back of his right-hand in close finger on such a portion of the left side of his nose as it was able to cover, wrinkled his noble brow, looked wise and said: "Make him say does in Tuesdays: Does is my brother-in-law vas New York; he like dem office very much, and his wife und daughter also find it so."

The translating of this sentence into German, while the group of strangers, following my every movement in breathless suspense, jumping at every ring of the bell, was accomplished in less time than it takes to tell it.

Before submitting the document I explained that I was not in the habit of running the typewriter, and probably the machine for any imitation, if were such, would attach to me rather than to the instrument; that my visitors would be able to tell me whether or not the machine was capable of performing what was claimed for it. A chorus of voices shouted, "Let us see; we will tell you." Fearing that in facing my guests I might be unable to control my features, and so betray the joke, I handed the sheet over my shoulder without turning.

Verifying the "Orinoleos Production."

I could fairly feel the quiver of quickening genius as my New York friend in a low, solemn and awe-stricken voice read what to all appeared a most wonderful transformation of the English sentence.

"Dis is mein Schwager aus New York; has gestreckt the Company mit gut, und seine Frau und Tochter Dinder es auch schoen."

For a few seconds you might have heard a pin drop, but shortly a reaction set in, and exclamations of admiration and delight burst forth in two languages: Himmel, gracious, ingenieur, oh my, no no, grand, Donnerwetter, schlendid, wunderbar, etc. The spirits of my friend rapidly ground to a halve away the "most brindess production," with many a bow, thanking me again and again, my friends made ready for their departure. Arrived at the door, my New York friend turned and said, "Abrobo, wat does dis instrument cost?" I answered, "It costs about $125." He declared he would have one right off, at "any price," then, on reflection, he added, "Maybe I got some gum-mischens off." The ladies took me a first class, and the latter, in a confidential tone, whispered hoarsely that he would buy a translator as soon as he could afford it, but "dot machine vas pretty gude schoost now." With another bow all of the family bade me, "Good-by; I always will remember you mit great pleasurabelness," and coming close to my ear in a tenor in his voice, added to all around the opinion, "I dell you vat, if dos ding hafe its existence in de days of Moses, by Himmel dey schweer it vas one mirvagle!"—Harper's Monthly.

Safe from the Flames.

Traveling Clergyman (to hotel porter)—What is in those bottles, porter?

Porter—Dem is hair grenades, sah. Dey is a preventive ag'in fire.

Clergyman—And what is that book on the table?

Porter—De Bible, sah—another precaution ag'in fire.

Clergyman—Call me at 7 o'clock, sharp.—Chicago Tribune.

Lazarus Died Undestarred.

The conversation had turned in a newspaper office on the resurrection of Lazarus.

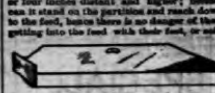
"We should not see any repetition of this miracle to-day," remarked some one.

"No, indeed," replied Dr. X., who was present. "Medical science has made too much progress for that."—The Judge.

Feeding Trough for Poultry.

Philip C. H. Wesson says of the chicken feeding trough here shown:

I find it much better than anything I have ever tried. It is neat and vermin proof, and about long enough for any one to use. Inches wide, with ends six inches high, the boards on each side three inches, and the partition board about ten inches in height. This makes a couple troughs. The side feed space just wide enough so that a chicken cannot stand on either side, the partition being only three or four inches high, and high enough so that when it stand on the partition and reach down to the feed, hence there is no danger of their getting into the feed with their feet, or soil



FEEDING TROUGH FOR POULTRY.

ing it in any way. I prefer it to the slatted style of feed box. My objection to that is, it injures the feathers of the neck and is not easily cleaned. The hand hole in the partition gives it convenient to handle in moving it about.

Try It There is Anything in It.

I planted a peach orchard, writes M. Stroy, of the Society of Hoe culture, and the trees grew well and strongly. My land was next commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (polyvy), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by rats. Having quite a number of tomatoes, I discovered to me that by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the trees, the rats would not touch them. The leaves seemed to me that by placing some of the rays of the sun, which are very powerful. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from fruity worms. In two days time the crop here and there where a curcul had presented the tomato from exorcising its insidious ways. I carefully smoothed the placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vines, with the result of banishing the last vestiges and making the trees to grow with renewed vigor. Wishing to verify still further my experiment, I steeped a water some leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, and they were not touched. I explained that also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used it much earlier in my rat patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known the valuable and useful proper y of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident.

A Useful Pole Ladder.

An easily portable ladder is convenient to have at the house, in the orchard, and at the

POLE LADDER.

barn. That at the house should never be taken away under any circumstances, for it may be useful in case of fire, and it makes a very ready ladder to get from a window, or on to the roof. For work in the orchard, in stacking or loading hay, it is also useful.

This particular ladder is made with attachments for the steps, which slide, and spreading legs to prevent it from sinking into the ground. The steps are strong pins put into augur holes and safely wedged. Such a ladder may be made by any one handy with tools; it is light, and when not in use, can be used in many places where it would be difficult to accommodate an ordinary ladder.

Transplanting in Dry Weather.

Transplanting may be accomplished with excellent success, even in very dry weather; if it is properly done. Make a hole with the dibber or trowel, and fill it with water. A few minutes after ward set the plant, placing the roots deep; pack the earth tightly about the roots, and cover the rest of the surface with mellow earth. Plants of cabbage, egg plant, tobacco and pepper set in this way have scarcely withered, though no rain has fallen since, nor for many days before the setting.

Cotton Basket.

A newly invented basket for picking cotton in the fields. It is of duck or canvas, and is suspended vertically to a bag with an iron frame about it.

COTTON BASKET.

It folds flat when not in use, as seen in the basket to the right of the picture. This is claimed to be a great improvement on any basket made of splits or wood. It is lighter and stronger, and will last for many years. They cost but small for grain or anything else

$2,000 a Year at Farming.

A. M. Williams writes in The Orange County Farmer: To get a good idea of improved methods of culture it is necessary to visit those farms where the best results can be seen. We learn much that is valuable from agricultural papers, but we need to see the practical working of the by our own observations in the field. Long Island is not generally considered as a model farming country, and yet I have nowhere seen better crops or more systematic farming. I have just been to visit one of these island farms that will compare favorably with the best in the State of New York in the quality and amount of its production, and in every thing that constitutes high farming. This is the Albertson farm, a few miles north of Mineola. The farm consists of 140 acres, a part being woodland and the remainder under the ry highest state of cultivation. This will be evident from the receipts from products, which will exceed four over $2,000, and in all probability will this year exceed $10,000. There are four of us in this place, twenty-four cows, eight horses and a yoke of oxen. The butter is made, but the milk shipped to the city. I inquired if they bought hay to winter so large a stock, and was told that they sell hay; this is one main pro inst for sale. They also keep thirty she p and a large number of hogs. The farm is worked largely on sealings, which they fatch a great length. They keep 100 swarms of bees. They have fourteen acres of potatoes, which look the best of any I have seen this season. They have fifteen acres of tomatoes, which they cure and cultivate very largely, and also garden seeds. They have nice apple and pear orchards, and among all this miscellaneous business no item appears to be neglected. There was one piece of oats and peas on the ground raised for selling that looked good more, I think, than a ton to the acre. Another piece of oats and peas on the farm is not quite so good, and yet they had good more about $2,000 per year. Some of the land is situated the very best of manure. There seems to be no hurry or worry, but everything moves with regularity and order.

Here is a good example to farmers with T. E. Berry's grapery, where only a few of three hundred bring in income. Now when we look at them there is scarce one of them would take quite a good dozen of bunches, 300 clusters, the growing and selling of several acres of garden seeds, the market gardening or the dairy, and yet all this business is attended to by only two men. There is a great waste of time, labor and money in any department; they have the agricultural papers and some familiar with the latest improvements. They have the right garden of cause that would vie with professionals.

To Flavor Mutton.

The superior flavor of Welsh, Highland or Southdown mutton is, no doubt, owing in the second case to the plant of wild thyme on the pasturage of these hills, and on which the sheep feed. Many hills in Wales are thickly covered with wild thyme, so many that the grass is small and strongly flavored, and commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (polyvy), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by rats. Having quite a number of tomatoes, I discovered to me that by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the trees, the rats would not touch them. The leaves seemed to me that by placing some of the rays of the sun, which are very powerful. My surprise was great upon the following day to find the trees entirely free from fruity worms. In two days time the crop here and there where a curcul had presented the tomato from exorcising its insidious ways. I carefully smoothed the placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vines, with the result of banishing the last vestiges and making the trees to grow with renewed vigor. Wishing to verify still further my experiment, I steeped a water some leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, and they were not touched. I explained that also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used it much earlier in my rat patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known the valuable and useful proper y of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident.

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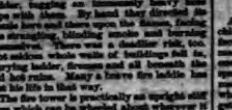
A Fire Tower.

Within the past two years there has come into use in our largest cities the fire-tower, a most ingenious invention for the more prompt arrival of the engines at fires of large, and yet they have proved most economical. The one in Boston, which cost about $2,500 per year, is a model of its class. It stands the very heart of the city. There is no hurry or worry, but everything moves with regularity and order.



FIRE TOWER POLISHED UP.

Its height is in four pieces which are fitted upon the ground and which slide one within the other, like a telescope. One joint screws tight into another. You observe the hose pipe leading to the ground, and also the hose pipe over the top of the tower. Into the three or four nozzles, rubber pipe from a steam engine fits exactly. The five engines, or vessels, as they call it in Boston, have their vigorous drivers and the hose pipe with the nozzles. Those it seconds the iron tower and streams out the water upon the flames in the way shown in the second picture.

HOSE TOWER IN ACTION.

This simple yet wonderful piece of machinery reminds one of the great towers upon which the Romans built the Roman wall to build, with which to do battle against the Gauls. But that was the triumph of bloodshed, this is the triumph of peace. It is a Christian invention.

In setting it up the foreman unlinches the joints by hand, and it then into one another. Then a steam pipe to the side, and the engine turning a crank which operates at the side of the tower. The steam pipe also begins to the slowly towards the upright position. It is raised by means of wheels, cogs and springs.

Once upright its motion can be changed by turning the small wheels that are seen about its base. It can be lowered or raised and directed to the right or left or across the street at pleasure. The men at the hydrants stand along the side is what brass the tower is pointed.

The three mouthpieces for pipe, that you observe at the end of the hose lying upon the ground beneath the wheels in the second picture, are for the streams of water at once from three different engines. There are entrances for four simultaneous currents into the pipe, with an engine to each. Usually two of these pump into the tower at once.

A tower 50 feet high, composed of 254 inch pipe, throws water with a pressure of 90 pounds to the square inch. Fifty feet is about as high as the hose can be conveniently. At first when it was used the hose became too heavy under the tremendous pressure of water, and showed an inclination to burn a hole through the cabbage. To remedy this, Capt. Callaghan, of the New York city fire department, devised a brace for it which effectually prevents it from becoming loggerheaded.

So far as we can discover, we have the honor here of giving a pictorial representation of the fire fighting invention to the public for the first time in the line of improvements and enlightened progress it is one of the most interesting of recent inventions.

Ice Cream Poisoning.

Professor Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, has recently investigated the poisoning of a number of persons by ice cream, at Newton, Mich., and is reported to have found tyrotoxicon present in the ice cream which caused the sickness. This had been previously discovered by Professor Vaughan in pieces of cheese which had caused sickness, and which had been submitted to him for investigation. Whether this poison is due to a germ or is a chemical product does not yet seem established; but it is the first other proof of the possibilities of milk, when infected or decomposed, acting as a poison to human beings, and it is probable that diarrhoeal disease, so common among the infantile population in the summer months, may be caused, or at least, aggravated, by milk which contains the tyrotoxicon.

Is the Sun Cooling?

Most physicists believe a time will come when the sun will radiate much less heat than it does now, and that much of the life period on our globe began at this time. But there are many good reasons for believing that it is, if true, will also come when the earth will be so far away from the sun that only bits of the highest and most developed organisms can exist on the earth. And this will be followed by a period in which life of all kinds will disappear. Then that period arrived, be it four or twenty millions of years hence, the world developed and evolved on, the earth will probably have fulfilled the mission for which it was called into being.—Globe-Democrat.

Sleep With a Level Head.

It is often a question among people who are unacquainted with the anatomy and physiology of man, whether lying with his head higher or even with the body is most comfortable. Those who assert their opinion on the point argue in favor of that which they prefer. Now, although many delight in indulging up their heads at night, and sleep soundly without injury, it is nevertheless a dangerous habit. The vessels through which blood passes from the heart to the brain are always found in the cavities where the head is supported higher than the body; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be pretty near on a level with the body; and persons ought to accustom themselves to keep in this good rule to avoid danger.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Down Draughts in Chimneys.

An English firm has introduced a new chimney top which is said to effectually prevent down draughts in chimneys. It consists of a number of grooved rings placed one on the other, but having their grooves between each ring directed in opposite ways. Whether the wind blows from the north or south, it is caught by the grooves and passed upward, but when made of clay they can be burned together. When the wind strikes the grooved it will return, and in doing so will draw air up the chimney and up through the fire, thereby preventing down draughts and consequently setting up draught. No cowl or cap is needed; every action of the wind is provided for. The apparatus is also claimed to effectually prevent the escape of smoke.—Scientific American.

Cud-Chewing People.

Rumination is commonly supposed to be a digestive process common to animals of the ruminant order. There are, however, some forty cases on record where this power has been possessed by members of the human species. It usually commences after a period of life in the affected individual cannot state the commencement, and appears to be present in males about evenly. It is in all a large assimilation of food, as in the ruminating animals, and, as in nearly every case in those who are large eaters, it is evidently one of nature's methods to provide for more thorough mastication of food when one eats carelessly, or do not take the necessary time to assimilate their food properly in the first instance.—Science.

Asiatic Oil.

Physicians are now using asiline oil as a local anesthetic in the slaughter-house, such as in the operation of a drain, to the performing of the finger, in such a case, is dipped for a short time in the oil, and although the flesh may subsequently be cut to the bone, it is said there is absolutely no pain.

Facts of Interest.

Chimney sweeps are apt to die of cancer, it is said.

Doctors and lawyers die off more rapidly than preachers.

Cows may have scarlet fever. It attacks cows with fresh calves before others.

Coleridge thinks there is no need of a national hymn of all nations and refuses to make an appropriation for it.

An invention has been perfected for constructing the heat of the sun and using it instead of fuel to warm rooms.

A Mr. Daniel Graham shot the rapids of Niagara, but not the great falls feat, in an egg-shaped copper boat once foot high.

Wiggins, of Canada, predicts a sea sinking, say spitting down on the afternoon of September 15, 1886, and the end of the world.

A Chicago jeweler has invented a self-winding watch. By an arrangement something like the carefully balanced lever of a pedometer, the watch is kept wound by the motion of the wearer when walking. A walk of seven minutes will wind the watch to go for forty-two hours.

Social Scorpion.

Dollar a gall! Lawz, if they charge so much for a foller as they do for a gal, I guess we'd better let ice cream slide an' stick ter lemonade.—Harper's Bazar.

Storyettes.

Soon after Gen. Schenck arrived in London he was taken to dine by a man who had met him before. After the dinner they were seated they compared notes, and agreed to tell each other whom they knew of importance. Miss Black began: "Well, right in front of me sits Mr. Gladstone's family." "That's the American minister" she didn't say it was her father), until finally she came to herself. "Why, I'm Julia Schenck, and I don't know what to do next."

Crosby was a Pennsylvania fair Irishman through and through. He ripped and sawed and hewed a log of half wood, saying: "He was a wonderful man, Julius Cæsar." He occasionally got hold of it. Crosby had written an article entitled "William H. Seward." A "Mr." named "Peter Hinrichs" from Iowa, Mich., and Mich., and is reported to have found tyrotoxicon present in the ice cream which caused the sickness. This had been previously discovered by Professor Vaughan in pieces of cheese which had caused sickness, and which had been submitted to him for investigation. Whether this poison is due to a germ or is a chemical product does not yet seem established; but it is the first other proof of the possibilities of milk, when infected or decomposed, acting as a poison to human beings, and it is probable that diarrhoeal disease, so common among the infantile population in the summer months, may be caused, or at least, aggravated, by milk which contains the tyrotoxicon.

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Farmers near New York fit very large enriched wagons with their produce, and go to a railway train, and then load themselves and all upon the cars, and there these horses take to the road. Then they are driven through the streets to the destination manufactories. The trains that bring them to are called vegetable trains.

Voorhees' DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,

21 WEST FRONT ST.

near Music Hall. —Established 1865.

You can get the Purest Drugs, the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Note MY Prices.

QUININE PILLS—2c. 3c. per doz. 5c. 6c. 8c. per doz. 9c. 10c. per doz. 12c. per doz. all.
Pond's Extract Cod Liver Oil, 50 cents per bottle, 65c. 75c. 85c. 90c. 95c. $1.00 per bottle

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 5, No. 29. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886. Price Two Cents

Business Notices.

WANTED—A young girl to do housework. Must have references. Call at 32 East avenue. 2t*

WANTED—Well-drilled waiter or boy for dining room. Inquire at Park Hotel. Must be well recommended. The highest wages paid to competent help. Jesse T. Wheeler, Jersey Shore, Pa.

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. T. Stiles.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 24 West First St. 2-29-tf

Legal Notices.

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE. } ss. I, Jas. M. Ammerman, Surrogate of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order to limit creditors.

In pursuance of the aforesaid order, I, the subscriber, Administratrix of the above named, do hereby give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said deceased, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath or affirmation, within twenty days from the date of this order, within twenty days from the date of this order, within twenty days from the date of this order

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 22, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.37, 5.42, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 8.00, 8.28, 9.40, 9.58, 10.37, 11.09 a. m.; 12.33, 1.31, 2.28, 3.57, 3.51, 5.30, 6.38, 6.52, 7.05, 7.32, 8.45, 9.44, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 2.37 9.01, 8.57, 10.32, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.35, 5.31, 7.35, 7.05, 9.29 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.15, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 8.45, 9.30, 12.00 m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.56, 8.05, 8.40, 9.36, 10.37, 11.09, a. m.; 12.33, 1.31, 2.28, 3.57, 5.31, 6.38, 6.52, 7.05, 8.45, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.32, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.35, 5.31, 7.35, 9.29 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30 p. m., 12.00 midnight. Sunday, at 8.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.36, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 2.08, 3.55, 5.30, 6.05, 6.17, 6.50, 9.31, 10.54 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 4.45, 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 4.45, 6.17, 10.54 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.50, 8.15, 9.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.55, 2.00, 3.35, 5.05, 5.40, 6.35, 7.00, 8.30, 10.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m., 1.00, 7.00, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.36 a. m.; 2.08, 3.55, 6.05, 6.50, 9.31 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 10.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Manch Chunk.

7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Buston, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pamapaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.36 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, etc.

2.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 2.37, 10.37 a.m., 11.05 1.31, 5.30, 6.38 p. m. (ocean Grove 8.57 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook Route.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.32, 3.10*, 9.32, 14.19, 11.46 a. m. 2.10, 5.01, 6.01, 9.15 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 3.10*, 9.32 a. m. 6.32 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.00*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 4.05, 6.00, 7.30, 9.15 p. m. Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.37, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 6.00, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.20, 3.00*, 8.20, 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 1.56, 4.22, 6.34, 7.50* p. m. Sunday at 1.56, 8.15, 7.50* p. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passenger for trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. W. STEARNS, Supt.
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

Heroic Origin of a Phrase.

Sophronia asks the origin of a phrase she has frequently heard of late, viz: "Read the answer in the stars." We give its origin cheerfully, but it was probably in mythology, as may be supposed. The expression originated during a great naval battle in which two men-of-war were hotly engaged. The former was on fire, and the flames from one of the vessels was badly cut up. The other bore down upon her to demand her surrender, but the captain, officers and crew of the disabled vessel chose to fight it out rendering. They were resolved to fight to the last, fight while a plank remained beneath their feet. The other vessel steering alongside, her captain sprang upon the rail and cried:

"I call upon you to surrender."

"Never," came the reply.

"Then I will blow you out of the water."

"Blow away," was the reply.

A terrible broadside poured in upon the doomed ship, but it was promptly returned, although with much less effect.

"Will you surrender now?" shouted the commander of the victorious ship. "Answer quick!"

"Surrender," exclaimed the captain of the heroic craft, who, with guns blazing furiously, were preparing for hot another broadside upon the foe. "Surrender. You want an answer?

"Read the answer in these tars"—Boston Courier.

City Girls as a Rural Resort.

Girls are not scarce in the country, they fish, they play the piano—and whist. They are pretty, too—some of them very pretty—but they are apt to overestimate the charms which their beauty and extensive attainments give them. They come out from their forest fastnesses and act like veritable little savages. In the most elegant of yachting costumes and most refined of manners they eat their white oats for the bronze and their cups for something else. They are young ladies who in the most critical summer watering society in the city have never outraged any of those stupid things called proprieties, but here they appear to think themselves authorities, or divorced from any need of caution by the informality of the surroundings.

They shout and sing, blow the shell whistle of their boats, or the horns which are used in lieu of whistles, and carry on and show a disregard for the opinion of the quiet villagers which would utterly condemn them with any public except an American and a western one. One high-born island signifies her contempt of the simple country folk by sitting in church Sunday mornings and vigorously chewing gum throughout the service. Those who indulge in the more startling pranks are the bread-and-butter misses, fresh from the restrictions of a boarding school, who next winter will shine as virulent debutantes in the metropolis.—Geneva Lake (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Swinburne received 300 guineas from The London Times for his metrical attack on Gladstone.

A WAR-CLOUD RISING.

Congress Backs Up the President and State Department.

ONE MORE DEMAND MADE,

And Then if Not Complied With, Recall Our Minister

And Sever Our Diplomatic Relations and Bear War—A Vigorous Paper From Bayard—Congress Passes Resolutions. Plenty of Cause for a Fight and Plenty of Men Ready to Go.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The government's action in the matter of the Mexican border troubles which will certainly lead to a conflict of authority unless the Mexican government can honor the demands made upon it by Mr. Bayard. Mr. Bayard has made a peremptory demand on July 16 for the release of Cutting. He followed this dispatch up with another on the next day in which he relates the history of the case and on Sunday, 8.37, 10.23, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.26, 9.25 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30 p. m., 12.00 midnight. Sunday, at 8.30 a. m., 12.00 m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.36, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 2.08, 3.55, 5.30, 6.05, 6.17, 6.50, 9.31, 10.54 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 4.45, 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 4.45, 6.17, 10.54 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.50, 8.15, 9.35, 10.15 a. m., 12.55, 2.00, 3.35, 5.05, 5.40, 6.35, 7.00, 8.30, 10.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m., 1.00, 7.00, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.36 a. m.; 2.08, 3.55, 6.05, 6.50, 9.31 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 10.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Manch Chunk.

7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Buston, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pamapaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.36 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

2.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 2.37, 10.37 a.m., 11.05 1.31, 5.30, 6.38 p. m. (ocean Grove 8.57 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook Route.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.32, 3.10*, 9.32, 14.19, 11.46 a. m. 2.10, 5.01, 6.01, 9.15 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 3.10*, 9.32 a. m. 6.32 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.00*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 4.05, 6.00, 7.30, 9.15 p. m. Sunday at 9.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.37, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 6.00, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.20, 3.00*, 8.20, 10.00, 11.30 a. m.; 1.56, 4.22, 6.34, 7.50* p. m. Sunday at 1.56, 8.15, 7.50* p. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passenger for trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. W. STEARNS, Supt.
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1886.

Heroic Origin of a Phrase.

Sophronia asks the origin of a phrase she has frequently heard of late, viz: "Read the answer in the stars." We give its origin cheerfully, but it was probably in mythology, as may be supposed. The expression originated during a great naval battle in which two men-of-war were hotly engaged. The former was on fire, and the flames from one of the vessels was badly cut up. The other bore down upon her to demand her surrender, but the captain, officers and crew of the disabled vessel chose to fight it out rendering. They were resolved to fight to the last, fight while a plank remained beneath their feet. The other vessel steering alongside, her captain sprang upon the rail and cried:

"I call upon you to surrender."

"Never," came the reply.

"Then I will blow you out of the water."

"Blow away," was the reply.

A terrible broadside poured in upon the doomed ship, but it was promptly returned, although with much less effect.

"Will you surrender now?" shouted the commander of the victorious ship. "Answer quick!"

"Surrender," exclaimed the captain of the heroic craft, who, with guns blazing furiously, were preparing for hot another broadside upon the foe. "Surrender. You want an answer?

"Read the answer in these tars"—Boston Courier.

City Girls as a Rural Resort.

Girls are not scarce in the country, they fish, they play the piano—and whist. They are pretty, too—some of them very pretty—but they are apt to overestimate the charms which their beauty and extensive attainments give them. They come out from their forest fastnesses and act like veritable little savages. In the most elegant of yachting costumes and most refined of manners they eat their white oats for the bronze and their cups for something else. They are young ladies who in the most critical summer watering society in the city have never outraged any of those stupid things called proprieties, but here they appear to think themselves authorities, or divorced from any need of caution by the informality of the surroundings.

They shout and sing, blow the shell whistle of their boats, or the horns which are used in lieu of whistles, and carry on and show a disregard for the opinion of the quiet villagers which would utterly condemn them with any public except an American and a western one. One high-born island signifies her contempt of the simple country folk by sitting in church Sunday mornings and vigorously chewing gum throughout the service. Those who indulge in the more startling pranks are the bread-and-butter misses, fresh from the restrictions of a boarding school, who next winter will shine as virulent debutantes in the metropolis.—Geneva Lake (Wis.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Swinburne received 300 guineas from The London Times for his metrical attack on Gladstone.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Long Continued Over-Production the Principal Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The final report of the royal commission appointed by the Conservative government in 1885 to inquire into the depression of trade is published and will shortly be issued. The report declares that the commission does not find any evidence of depression as regards restriction of the foreign trade. The volume of British trade having increased more than commensurably with the growth of the population of the country. Low prices and consequent diminished profits, the commission finds, constitute the only evidence of depression. There has been an excessively prolonged period of over-production, which has temporarily checked the profitable employment of capital. This is not the sole cause of the diminution of home trade, which, otherwise, the commission believes would be in a satisfactory condition.

The condition of the working classes, the commission finds, has been very much improved during the last twenty years. Competition with British trade, both home and abroad, has greatly increased, especially as regards Germany, the trade of which country has developed with astonishing rapidity. England's steady at home and abroad.

The report suggests no fiscal alterations and makes no reference whatever to protection. Regarding the question of reciprocity, it recommends that British consuls be instructed to report more frequently upon the condition of the trade with Great Britain, and upon foreign tariffs and urges British manufacturers to adapt their manufactures to the necessities of foreign markets, as exists report Germany excels all other countries.

MEXICANS MEAN WAR.

All Hot Navy Vessels Called Home in View of Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—The Mexican news of war in Liberty county, Texas, is taken by the press with months for repairs, and which was to have remained here until the latter part of September, has received orders from the Mexican authorities to leave this week for Vera Cruz, and there await further orders. The sudden order is a surprise to the officers of the ship, but they say that all Mexican vessels are ordered home, almost at midnight, with a 'dirt floor;' he was allowed about eight and a-half cents, American money, for his subsistence; he was not furnished any bedding, nor even a hammock.

"In this wretched cell, subjected to pains and deprivations which no civilized government should permit to be inflicted on those detained in its prisons, he still remained, and this for an act committed in the United States, and in itself not subject to prosecution in any known system of jurisprudence, and, after a trial violating the chief sanctions of criminal procedure. These circumstances you will state as giving an additional basis, a basis of fact, if it be established, that the government will not permit to be questioned, for the demand for Mr. Cutting's release."

This is the strongest presentation that has been made in the Cutting case. There is no doubt that Cutting has violated the Mexican law, but his treatment and the action taken by the Mexican authorities in forcing upon his offence has called for the action of Mr. Bayard. It is now no defense of the case to say that Mr. Cutting is an irresponsible and worthless character. He is an American citizen, and his rights have clearly been infringed. At least this is the view that is taked by every member of the foreign relations committee in both houses. The demand having been made, it must be enforced.

Mr. Bayard, in subsequent dispatches to our minister at Mexico, relates that the Mexican authorities (Romero) have also expressed his opinion that Cutting would be released.

Mr. Bayard has had to change his opinion as to the attitude of the Mexican government. Minister Romero practically said to Mr. Bayard yesterday that Mr. Cutting would not be released.

The action taken by the house committee on foreign affairs is forcing a very sharp issue between the two countries. Mexico at first appeared a willing power to give up Mr. Cutting, but now it either finds that it is powerless to do so, or it prefers to ignore the peremptory demand of the United States. The move directly made, and in the event of a refusal our minister will be withdrawn, diplomatic relations will be severed and the next step will be war.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday there was a unanimous opinion that this second demand should be made and at once. If this compliance should continue to be as arrogant as now an extra session would have to be called, as congress alone has the authority to declare war. Mr. Bayard asserted in the cabinet that the government could not afford to concede that an American citizen could be placed on trial in a foreign country for an act committed upon American soil.

The house committee on foreign affairs took up and considered the resolutions introduced by Representative Bennett Crain relative to the arrest of Mr. Cutting at Laredo, and also the correspondence on that subject furnished by the secretary of state. Representative Lanham appeared in person before the committee and by request of Mr. Crain, and finally the following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Representative Crain, were adopted:

Whereas, J. K. Cutting, an American citizen, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty by Mexican officials at Paso del Norte, in the Republic of Mexico; and,

Whereas, The Mexican government refuses to release said Cutting upon the demand of the president of the United States; and,

Whereas, The government of Mexico alleges as a reason for its refusal to comply with such demand that said Cutting is guilty of violating a Mexican law upon American soil; and,

Whereas, The house of representatives, while appreciating the disposition shown by the president of Mexico to carry out friendly national obligations, cannot but dissent from the doctrine that citizens of the United States may be prosecuted in a foreign country for offenses wholly upon soil; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, that the house of representatives approves of the action of the president of the United States in demanding the release of said J. K. Cutting.

Resolved, Second, that the president of the United States be and is hereby requested to press the demand for the release of said J. K. Cutting.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Manchester Mills on Short Time.

MANCHESTER, England, Aug. 4.—A meeting of the Master Cotton Spinners' association was held here. A resolution was adopted to the effect that in view of the depressed condition of trade it was desirable to adopt short time at the mills in order to curtail the output and prevent a further accumulation of stocks. Final action, however, in the matter was postponed until the 12th inst., when it is believed that short time at all the mills will be adopted.

Liability of Hotel Keepers.

LIVERMORE, Aug. 4.—Mr. Thomas, a cotton merchant, of Charleston, S. C., was recently a guest at the Adelphi hotel. During his temporary absence notes and jewels were stolen from his room. He brought suit to recover $500 damages, and the case was tried yesterday. The plaintiff failed to prove negligence on the part of the management of the hotel. The jury awarded Mr. Thomas $20 damages.

A LABOR CONTROVERSY.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY RAISED BETWEEN THE EMPLOYERS' UNION

And the Boss Manufacturers of Brockton, Mass., as to Which Party Shall Run the Business — An Ultimatum Given by Both Sides.

BROCKTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—The executive committee of the Manufacturer's association have issued the following:

The manufacturer's committee wish to make the following statement in order that our workmen and the public may know the cause of the recent trouble in our factories. At the time of the adoption of the rules it was the best known means of settlement, at the suggestion of the lasters' committee, that there be no blacklisting of any who had been in our employ, whether union or non-union, but that all should be treated alike and have the privilege of working just the same as in the past. Last June Mr. J. R. Reynolds discharged seven out of twenty-two and among the five left was Mr. Bailey, who was not a member of the Lasters' union.

Five returned to work the next day, but before night all had left. Mr. Bailey left work. For the next five weeks Reynolds was not able to secure a single laster, as his former employer not only refused to go to work, but kept others from doing so. While the union claims that it did not do it officially, yet during all this time it allowed a public notice to remain posted in its hall warning the lasters to keep away from Mr. Reynolds' factory, and there was certainly some silent power at work, which was sustained by the union, keeping all lasters away. The lasters' committee on September 1 notified the manufacturers that if Mr. Reynolds would put Bailey in some other room, and then send for his lasters, the matter would be fixed up quickly. Our committee, in view of the circumstances, responded Mr. Reynolds to send for the lasters which he did. They stated to him that they had just as soon work for him as anyone, and that any time when he was ready to send for Mr. Bailey they would return, and further stated they should not return until he was discharged, as he was not a man to be required to make an example of him, and did not propose to allow him to work in any factory in Brockton.

Next day to Mr. Bailey, our committee has investigated his case and find him to be an upright, honorable man. He has been a resident of Brockton seven years, and only asks to be treated as such.

Three years ago last January, when the labor troubles existed at Geo. E. Keith's factory, he was the second man to go to work for our firm. He remained with us three years, and worked in Mr. Keith's factory for eighteen months. He was a quiet, industrious workman, minding his own affairs, and attending to his work. About this time he had a long sickness, and when he recovered he went to work at Mr. J. R. Reynolds and has worked there ever since, except the time he was idle, and his foreman speak of him in the highest terms as a man. These are the only places in which he has worked since labor troubles existed in Brockton.

After having Mr. Bailey before us and obtaining all the information possible, in the mind of the committee, there is no question but that he is a good man to work for. Since he went to work for Mr. Keith, simply on the ground that he would not join the union and not on account of his making any trouble except that being willing to work at selected prices when the union had ordered out the men. No one ever accused him of working at cut prices, and if prices had been the question of price never entered into the dispute. The whole question seems to rest upon this: "Has the manufacturer the right to employ non-union workmen?" We submit a copy of rule 1, under which we have worked the past eight months:

Rule 1. The right of the manufacturer to employ or discharge help must be acknowledged.

But while the union does not admit of employing them if the right is given, they promptly refuse to furnish them, and by such refusal keep them from going to work in such factories, and also allow a public notice to that effect to remain prominent in their hall for weeks, and thereby and without question have all lasters from working when hundreds are out of employment; while, if the union had made the way clear, the members of their own order would have been glad to have gone to work.

It has been a silent boycott on Mr. Reynolds' factory.

Under these circumstances the manufacturers felt that it was a vital question of right or wrong; and if the union formed us to discharge men who had been in our employ, we were obliges us to do the same to others; and if the question had got to be met, there was no better time than the present. So, for these reasons, we refused to discharge Bailey for Mr. Reynolds to obtain lasters; and if it did not comply, we should cease putting out work to union lasters. As the union sent no answer to our message, of course we carried out our instructions.

As to Mr. Reynolds, he does not in any way enter into this case, for as it stands to-day, it is simply a question of right or wrong, a question of being a free man in a free land, and that justice be awarded to an honest non-paying employer.

Executive Committee of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers.

FOR THE RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The Bill Passed in the House—Action of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—By a vote of 32 to 26 the house has passed the river and harbor bill. In the senate the reading of the bill was resumed. It is considered from the $750,000 for Sandy Hook improvement, a provision for the Hennepin canal and a $2,000,000 appropriation for the Mississippi river from the mouth to Cairo.

Mr. McMillan stated that the bill as it came originally from the house appropriated $18,142,000. As it passed the senate it appropriated $18,000,000. As a few items proposed by the conference committee it appropriated $14,478,000, or about $670,000 less than the amount of the house bill.

The conference bill was agreed to without a division.

It was rumored that the bill would be vetoed by the president.

California's New Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 4.—Both houses of the legislature met this morning and proceeded to elect a United States senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller. A. A. Watkins, who was nominated as a republican, and Leland Stanford, who was nominated and received a majority of the votes in both houses. The democrats nominated George Hearst. The vote of both houses stood: Williams, 70; Hearst, 34.

The Sundry Civil Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The sundry civil bill as it goes to the conference leaves the house with appropriations aggregating $32,657,510, which is $1,345,695 more than was appropriated by the bill as it passed the house. The senate bill appropriates $34,003,205, which is $2,691,390 more than the house bill and $1,760,864 less than as originally passed by the senate. It is also $10,887,000 less than the estimates and $5,000,000 less than the amount included in the bill of last year.

THE SURPLUS BILL.

Full Text of the Compromise Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following is full text of the surplus resolution as agreed upon in conference to-day:

Resolved, etc., That whenever the surplus or balances in the treasury, including amount held for redemption of United States notes, shall exceed the sum of $100,000,000 it shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the treasury to apply such excess, in sums not less than $10,000,000 per month during the existence of any such surplus or excess, to the payment of the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, payable at the option of the government. The surplus or balances herein referred to shall be the available surplus ascertained according to the form of statement of the United States treasurer of the assets and liabilities of the treasury of the United States employed on June 30, 1885.

Provided, That no call shall be made under the provisions of this resolution until a sum equal to the call is in the treasury over and above the amount required by law to be provided further that the secretary of the treasury, in his discretion, may have in the treasury, over and above the foregoing amounts, a working balance not to exceed $20,000,000, and whenever in the case of any extraordinary emergency not now existing, and when hereafter thereof, in the opinion of the secretary of the treasury, it is deemed that it shall require it, he may, by written order, postpone the further call for the payment of such indebtedness for such period of time as shall be necessary to prevent the same from being unpaired, provided that such postponement and the reason therefor shall be reported to congress within ten days after its next meeting or immediately if congress shall be in session.

THOMPSON WAS NOT RICH.

Letters of Administration Issued to His Widow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—No will could be found among the papers of Hubert O. Thompson, and his widow, Orpheus G. Thompson, accordingly filed a petition in the surrogate's office yesterday applied to Surrogate Rollins for letters of administration upon his estate. Mr. Thompson's personal property is valued at $1,000. The widow and Chas. H. Clapp, Mr. Thompson was appointed executor with Mr. Speir as co-executor.

Many people supposed that Hubert O. Thompson was a rich man, but his death showed that he had lived fully up to his means. When he was county clerk it is said he took with him nearly $100,000 when he left the office. Shortly after he paid a mortgage held on the house of his parents. He also of late years dabbled somewhat in Wall street. He spent a great deal of money on his horses.

He had one hobby, and that was to keep a precise memoranda of every penny he spent and balancing his accounts daily.

A Boy Had a Pistol.

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 4.—Albert Manning, a boy of 14, started out yesterday to shoot that he could find with a pistol he had. After foolishly displaying the same several times and pointing it at people's heads, he met little Timothy Connors. Manning, pointing the pistol at his playmate, fired. Connors received a child's tear, and the shot caused them to run, but young Connors, although considerably frightened, did not suffer. Manning will be let off the same time telling Manning to be careful or he'd get into trouble. This seemed to appease the ire of Manning, who approached Connors and pulling out a roll of the pistol's contents said: "I'll blow your brains out and there will be one lunatic less." The weapon didn't go off, and Manning was gathered in by the police.

Inter-Denominational.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—The Inter-Denominational convention, the greatest gathering of the kind ever held in this country, opened in Valley park, a beautiful grove located in the suburbs from this city, on the banks of the Allegheny river, yesterday and will continue for three days. The weather is propitious and the attendance is large, 1,000 persons being present at the opening session. Rev. Dr. C. W. Smith, editor of The Christian Advocate, presided and conducted the devotional exercises. Dr. L. A. Nothwehr, of the Springfield, O., Lutheran church, was too ill to make the opening address and Rev. Dr. Spirol, of the Reformed church, Allegheny City, made the opening address.

Come to Grief Early.

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 3.—The Annie G. Captain Cole, on her first trip from this port to Salem, went ashore on Stony Creek ledges while going down the river. When the tide left her she was found to have one large breakhole a hole in her bottom. She will be swept her hopelessly down the river to Hopewell cape, where she dragged ashore. Her cargo of bark is practically ruined, and the vessel's hull badly damaged.

Fowler's Escapade.

WHITMAN, Mass., Aug. 4.—George J. Fowler, of Cortlandt, N. Y., and Miss Stella Chesney, of Adrian, Mich., who are said to have eloped from the latter place a few days ago, were transported to-day to the county jail. They have been visiting here as man and wife. Fowler has a wife and child in Syracuse, N. Y., whom he deserted six months ago, and a divorce is now pending. The pair have left for Boston.

The Typhoid Epidemic.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—Eighteen additional cases of typhoid fever and three deaths on the south side were reported to the health office yesterday morning. The epidemic is confined to the Thirty-second ward. Nine of the ten cases of St. Joseph's convent are in a fair way to recovery. The alarm at the progress of the fever is subsiding, and the people are leaving the infected district temporarily.

Ex-Prisoners Want Pensions.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Dr. J. T. Walton, president of the association, has issued a call for the second convention of the National association of ex-prisoners of war, to meet at Buffalo, Aug. 18 and 19. Dr. Walton urges the taking of steps to secure additional pensions for those members of the association who are enfeebled by reason of their confinement.

Detroit Disturbed.

DETROIT, Aug. 4.—The bricklayers' strike is still on here, with no prospects of concessions from either side. The striking cigarmakers expect an authorization of their strike from the international association in session in New York, and the fight will then be made in real earnest. The carpenters' strike threatens to grow to something quite extensive.

Saved From Drowning.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4.—Four bathers were saved from drowning here yesterday by Life guards, aided by George Penrod, of Philadelphia. The rescued were Miss Cleyo Reidell, actress; D. A. Finn, actor; Alex Richey, a Philadelphia lawyer, and Julius Weber, of Philadelphia.

Caught at Last.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—After a year's search the Boston police have arrested Silas Murphy, aged 25, one of the gang which committed with a large number of house burglaries in this city last summer.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty
A Large Variety of Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Receptions, Festivals, etc., at a Short Notice. Orders by telephone also receive prompt attention.
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Great Clearance Sale
OF
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the fall trade, offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from former prices:

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $1.25
" "	"	4.00	" 1.50
Youth's "	"	5.00	" 2.00
" "	"	10.00	" 4.00
Men's "	"	12.00	" 5.00
" "	"	15.00	" 10.00
" "	"	18.00	" 12.00

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fast customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.
JOHN H. FRENCH
29 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging
SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.
Curbing and Crosswalks
All of Longest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.
M. POWERS,
Yard, formerly 29 MANNING AVENUE, is moved to
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P. O. BOX 1327.

REMOVAL.
S. J. NEAL,
THE
CARPET WEAVER,
has removed to
38 WEST FRONT ST.
in the store next to the Middle Hall, where he is prepared to weave all kinds of carpets promptly and warranted. Orders left at the factory, rear, or at the store will receive prompt attention.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices
Only, served at the Lake House. Families and Parties supplied. Orders at short notice at Those Ends of
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Lake House, Somerset and Watchung Avenue, 1 mile from Plainfield. Open from 10 a.m. until 10 p.m. Take Somerset street cars.
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500 SAMPLE LACE COLLARS
AT ONE-HALF REGULAR PRICE.
Oriental Flouncings in White and Ecru for Dress Fronts, worth $1.25 per yard at 75 cents.
Two Strap Canvass Belts 10c.
Boys' White Bicycle Shirts 50c.
Men's White Flannel Shirts, $1.25.
Ladies full regular made Hose, split feet, 25c.
LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(3 doors from Made Hall.)

Last Rose of Summer
I have still on hand about $1,000 worth of REMNANTS CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.
SEE THE SACRIFICE.
Boys' Suits formerly $3.00 now $1.25
" " " 4.00 " 1.50
Youth's " " 5.00 " 2.00
" " " 10.00 " 4.00
Men's " " 12.00 " 5.00
" " " 15.00 " 10.00
" " " 18.00 " 12.00
50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fast customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.
JOHN H. FRENCH
29 WEST FRONT ST.

BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.
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A FULL LINE OF
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Engravings, Etchings, and
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23 West Front Street, Plainfield.
NEW YORK PRICES.

THE ANARCHIST TRIAL.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE BEFORE THE JURY.

What a Deaf Doctor Heard—One Witness Saw the Bomb Thrown Who Kept His Eyes on Fielden All the Time—Other Incidents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—The court room was crowded yesterday when the seventh witness for the defense in the Anarchist trial was called upon the stand. Frederick Lehnen who had testified that he saw the bomb cast into the air and was positive it was thrown from a point about midway between the alley way and Randolph street, was recalled and cross examined by the prosecution, with the result that it was shown that he was a subscriber to the Arbeiter Zeitung; had been, up to within a short time, a member of the carpenters' union, was a friend of Lingg, the bomb maker, and had visited the defendant in jail.

Dr. J. B. Taylor, an aged physician, took the stand and testified that he was close to the alley in the Haymarket on the night of May 4. Dr. Taylor is extremely deaf, and some merriment was excited from the fact that he undertook to recapitulate what the speakers said. He held his hand to his ear, trying vainly to hear Capt. Black as he roared his questions at him in stentorian tones. The witness heard Fielden say, as the police appeared: "We have been here long enough; it is time to disperse." He saw the bomb thrown, and it came from about thirty feet south of Crane's alley, behind some boxes. The pistol firing began almost simultaneously with its explosion, and the witness noticed the firing came from the place occupied by the police. Not a single shot came from the people or the crowd. Fielden, after the bomb exploded, got down from the wagon and passed in front of it, between the wagon and the police, and never fired a shot as long as the witness could see him.

The doctor said he had been a Socialist for fifty years; was a member of the American group of the International workingmen's societies up to May 4, since when the society has held no meetings; had attended meetings at which some of the defendants had spoken, and had spoken at some of them himself.

On the cross-examination the witness said that he kept his eye on Fielden from the time he was speaking till the bomb exploded.

"Did you not take your eyes off of him at all," asked the assistant lawyer, and the witness fell into the trap that was laid for him.

"No, I never removed my eyes from him," forgetting that if this were true it was impossible for him to see the bomb thrown.

In reply to further questions the witness said he had been a subscriber for The Alarm for over eleven months. In his opinion an oath did not increase the obligation to tell the truth.

J. H. Moses was then called with the intention of impeaching the evidence given by Gilmar, one of the strongest witnesses for the state.

He testified that Gilmar's reputation for veracity in the neighborhood where he resides was very bad, and he would not believe him under oath. Under cross-examination the witness admitted that he did not get his information from any of Gilmar's associates, but from persons who lived in the house where Gilmar and the witness resided. Some further questioning brought out the confession that it was on account of the improbable character of Gilmar's testimony that those people with whom it was discussed came to the conclusion that he could not be believed under oath.

Austin Mitchell, a painter, said very emphatically that he did not know Gilmar's general reputation for truth and veracity. Mr. Foster tried in various ways to get at the reputation of Gilmar's friends for witness, but it proved a failure, and Mitchell was let go.

Mrs. E. P. Lee said she heard that Gilmar's reputation was very bad, but on the cross-examination admitted she only person with whom she had a conversation as to Gilmar's character was Gilmar himself.

Franz Stenna, a machinist, was the next witness, and his evidence proved as good for the prosecution as the defense. After testifying in favor of the defendants, Mr. Grinnell asked the witness if Schnaubelt was on the wagon, at the same time handing him Schnaubelt's picture.

"I don't know."

"Did you not tell me in my office he was there?"

"I said he might have been there."

"You came to my office last week?"

"Yes."

"Did you not say then that Salomon had been to see you?"

"Yes."

"And did you not say you did not recognize him?"

"I did; I said I had never seen him before."

Joe Kutchner said he was shot in the back and in the leg. He stood close to the alley and the bomb exploded about twenty feet south of where he was standing. In his opinion no one but the police fired.

Five Children Drowned.

KENDUK, Ia., Aug. 4.—A sad drowning affair has occurred near Mount Zion. Six children, ranging in ages from 6 to 13 years, left home early, as was supposed, and wandered to the river, where five of them ventured in bathing. Upon being missed, search was made, and one of the children was found wandering in the woods where the scene of the drowning, but she could not tell anything concerning the others. Upon further search the clothing of the missing children was found on the river bank, and the river was dragged for the remains. All of them were recovered. The following are the names of the victims: Edith Bott, aged 13; Clarence Gilbette, 10; Norval Shook, 6; Charlie Hook, 4, and Susie Houk, 6.

A Justice's Fees.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—The special legislative committee appointed to investigate the administration of criminal justice in Rhode Island held a session at the state house yesterday to inquire into charges made against James A. Blackwood, of the justices court of Providence, for taking fees for bailing persons out of county jail. Policemen and others testified that it was a regular and remunerative practice on the part of the justice, the amount of fees on some occasions amounting to nearly $30.

CONDENSED NEWS.

T. F. Phelps, son of William Walter Phelps, has arrived at San Francisco on his yacht Sour of the globe.

John Ide, a farm hand, near Marysville, Kas., shot and killed John Ruthke and his brother and then killed himself. Cause, the girl would not marry him.

Gen. Miles is recruiting Papago scouts to pursue Geronimo.

The Norwegian bark Agnes Campbell has arrived at Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, from Aspinwall and reports the death by yellow fever of six of her crew on the voyage.

Pittsburg glass works have resumed work after the usual summer shut down for repairs.

The Republican and Democratic campaign committees at Albany are engaged in the assorting of funds under the civil service regime.

Reno, N. Y., reports a slight snow fall on the 3d of August.

CHANGING DEATH CERTIFICATES.

New York Doctors Charged With a Grave Offense.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—According to a statement by Dr. William H. Haynes to-day to Dr. Nagle, of the health board, many physicians in this city are engaged in a questionable business. A certain undertaker, so Dr. Haynes says, came to him the other day with a death certificate of a man who had died of consumption. The certificate had been filled out in the doctor's own hand. Dr. Haynes says, so far it was all right. The undertaker, however, requested the doctor to change the cause of death and make it anything else than consumption, because the deceased had a life insurance on his life in a company whose policy stipulated that in case of death by consumption a certain deduction would be made. The doctor refused to make the change, and the undertaker defended himself for making the request on the ground that many physicians in the city were doing it. Dr. Nagle advised Dr. Haynes to report the facts of the matter to the district attorney.

WILL TAKE TO THE WOODS.

The President Seeks Seclusion from the Giddy World.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Evening Critic publishes the following: The president said that he had perfected his arrangements for leaving Washington in a week at the outside after the adjournment of congress. His objective point would be the Adirondacks, where Mrs. Cleveland will accompany me, but I have not extended an invitation to any friends to join the party. I prefer to have my wife and myself will be alone for a time. I have not considered any other plans because I do not care to be besieged by throngs of people while away on my vacation. Washington has been very pleasant this summer, exceptionally so I am informed by some of the old residents, and my sole object in leaving the capital is to get away from official routine."

Iron Mills Have a Boom.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—Upwards of 600 puddling furnaces are now on double turn in this city, or nearly 200 more than in the month of August, last year. The rail mill is getting overstocked and prices so low that several firms have refused all orders and will shut down in a few days. The demand for much iron is so great that a company has started and every puddling furnace was on double turn.

There was more iron and steel made last month than in any month during the past eight years. The nail trade is very brisk, there being but two furnaces idle. The whole amount of metal made in the seven months of this year will exceed the output for the corresponding time the past year by over 50,000 tons, the mills here consuming over 300 tons daily in addition to the metal made here.

Buffalo Trotting Races.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—A committee of three representing the Citizens Reform association, called on Superintendent Phillips at police headquarters yesterday to insist upon a rigid observance of the laws against gambling and pool selling in connection with the grand circuit races, and notified that official that they would hold the police department to a strict accountability. Chief Phillips stated that orders had been issued to enforce the law. The weather is clear but cool. A large attendance is present at the track. So far no interference has been made with the pool sellers, who are selling openly and doing a large business.

The Diamond Field.

At New York—New York, 10; Chicago, 6.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 7.
At Louisville—Athletic, 7; Louisville, 15.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 18; Brooklyn, 6.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 5; Baltimore, 8.
At Boston—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 8.
At Washington—Kansas City, 6; Nationals, 5.

At St. Louis—Browns, 15; Metropolitans, 2.

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—For the states bordering on the Atlantic, fair weather, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Good Opening In Lost Under a Raid by the Bears.

New York, Aug. 4.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange dull, 60 days, 484½; demand, 486. Currency, 6s, 129¾ bid; 4½s, coup., 111¾ bid; 4s, coup., 126¾ bid.

The stock market opened firm, and on a buying of the Omaha shares prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. during the first thirty minutes. Toward 11 o'clock the bears began to sell Missouri Pacific and sold them quite freely up to midday, at which hour the early improvement had entirely disappeared. The market was dull and featureless.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	80½	Del. & Hudson	98
Pacific Mail	34½	Del., Lack. & W.	129¾
U. S. Express	66½	Denver	39
Ex. C. C. & I.	70	Erie	29¾
New York Central	110¾	Kansas & Texas	31½
N. J. Central	83	Lake Shore	96¾
Ohio Central	31½	Michigan Central	96¾
Ohio Central	—	Morris & Essex	—
Michigan Central	81½	Northwest	114¾
Northern Pacific	26¼	Do., pref	137
Do., pref	61¾	Ontario & West	19
Central Pacific	44½	Ohio & Miss.	23¾
Union Pacific	56¾	Oregon Nav.	85
Missouri Pacific	112¾	Reading	37¾
Texas Pacific	18	Rock Island	127
Metropolitan El.	84¾	St. Paul	79¾
Atlan & T. R.	34	Wabash	17¾
Canada Southern	46½	Buf. & Quebec	120½
Canada Pacific	56¾	Buf., N. Y. & Erie	18½
Chicago & Alton	140¾	Oregon Trans.	83¾
Ches. & Ohio	9	West. Shore	109½

General Markets.

New York, Aug. 4.—FLOUR—Closed steady and without decided change; fine, $2@2.65; superfine, $2.70@2.90; Ohio extra, $2.65@4.75; St. Louis extra, $2.65@4. South. flour closed steady and unchanged; common to choice extra, $2.65@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were irregular and only lightly traded in. Spot lots closed steady at a decline of ¼@½c. Spot lots closed steady and without material change, No. 2 red winter at 85c., and ungraded at 87½@90c.; No. 2 mixed, August, 80c.; do., September, 80½@80¾c.; do., October, 80½@80¾c.

OATS—Options were dull and weak, closing at a decline of ¼@⅝c. Spot lots closed firm and unchanged. Sales included No. 1 white at 36@37c., and No. 2 do. at 35c.; No. 2 mixed, August, 29½c.; do., September, 29½@30c.

RYE—Dull. Western, 58@59c.; state, 56½@57c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.50@11.87½.

LARD—Closed dull and weak; $7.05 cash, $7.10 September, $6.90@6.95 October.

BUTTER—Firm. State, 15@18c.; western, 12@15c.

CHEESE—Steady. State, 6½@6¾c.; western, 7½@7¾c.; right skims, 6@6½c.

EGGS—Steady. State, 14½@15c.; western, 14 @14½c.

SUGAR—Raw nominal, no business doing. Refining, 4¾c.; refined fairly active and easier; cut loaf, 6¼c.; crushed, 6¼c.; cubes, 6 1-16@6⅛c.; powdered, 6c.; granulated, 5¾@5¾c.; coffee, 5 13-16@5¾c.; mould "A," 6¼c.; confectioners' "A," 5 5-16c.; cubes "A," standard, 5 9-16@5 11-16c.; mould "A," white, extra "C," 5¾c.; extra "C," 5 7-16@5 9-16c.; "C," 5 3-16@5⅜c.; yellow, 4¾@5⅛c.

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 from $100 to $50, and in proportion for other amounts.

Eighteen Dollars

per annum. This is nothing. Indemnity and the policies issued by the Company. The premium is only $1 per month, and the indemnity is $25 per week for total disability, and in proportion for partial disability. There are no assessments. The Company has been in existence for eight years, and has a surplus of $250 for a $10,000 policy, and the corresponding amount for other policies. The Fidelity as a Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been successful from the start. It has paid thousands of claims under its accident policies, and has also successfully insured its assets, and has $1,000,000 deposited with the State of Connecticut. Call and get particulars of this old and reliable company. Over $1,000,000 will be paid to policy holders during the present year. Over $700,000 has been paid to date. Full particulars and accident blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt, Opp. Depot.

Ladies! See Your Dress as others see it, by using

HALL'S

BAZAR

PORTABLE SKIRT FORM

FOR DRAPING. A long felt want in the household. Keeps the dress in shape at the back, in the manner of the dressmaker while the draping process is going on. Can be adjusted to any size. Can be used in a moment. Can be folded up and put away when not in use. The "Bazar" Skirt Form is the only one in the market that will do this. Ask your dealer for it. For sale by

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A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

Custom or Gloss Finish.

Contract Branch Laundry office on E. B. Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for or delivered. P. O. Box, 670.

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REMEMBER THIS!

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The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, etc., obviating the delay caused by relaying at New York.

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Electrical Work

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All work guaranteed. No need of long expense of sending to New York city for workmen. Circulars, invitations, etc., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call No. 7. Office at 6 Park avenue. Open nights and day.

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JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

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near Music Hall. Established 1865.

You can get the Purest Drugs, the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Cigars and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Note MY Prices.

QUININE PILLS—2c. gr. to per doz. 2c gr. per doz. 3 gr. 5c. per doz.

Beef, Iron and Wine, 50c. pint.

Emulsion Pure Cod Liver Oil 25c bottle, 45c. Imported Cod Liver Oil, 50c. bottle.

Cocoine for the teeth, Excelsior style 25c.

Petroleum, Lyon's Vaseline and Camphor.

Turkish Hair Restorer 25c size we sell at 50c.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brush.

Imported Rye Rum 40c. Bottle.

Imported Port Wine for medicinal use, 75c.

Fruits, Nuts and Mixed Candies per pound.

Cream of Beauty an elegant Cosmetic 50c.

Pure Paris Green, 15c. per pound for potato bugs.

Insect Destroyer—Pyrethrol Blotches, for destroying all kinds of insects on rose bushes, plants shrubbery, etc., 25c.

FOR MOTH—Gum Camphor, Japanese Moth Socket, also Carbolic Moth Socket.

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Mystic Worm Fudge—try it at the Soda Fountain, 5c. Soda Water of Fine quality, with fruit and cream syrups 5c. glass.

Fresh Cracked Sarsaparilla 50c.

All the popular perfumes of the day.

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Best.

Great Success with Children's Portraits.

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Opp. Post Office.

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20 pieces Dress Trimming Lace, 5c worth 10c.
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20 " Fancy Insertings 10c worth 15c.
Ladies' Fancy Hose, 10c. per pair.
Ladies' Fancy Hose and Gaiters 25c to 50c.
All our Egyptian Lisle in Navy, Cream and White at Special prices.
Empire Corsets, Bustles, Etc.

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FROM THE STRANGE ORDEON,

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10 " Ladies' Jersey, 10 l-2c each.

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"Electric Thermostats" so connected with hot very (as stated as to prevent one low or high) connection by fire, either, living apartments, or one necessary, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.

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American WINES, Extra Fine.

	per bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	30c	$1.00
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
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Philadelphia Ales and Porter, very bottling, for sale by the case of 2 dozen pints, $2.50.

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PURE APPLE CIDER for family use, per gallon, 20c; per dozen quarts, 50c; per dozen pints, 30c. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. All orders over $5 for P.O. Box sent free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price list. Best of references given. Cash discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all purchases of $5 and upwards, except on Champagne, Wines and Liquors. Telephone Call No. 7. P. O. Box 1516, Plainfield, N.J.

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Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. Low prices and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and warranted to the best. Prices lower than New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past favors, Mrs. Clare respects a continuance thereof.

Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

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Bicycles, Tricycles, and Tandems.

English and American Bicycles. Sole Agents for Victor Club, Rudge, Standard, Rapid, Crescent, Jr., Rudge and other Bicycles.

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Telephone Call 40. Residence 49 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

SEASIDE SAUNTERINGS.

PEOPLE, SIGHTS AND THOUGHTS BY THE BEACH.

Women's Bathing Garments—The Superfluous and Perilous Skirt—A Delightful Summer-seaside Cottage—Little Sea Urchins—The Crabs and the Purposes.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, ——.—There are things besides toilets at the seaside. I don't know anything more wearisome than extensive wardrobes, particularly in summer. I prefer individuals to clothes any time. While watching the bathers in the surf the other day I could not but notice that there, as elsewhere, the clothes presented for woman were an impediment to her. They made her bath both uncomfortable and perilous. Why must she be skirted when she bathes any more than man? In her form any less devouring than his? Has not the Creator given her more bounty of outline? She needs all her strength and the freedom of her body any time, but particularly in the water. What man would venture into the surf arrayed in an ulster or dressing gown closely buttoned? If accident forced him in he would expect to be drowned. The only office of a skirt in a bathing suit, besides being a concession to custom, is to weigh a woman down and make her look ugly. It catches pounds of sand; it soaks up water like a drouth-dried soil; it gets in her way: it flies over her head when she is tumbled forward by a wave, and helps to prevent her from coming to the surface when a wave overtakes her. Altogether, it is an affliction, and I am wondering what high moral purpose is served in compelling her to wear it. The need is far greater for a bath dress that in nothing does it reach such wicked heights of folly as in women's dress; aye, even her bathing dress. The thing of it I have no hope of making any impression on a time-hardened custom; I merely mention it to ease my mind.

Seaside resorts are not all alike. Once in awhile one finds one after its own kind, and not constructed entirely on the established plan. I ran down to Brielle, N. J., the other day, having heard that it was a place where you had both the sea and the country—a rare and radiant combination. And such I found it. Green fields are all about it to the south, west and north, and on the east the sea. The click of the reaper, the kine in pasture, the scent of new mown hay, and a picturesque orchard close to the way-side give it the true flavor of the country, while the sea, the ever "the deep hearing sea," hath its own endless joys ever at hand. Where is Brielle? I didn't know myself until recently, because it is only four years old, and as yet not much of a hero-like infant. It lies twelve miles below Long Branch, between Manasquan and Point Pleasant, both of which are in sight. It isn't a village. It is a resort, pure, simple, and sweet, with none of the unpleasant adjuncts of a place where other things beside recreation are going on. Its history is similar to that of larger and older places. An association, seeing the beauty of the location, and having faith in its future development, bought the ground and erected the lovely hotel Carteret, with its great broad verandahs, wide halls, and big, airy sleeping rooms. They also built several pretty cottages, which were furnished, and rented or let or sloped into. I inspected one belonging to Mrs. Fuller, wife of Dr. Fuller, ex-lieutenant governor of Utah, now proprietor of the Health Food company in this city. It had good stand, well lighted rooms, fanned night and day with sea breezes. Who couldn't find summer glorious in such a cottage by the sea? Many who live permanently in the country might take useful hints from the furnishing of these summer dwellings. They have light wood floors, "shellacked," and not set square in the center. The furniture is light hardwood, the woodwork is light wood; the walls are in cream color, rough finish, soft and pretty to the eye. The windows are large and the curtains of glass above them. Shades and no curtains are the rule. The whole effect is sweet and sunshiny. Nothing to offend or oppression in the way of furniture is tolerated. The light and air can be let in at will, and it would be a mercy to humanity if they had as easy access to all houses. It never would understand why so many ladies cover up their windows and make their homes like caverns.

What a charming thing it would be for a party of congenial friends—say two, or even three, small families—to rent one of these pretty cottages and summer together in a natural, healthful fashion, untrammeled by too much servitude. They'd have the hotel Carteret, at whose table they could eat and have exquisite fare, food beautifully cooked and delightfully served, if they wished on Sunday dinners, good looking and thoroughly trained English girls. I thought of the wearied people of the stage who come back to New York and during the day's hall round, for which they pay as much money as would rent a cottage by the sea. What do those cottages rent for? Three hundred or $350 for the season, which is from May 1 until October, if the tenant desires to stay that long. I thought, too, of the teachers, the writers, the artists, the lunatics of the city generally, to whom a summer in such a place would be a boon. I thought of them and sighed.

From Brielle one can see two villages, Point Pleasant on the south and Manasquan on the north. Two rivers also help to make its landscape picturesque, the Manasquan and the Metedeconk, which, rivers by courtesy, for they are really arms of the sea or sheets of salt water separated from their mother ocean by a ridge of sand and a bit of swamp. They make a lovely bending territory, and produce sea and of crabs.

They have a good substitute for wardrobes and hat-rack, and one that might be adopted by housekeepers quite frequently. A smooth board about a foot and a half wide is stood up on end a yard and a half from one corner. A shelf is fixed to the wall at the bottom, and a sloping board on top. The top board is full of wardrobe hooks on the inside. Across this improvised clothes closet a curtain is run on a cord, and the dresses, hats and bonnets hello could hang away a goodly stock of gowns and keep them free from dust. Many a housekeeper who longs for an extra wardrobe and cannot afford to buy one could construct such a one as this with her own hands and find it good. I am convinced that simplicity in furniture, as in everything, is the true way. I have to see a woman owned by her furniture—a slave to it. I would rather own the Taj Mahal than be the owner of that which I can decently get on with.

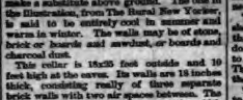
All along the Jersey shore one finds groups of fishing-boats, and the fishermen ashore. But most all their daylight time by the sea. I have noted with interest the urchins are generally thin-legged and scrawny. They play around in a spiritless way, though they generally have a good time. Unlike the fresco, buoyant children; but they are wise when it comes to questions of purposes, fish and fishing and shipping. Here will be found the men the persons are seen near the shore in it is a sign that the fish has an eye, that a school of them are about. And then when one porpoise is shot the others rush at him and very soon get him up. They are rooted in ships and winds, and know the fishermen who go out in boats and return safe and sound. They are not at all shy of the people who bathe in clothes. They bathe without clothes, and as many times a day as they can get away. In all probability they are about in the water as much that they long afternoon as this.

C. O.

Above Ground Cellar.

In low, wet districts it is not possible to have a good underground cellar. In this case farmers must exercise their ingenuity to make a substitute above ground. The one in the illustration, from The Rural New Yorker, is said to be admirably cool in summer and warm in winter. The walls may be of stone, brick or boards and sawdust, or boards and charcoal dust.

The cellar is 18x25 feet outside and 10 feet high at the eaves. Its walls are 16 inches thick, consisting really of three separate walls with two spaces for packing between. The outer two are each four inches, or the width of a brick, with a three inch air space between them. These walls should be laid with plenty of mortar, so as to be airtight, and should be "tied" together every five courses with stripe of sheet iron or hoop iron. These should be nine inches long, and going to the middle of each of the walls. This will make a wall nearly as firm as though solid, and the air in the space, if closely confined, is a perfect



OUTSIDE OF CELLAR.

non-conductor. The inner wall should have four feet inch pieces placed in lieu of so many courses of bricks, one near the bottom, another near the top, and the others at equal distances apart. The inner surface of this wall should rest on a four inch half inch thick with mortar well put on. When this is dried, 2x4 studding should be placed vertical, one foot apart, and firmly nailed through the thickness of the horizontal strips put in as before mentioned. Against these studs a wall of bricks should be laid on edge, and every third course should be a header, the bricks being close above the brick into the studs, but left protruding 1½ inches. These nails will tie this wall firmly to the studding and render it perfectly solid.

CORNER OF GROUND PLAN.

A A A are the walls, B B B the iron ties and C C C the studdings, showing the nail as driven to hold the inner back wall. When the cellar is finished, this inner back wall may be lathed and plastered.

The roof should project at least two feet all round. Joists 2x6 should be laid, and the walls built up between them. On these should be laid a tight floor, on which should be placed at least one foot of dry tan bark or sawdust, and the under side of the joists should be lathed and plastered. The inside six inches square inside, should extend from the cellar up through the roof, the top being protected by a cowl, as shown in the cut. There should be openings from this into the attic, covered with a slide on the inside so that it can be opened or closed from below. It should also have a cover on the bottom, which can be shut airtight in cold weather. This arrangement of slide and cover is shown in the first cut, the roof being cut away for the purpose of exhibiting it. The outer wall should project one foot above and should be built of vitrified brick from about the arches of the kilns, so as to be moisture proof. A cistern thus built, with double doors and windows or with the door opening into the kitchen, will stand the coldest weather without admitting frost, and when the ventilator is open, it will be cool enough in summer.

Good for Dairymen.

Dairymen who can should occasionally pay visits to their customers' tables and watch them pass judgment on the various lines of butter received. There is nothing like knowing what are called the tricks of the trade, which are not tricks at all, but customs that every one must live up to who hopes to succeed in that market. Such a visit would teach you the style of package, grain and color of butter, amount of salt and all the other little points that go to make up the ideal butter according to the consumers' standard—and when you get back you'll be able to make up your mind to do just what you want to know.—American Dairyman.

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C. O.

Corn Sheller.

To make one, take tough hard wood plank 15x18 inches and 30 inches long, cut a slot 2 inches wide two-thirds the length of the plank, across the upper part of this slot drive eight iron wedges, and bend them down a little in the center. How the corn is shelled you can see for yourself.

Silk Culture.

The friends of the silk culture, wishing to see a market where fair cash prices could always be obtained for cocoons, are urging the establishment of a reeling factory, under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture, where experts should be employed not only to carry on the work, but to teach all desirous of learning the art of reeling silk.

To Starve Out the Chinch Bugs.

In parts of Bayou county, Ills., the chinch bugs are destroying the corn, field after field having been given up to the pests. With a view of exterminating them, the farmers have agreed not to sow any wheat for three successive seasons.

A Farmer's Wife's Good Time.

[Bluffington show that more farmers' wives go insane than any other class of women. Perhaps a few days' outing such as is given by a contributor will throw some light on the reason of it. It was a farmer who said on harvesting his fourth wife that he never did have any luck with wives anyhow. He said the one in the accompanying picture was the best of the lot, however. The farmers of the near time have more consideration.]

The first thing to be done in the morning is to get breakfast. Early, mind you, so that the men can get in the field in time to do a day's work. Some time there is dinner to put up for those who work at a distance. The next work to be done is the milking and the milk to put away.

"Now," says the wife, "I have the churning to do before it gets warm and the calves and chickens must be fed. The bread must be baked before it sours, and there is not any wood ready to heat the stove. I do wish we could heat the stove with coal as they do in town."

While she is gathering wood she hears her sick baby cry and runs in before the good wood enough to bake the bread. Poor baby! he is getting his first tooth. He won't be sick this way another summer. The husband comes in with a lot of mild sacks and says:

"Wife, I want those mended before noon. I want to go to mill this afternoon." And looking around he says: "Here are the breakfast dishes on the table. Wife, you are terribly slow."

"Yes, husband, I am slow, but the cows got in the garden, and it took me some time to get them out and put up the fence; but I can wash the dishes while the bread is cooking."

The hired man come to the house before noon, having finished the work in that field. After the men rested a little, the wife says to the husband, privately: "I wish you would tell the men to cut some stove wood, and carry a tub of water to the milk cellar, so I can scrub it."

The husband says: "Can't you let the men rest a minute?"

The wife gets the dinner ready by noon, and comes to the kitchen door with the baby in her arms and says: "Dinner is ready."

The first thing the wife hears is: "This bread is not baked done."

"I can't help it," she says; "it is the best I could do with the wood I could find when my sick baby was crying."

The husband says: "What is the matter with this butter?"

The wife answers: "The milk cellar needs cleaning, and I will do it as soon as I can get time."

The husband remarks: "Time, indeed! I could do what you have to do and play half the time.

Dinner over, and dishes washed, the up stairs and sweeping and dusting done, the wife must wash a few things for baby, and dig some potatoes and gather some apples while the baby is asleep, and must run down to the spring for more water.

Supper over, dishes must be washed, milk skimmed, crocks washed, milking done and put away. The husband goes to bed, the wife sits down with her feet in her husband's hat keep the light from shining on him. He gets his first nap and says: "Wife, what are you doing up so late every night?" The wife answers: "I am making some clothes for the children, and I am now trying to get Mary's dress done for the last day of school. I had to hire fifty cents' worth of work on it so I could get it done by then." "Pshaw, pshaw, indeed! I won't pay any such bills as that for such nonsense," replies he. "And another thing I did not tell you, I brought home some goods to make me a suit of clothes, at the store yesterday. I told them you would make their's for them. It will save something. And I also told them you would make me a vest, and will get it by a month from each of them. And the bill for the sewing and washing you did for Bennett was $10, and the hay I got of him was $15, that makes $25 and no cent. The wife says to herself: "This won't do. I must go to bed, for I have the week's washing to do to-morrow, or to-day, for it is after 12 o'clock." After she has been down a short time she heard a noise in the children's room. She hurried in and found little John with a chill. She lit the lamp and started a fire and was trying to get the boy warm, when the husband awoke again and said: "Wife, what is all this racket about? I won't be able to do much after this bill, with double doors and windows or with the door opening into the kitchen, will stand the coldest weather without admitting frost, and when the ventilator is open, it will be cool enough in summer.

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C. O.

Over to a Minute.

Kitty had constructed a new swing for her doll's entertainment, and it proved unsatisfactory, for that doll would not stay in the perch and landed with considerable violence upon the table, overturning an intended upon a picture Walter was copying. In an instant Kitty's sympathies were with the doll, up she dove, threw it into the fire and marched out of the room, leaving Kitty in tears and the table in confusion. In a brief an hour he returned, gay and happy as ever, only offering a handsome doll to replace Kitty's lost. She was easily comforted, and was more sure than ever that Walter was the best brother in the world.

BURNING KITTY'S DOLL.

"If a fellow is quick tempered, why, he is; I suppose that's all there is of it," said Walter. "I never quarrel with them purposely. I do get angry in a jiff, but it's all over in a minute or two."

"Are you sure of that?" asked his grandfather, quietly.

"Oh, yes. I'm not one of the sort to go sulking about over anything. I flash up quick enough, but I never bear malice."

"Are you sure of that?" he asked again. "I've known cases where I was sure that they are 'all over' in a minute or two? I never hear any one speak carelessly of that fault without recalling one scene in my own boyhood. I was about your age, too, Walter, and, as you say, quick over it, flying into a rage one minute, and then ready to laugh at my own temper of the next minute. I held a high place in my classes, and one day had spoken rather boastingly of my position and how long I had kept it; but that very afternoon, through some carelessness, I missed, and gave an answer so absurd that it was received with a burst of laughter. Mortified by my blunder, vexed at having lost my place, I passed out of the school-house in a rage. At school-time I walked out moodily, inclined to speak to no one and pretending to be busily whittling.

"'Here comes the infallible! here's the fellow that never misses!' called the teasing voice of a schoolmate in front of me; and then he mockingly repeated my absurd answer.

"With all the force of a sudden fury I threw

"I threw my open knife at him."

my open knife at him. It just missed his head, and in an instant it was quivering in the ground at his feet. The slight fear of what his whole, startled face recalled me to my senses, and I sank down upon the ground, covering my face with my hands. The boys gathered around me, frightened, and I heard one at whom I had aimed the blow, saying that the fault was more his own than mine. But I knew that only Bob's mercy had saved me from sinking my wrathful deed at my fast and my whole life darkened with the stain of murder."

"For weeks afterward I lived it over in horrible dreams; and to this day, Walter, unconfessed temper can never seem a light thing to me. Anger that is 'over in a minute' may be like a spark of fire on powder, and give you reason for shame and sorrow all your days."

And he'll tell you that not all are spared that same fate. Ends of their sudden passion. In Philadelphia a boy struck at a playmate in sudden anger; the knife-blade cut an artery, death followed and the boy was a murderer; now is the subject of confinement of an ungoverned temper!—Morning Star.

The Fourth of July.

Six sturdy lads lay curled up in their beds
When the birthday of freedom had faded to night,
With burns on their fingers and pains in their heads,
And scarred like the heroes of many a fight.
But they're ready to rebate, as old soldiers long for
Though ten from the steeple had chimed loud and clear,
They sighed: "What a perfectly glorious day!
Too bad it can only come once in the year!"

The six patient mothers who loved the six boys,
Were resting at last, now the daylight was gone;
For, with the wild racket and riot and noise,
No peace had been theirs since the dawn of the sun.
And they sighed as they said in the weariest way
(And full cause had they for their feelings, I fear):
"This has been such a terrible car splitting day!
How lucky it only comes once in the year!"
—St. Nicholas.

Too Many Questions.

"Measure, you were we all made of dust?"
"Yes, my son."
"I was born in January, wasn't I?"
"Yes, little boy."
"But those ants who stay dust in January. The ground is all frozen in January, ain't it?"
"For heaven's sake, Johnny, don't ask so many foolish questions."
"Pa, was we made of dust, ain't I?"
"Yes, of course."
"Why don't I get muddy feels me when I drink water?"
"Good gracious, child, do give me a rest!"

Pi.

Vibe to regret seem lad demuris ne
Blue your blouse you swell lustrous,
Had plastering vasle doubloi ou
Otofringe no bet made fo nest.
—Harper's Young People.

To have many bad neighbors is a sign you should reform.—Rural New Yorker.

There are 10,000 colored school teachers in the south.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant from Thomas Fielder, Esq., City Judge of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, to make the unpaid taxes assessed on the several pieces and parcels of land, lots, tenements and other real estate in the said City of Plainfield, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, I, the undersigned, the collector appointed and appointed by the Common Council for that purpose, will, on Saturday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1886, next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the said City of Plainfield, sell at public vendue, for the amount of taxes, assessments, interest and costs, due thereon, and expenses.

Owners.	Description.	Amt. tax.
Brown, E. G., H and Elm Place, bet.		13 16
Brown, Mrs. Frank, Front and Hamilton ave.		13 16
Brown, R. G., Lots 3 A. in rear of house on Front st.		13 16
Cornell, W. W., Brick store and lot, E. W. Front st.		20 06
Cornell, W. W. and L. H. E. Fifth street		20 06
Craig, James, H and L. Dunellen avenue, bet.		20 06
Carney, Moses, H and L, 26 W. Third st.		20 06
Collins, Edward, H and L, 1 E. Fourth st.		15 06
Collins, John, Brick H and L, 5 1-4 A.		6 06
Cowan, Alexander, H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
Cole, Elias, H and L, Jefferson ave. bet. Dunellen ave. and Somerset st.		13 16
Cole, Elias, H and L, cor. South and Leland ave.		20 10
Cole, Elias, H and L, 22 and 22 W. Second street.		20 06
Cowan, Mrs. H and three and 74 A. E. Front st. and Leland ave.		124 66
Cole, Daniel, H and L, W. Third st.		13 16
Cowan, Margaret, Lot, Kensington ave.		6 66
Cowan, Margaret, Lot, E. Front st., adj.		6 66
Cowan, Margaret, Lot, E. Front st., adj.		6 66
Cowan, Margaret, Park (Home), cor. Sixth and Park ave.		124 66
Dunn, Mrs. H and L, 23 E. 8th st.		20 06
Dunn, Solomon Y., H, Land Shop, 26 Park ave.		24 06
Drew, Wm. H., 10 lots on Plainfield ave.		24 06
Drew, Wm. H., H and L, Ellis st.		20 06
Drew, Wm. H., 2 lots, Pemberton ave.		2 66
Dorr, Emily, H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
Dunn, Mrs. H and L, Ellis st.		20 06
Field and Plainfield ave.		24 06
Fitzgerald, Peter, H and L, cor. 2d and Spring st.		20 06
Flynn, Ann, H and L, W. 3d st., bet. Liberty and		13 16
Fisher, Jos. A., H and L, 19 W. 3d st.		20 06
Fisher, Jos. A., Lot Rivers		6 66
Frey, Sol., Freehold, Hand L, 10 Field ave.		20 06
Fritz, Adam, H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
Fritz, Adam, H and L, Exchange Alley, adj.		13 16
Gillies, T. J., H and L, 7 and 9 Madison ave.		24 06
Gleason, Edward, Lot Lane		6 66
Gano, Mary, Lot North ave., bet. of		6 66
Frost, Jas., and Lot		6 66
Harriott, Randolph R., H and L, Park ave.		20 06
Hall, Mrs. H and L, 128 W. 2d st.		20 06
Happy Hannah, H and L, 128 W. 2d st.		20 06
Hart, Charles, H and L, 10 E. Fifth st.		20 06
Heath & Netherwood ave., and lot No. 4, block 2, and lot No. 1, block 2, Jackson ave.		20 06
Hand, William, H and 4 A., Leland ave.		13 16
Hand, Wm. H., H and L, 2 E. 3d st.		20 06
Hannah, Mary J., H and L, 41 Central ave.		20 06
Hall, Mary J., or Geo. F. Randolph, lot,		6 66
Jeffers, Sarah, H and L, Somerset ave.		13 16
Jones, Aaron L., H and 7 A., and brick store, Front st.		20 06
Jones, John, H and L, W. W. 3d st.		20 06
Kane, John, H and L, W. W. 3d st.		20 06
Kennedy, Mrs. H and L, 2 E. Front st.		20 06
Lemon, Mrs. H and L, Elizabeth st., Field, Central and Pemberton ave.		20 06
Lemon, Mrs. H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
Leonard, William J., H and L, 56 W. Front st.		20 06
Leonard, William J., H and L, 12 W. Front st.		20 06
Leonard, William J., H and L, 1-3 int. in farm		20 06
Leonard, Mrs. C. B., H and L, 1-3 int. in farm		20 06
Leonard, Mrs. C. B., H and L, 1-3 int. in farm		20 06
Lee, Thomas, H and L, 5 M st.		17 66
Lawrence, Amos, Brick H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
Tunnel road, bet. Watchung ave.		5 33
Leming, Mrs. J. R., H and 2 1-2 A., Clinton ave.		20 06
Marcley, M. F., A and L, 88 West 2d st.,		20 06
Marcley, M. F., H and L, New st., adj.		20 06
Marcley, M. F., H and L, W. cor. 4th and Liberty ave.		20 06
Marcley, Caroline T., H and L, E. cor. 2d and Central ave.		20 06
Marcley, Caroline T., H and L, New st.		20 06
No. 16 on the road		6 66
Marsh, Lucy A., H and L, H W. 4th st.,		20 06
Marsh, Lucy A., H and L, H W. 4th st.,		20 06
Manning, Wm. H., H and L, 111 W. 6th st.		20 06
McCarthy, Mrs. H and L, 21 Second and 25 Plainfield ave.		24 06
McVey, Est., Brick H and L, Somerset st.		13 16
McVey, Est., H and L, 2 E. 6th st., and L, E. 6th st., adj.		20 06
McLaughlin, P. H., Lots No. 1 to 14, Lee ave.		20 06
McLaughlin, Wm. F. S., Lots No. 17 to 28, Second ave.		20 06
Martin, David, H and L, George st. and Park ave.		20 06
Miller, Mary A., H and 4 A., E. Front st.		20 06
Matthews, Mrs., Barnard, H and L, 10 W. 3d st.		20 06
Morris, Anson, H and L, W. cor. 5th and Front st.		20 06
Morris, Thomas, 7 lots No. 2 and 3, Richmond st., bet. of Fisk		20 06
Moss, Edward, H and L, E. cor. 3d and New st.		20 06
Murray, Mrs. H and L, 11 W. 6th st.		20 06
Murray, James, Lot Leland ave. bet. Park ave. and Somerset st.		13 16
Pettibone, Est. of Darling & Co.		6 66
Pettibone, Est. of Darling & Co.		6 66
Powell, Mrs. H and L, Raymond ave., bet. of		20 06
Murray, James, Lot, Darling & Co.		6 66
Murray, Joseph, Lot S. cor. Dunellen and Somerset ave., bet. of W. R. Darling		6 66
Murray, Joseph, H, Raymond ave., bet. of Dunellen ave.		13 16
Murray, Joseph, Lot S. cor. Dunellen and Somerset ave.		6 66
Meeker, Mrs. H., Front of 116 A., Broadway and Railway road		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., Front and L., Park ave.		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., Front, ave., adj. Cedar brk		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., Front and L., Park ave.		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Front, ave., adj. Park ave. church		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave.		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Van Wyck		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Van Wyck		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., Front, ave., adj. Cedar brk		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Park ave.		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Park ave. church		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Van Wyck		20 06
Meeker, Mrs. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Van Wyck		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., H and L., Prospect ave.		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., Front of 116 A., Broadway and Railway road		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., Front, ave., adj. Cedar brk		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., H and L., Park ave.		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., H and L., Prospect ave.		20 06
Martine, Dr. H., H and L., Prospect ave., adj. Van Wyck

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5. No. 80. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, AUGUST 5. 1886. Price Two Cents

Cash-weyed Corner

FOR SALE—Mahogany furniture very heavy, 2 parlor lounges, 1 parlor rocker, 1 parlor table, 1 hall table, 1 hall rack, 1 bureau, 1 wash stand, 1 bedstead, 1 mattress. Call 1 to 3 p. m. 5 Richmond street. 5-3t

SOLD Music Hall stock for sale. J. C. Force & Co. 5-6

WANTED—A house centrally located with 8 or 9 rooms. Address, stating rent, "Desirable," this office. 5-3t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 5 Grove street. 5-3t

LOST, on Saturday, a watch basket with letter "F" on it. Finder will receive a reward by leaving the same to or at West Front street, No. 5. 5-3t

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. Y. Smith. 5-3t

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only; also unfurnished rooms. Inquire at 5 Grove street. Apply to Mrs. F. Bates, to West Front St. 5-6d

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.
The Books of the Overseer of the Poor are now open for the inspection of the public at the office of the undersigned, No. 20 East Front street.
LOUIS F. WADSWORTH,
Overseer of Poor.
5-3-7

Special Notices.

TO THE DUNHAM
Coal Will Close only. Owing to the absence of the proprietor, and to rehearsal of music on the stage. 5-3t
Geo. C. CORNETTE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Jas. A. Kinsman and George D. Morrison has been dissolved by mutual consent this second day of August, 1886, the business will be continued by Jas. A. Kinsman, to whom all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment, and to whom all claims against the same are to be presented for payment.
JAS. A. KINSMAN,
GEO. D. MORRISON.
Dated at Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 2, 1886. 5-3t

NOTICE.
Dr. E. B. Holliday is compelled to postpone his dancing class from Aug. 2d to Aug. 9th, owing to the sickness of some of the pupils. Parents will please make arrangements and take notice. Class will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. 5-3t

CARRIER & CO.
Lawn Artificial Stone Works, Richfield Place, Office, 115 West Front street. Contractors and builders of cellars and roadways, sidewalks, curbing, flagging, steps, &c., in stone or artificial stone. Estimates given. Work done in the best manner. Orders by mail or at the Works will receive prompt attention. 5-3-1m

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC
for parties, picnics, &c. Apply for terms, private address, Box 1, Plainfield, N. J., or Music Store, 5 North Second street. P. O. Box 1029. 5-3-1m

TO LET.
The Dudley Rink, North Plainfield, handy for roller skating, dancing and entertainments. Can be had on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE DUDLEY, Jr.
Apply to J. E. Martin, Lamp's Hotel, at the Rink from 4 to 6 p. m. 4-20-3m

TO LET—DESIRABLE FLAT.
Inquire of Mrs. Hubbard on Park avenue, corner of Second street. 5-2-7t

FLORENCE CUT FLOWERS.
Floral work for any occasion, at the shortest notice, and in the best style, at Miss A. K. Dixon, Park avenue, Plainfield. 4-27-1

GOOD PRICES PAID
for horses and ponies out-of-doing, also for horses that are lame, old or worthless. Call at Hale street, Railway. Letters promptly attended to. 5-3-1m

Professional Cards.

J. JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Conveyancers of Deeds, &c., Notaries Public. Office, Corner Front street and Second street.

DR. CHAS. B. THIERS, DENTIST,
Has removed to 5 West Front street, opposite Park avenue, where he will be pleased to see his patrons. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 12-31-1y

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
Has removed to 5 West Front street, opposite Park avenue, where he will be pleased to see his patrons. Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 12-31-1y

J. H. HERSTER,
Attorney at Law. Office in Chas. Platt's Building, 107 W. Lang's old stand, corner of Second and Park avenue. Residence, 7 East Front street. Will be found at night calls promptly attended to. Telephone call, No. 1. Plainfield, N. J. 5-2-1y

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 191 Broadway, New York City. Residence, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours at Building, Rockford, Friday, 9-3. 5-2-1y

WM. E. McCLURE,
Counsellor at Law, Conveyancer of Deeds, Office, E. L. Scott. Money to lend on land and mortgage. 5-2-1y

J. A. OAKLEY, Jr.,
Architect, 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 5-2-6m

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Counsellor at Law, with William B. Meeker, attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, and Conveyancer of Deeds. Office over First National Bank, corner of Front and Park avenue. 5-2-1y

P. M. DUNHAM,
Counsellor at Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Office, Crocker's Building, 4 East Front street, opposite the City Hall. Money to loan on bond and mortgage on city property at 6 per cent. Will be in Plainfield on Tuesday and Saturday of each week. 5-2-1y

DR. J. F. GRIFFIN,
Physician and Surgeon, Office, 107 West Front street, Plainfield. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 p. m. Residence, 7 Madison avenue.

CHARLES A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Money to Loan, Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION.
Lessons in Elocution, class or private lessons, for terms, address Miss Albert, P. O. Box 1047.

T. S. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private lessons in Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo, Zither, Harmony and Voice. 21 Dove street, North Plainfield. 12-22-1y

LEWIS H. A. SARIGHT
Teacher of Dancing and Physical Culture. Private or class instruction. For terms address this office.

MISS HETTIE MATTHEWS,
Teacher of piano. Gives private visits at her residence, 5 Madison avenue. Terms moderate. P. O. Box 1282.

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. A manufactory on the premises and have the benefit of nearly twenty years experience. Repairing, We have superior facilities for repairing all our own goods built the same and in perfect order, either heavy or other made. We also will make a specialty of fine boots and shoes to order, and by using the finest lady's dressing kid can have boots made without the use of any nails and made quite new.

8 West Front St.

THE Town Hours is delivered in Plainfield, North Plainfield, Westfield, New Market and Dunellen, at ten cents per week, payable to the carrier each week. Subscribers can also obtain the paper at the office of the publisher, No. 5 West Front street, or from the following agents: Peter F. W. Wilbur's, corner of Plain and Second streets, Westfield, in the basement of the Presbyterian church; A. Bentley, and will receive subscriptions and orders for and advertisements.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.
CLOSE—7.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 1.00 and 6.30 p. m.
ARRIVE—7.30, 9.30 and 11.45 a. m.; 12.30, 3.30 and 5.30 p. m.
SOUTHERN, EASTERN, ETC., MAILS
CLOSE—7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
ARRIVE—9.45 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Mail for Somerville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Trains due and departure of mail:
From Clinton opens at 7.00 a. m. and closes at 7.10 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8 p. m. Open every evening until 8.00 p. m. to accommodate Night Express.
SUNDAY MAILS—Arrive, at 9.17 a. m. Office open from 9.00 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 1.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer at Dr. Hall's office for the month of July—four days at noon at Stelle's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets:

1886.		1885.	
9 a. m.	74	9 a. m.	66
3 p. m.	86	3 p. m.	78
12 m.	76	12 m.	67
9 p. m.	80	9 p. m.	69

Heavenly Almanac.

1886	1886
Sun Rises	5 08
Sun Sets	7 02
Moon Rises	10 46

BY CUT FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY NOON TO OBTAIN INSERTION ON SAME DAY.

FOR PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

JOTTINGS.

—Wilson & Rankin's refined minstrels tonight at Music Hall.

—An excursion train from Plemington passed through the city this morning on its way to Coney Island.

—Mr. J. H. Cooley of Watervalt avenue, North Plainfield, is having a substantial board walk placed in front of his residence.

—A partial eclipse of the sun, lasting about half an hour, will occur on the morning of August 29th, beginning shortly after sunrise.

—Flags were to-day raised at half-mast on top and in front of many dwellings in the city out of respect to the memory of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

—The large trees in front of the entrance to the Seminary on Seventh street have been cut down, and the appearance of the place is greatly improved thereby.

—Repairs are being made on the Church of the Holy Cross and in connection therewith, no service will be held in the church building for some weeks.

—At the prices ladies' muslin underwear is sold at in these days it does not pay any one to make them. Pope Bros. are showing a large variety, to which they call your attention in another column.

—A valuable bull-dog belonging to Theodore Van Blum of 114 Sixth street, was stolen or wandered away from home about three weeks ago, and repulsed away until last evening, when he returned.

—The police followed three men along East Front street on Tuesday night, who were singing and making night hideous by their yells. They came upon the men at Watchung avenue and warned them to desist under penalty of arrest.

—An ex-employe entered a horse-shoeing establishment on Somerset street yesterday and began to abuse the proprietor, who threw him out. He went before Justice Heath and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor, but subsequently withdrew the complaint.

—The excursion of the Dunellen and New Market Sunday schools to Lake Hopatcong yesterday was a most gratifying success. Eleven cars were required to convey the excursionists to their destination. The train arrived in this city on its return trip at about a quarter after seven o'clock.

—Four Plainfielders who accompanied the Dunellen excursion to Lake Hopatcong yesterday spent the day in fishing, and remained out on the water so late in the afternoon that they missed the excursion train and were compelled to return on a regular train, arriving home some hours later.

—Alfred Gulick, a middle-aged, well-to-do farmer of Mount Bethel, a small hamlet about five miles to the north of this city, while in a despondent mood on Friday morning, committed suicide by hanging himself from a rafter in the garret of his house. No particular cause is assigned for his rash act.

—Mrs. Nathaniel Dunn appeared before the City Judge yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, to answer to a charge preferred by Chas. Rothenhamer for using foul and indecent language. A number of witnesses testified to the woman's having used foul language on former occasions, and the Judge sentenced her to pay a fine of three dollars and costs.

—A burly tramp appeared at a West Fourth street residence about half-past six o'clock last evening and asked for something to eat. The lady of the house prepared him a substantial meal, when he asked her to wrap it up in paper. "Why," said the lady, "I thought you were hungry?" The tramp turned on his feet and remarked that he would "go where they would wrap it up," and left.

—Policeman Lynch, on complaint of Henry Goeller, arrested Mrs. Mahon on West Third street this morning, for being disorderly. The women boasted of the inability of six New York policemen to arrest her, and she took cool and the Plainfield force would have to be enlarged in order to get her to the station house, but a passing grocery wagon was brought into requisition and she was conveyed to the lock-up, where she now languishes.

PERSONAL.

Councillor Lindsley of Elizabeth has taken up his residence in this city for the summer.

The family of Mr. D. H. Mulford of Crescent avenue are summering at Hahn's Falls, N. Y.

Rev. Mr. Morse of Brooklyn N. Y., will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist church on Sunday.

The son of Joseph F. Sheppard of West Second street, is summering with relatives at Phillipsburg.

Mr. J. W. Yates and daughter of East Seventh street are sojourning at Pine Hill in the Catskills.

Mrs. Brockway and son Fred of West Seventh street are stopping at the Richards' House, Asbury Park.

Mrs. Samuel Bellamy and daughter from Brooklyn, New York, are visiting Mr. C. B. Miller of West Front street.

Miss Mary Collier, a former resident here, but now of New York city, is visiting friends on East Fifth street.

Miss Georgiana Force, eldest daughter of George W. Force of West Second street, sailed for Europe this morning.

Right-watchman Benjamin Wright and family are sojourning at Asbury Park to-day for a week's visit to friends on Long Island.

Miss Maggie Petersen and Miss Harriet Cloyd, both of Philadelphia, are guests of Charles Sebring and wife of Prospect Place.

John Boutes, a former resident on West Front street, is about to return to this city from New York, where he has been located for some months past.

Mrs. Dill, an aged woman of Raritan, died on Monday. Her remains were brought to this city on the 10.37 train this morning and interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

Miss Sadie Grant, daughter of George W. Grant of West Front street, has gone to Asbury Park for a week. Upon her return she will spend the remainder of the summer at Princeton, N. J.

The band engaged for the Bound Brook public school for next year are Galen Hoffman, principal and instructor in the grammar department; Miss Minnie Krom, intermediate department, Miss Minnie Stryker, primary department.

Alfred A. Titsworth, a newly appointed professor in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, will leave his late summer home on East Fifth street about the first of September. The family of Mr. Titsworth are at present located at Alfred Centre, where he resigned a chair to accept a call to Rutgers College.

Mr. H. J. Sargent of Union street, Mrs. Moll Jenks's old manager, has a flock of carrier pigeons. Yesterday he liberated one of these from the Union Square hotel in New York, which formed the first relay for the ariel express which he has established for communication with his friends.

The Auld sisters, who so captivated audiences at Reform Hall last fall by their exquisite readings, are with their mother, sojourning in Plainfield for the summer, going to the Catskills in September for the month, and then on their course of readings for the winter under the management of the Oriental bureau, New York. They reside in Brooklyn.

Shotwell Powell of Knoxville, Va., is on a visit to his nephew, Aaron L. Powell, of Hoch street, stopping over on his return to his home in "Ole Virginny." He was born Oct 5, 1813, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. and resided in Plainfield sixty years ago, having come here when so young that he cannot remember the exact date. Forty years ago he returned to his native place, remaining there until 1844, thence removing to Ontario county, N. Y., and remaining there until after the war. He was elected by the republican ticket to the Legislature of New York in 1859 and 1860, and furnished in many of their papers a full history of the causes of that great conflict, designed to prevent secession during that State. The bill Passed the Assembly, but by two votes only, and was defeated in the Senate, which was too conservative. He also introduced a bill to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, but it was passed in 1860. Mr. Powell, like his nephew, our distinguished fellow-citizen, is a Quaker, differing "all from all" only in his calling as a butchery, and slavery the sum of all villainies, and the liquor traffic, as Gentleman says, "damnable." Mr. Powell is "politically colorblind." Mr. Powell, although now nearing his eighticth year, is a hale and pleasant old gentleman, full of interest in the progress of the age. He has resided in Virginia since 1873, where he is the owner of several valuable farms, and is extensively engaged in the culture of the vine. His wine cellars contain over 1,000 gallons. Of his residence in Plainfield, which contains a total of about fifteen acres, he has owned 187½ feet on Front street, 187½ feet on Second street, 187½ feet on Somerset street, and 187½ feet on Watchung avenue, designed to prevent encroaching in

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 4.25, 6.00, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.03, 8.36, 8.40, 9.33, 10.27, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 1.31, 2.33, 3.27, 3.51, 5.03, 6.45, 6.55, 7.58, 9.05, 9.40, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 2.27, 5.01, 6.27, 10.53, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.51, 5.51, 7.30, 7.35, 9.05 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 10.30, 12.00 m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.40, 6.32, 7.03, 7.39, 8.10, 8.40, 9.10, 9.57, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 1.37, 3.20, 3.57, 5.01, 6.08, 8.32, 7.03, 7.39, 8.40, 11.16 p.m. Sunday, 6.57, 10.39, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 5.01, 7.35, 9.05 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.00, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 8.55, 10.25, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 5.05, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.30, 7.05, 7.25, 8.07, 8.40, 10.50 p.m. 12 p. night Sunday, at 8.50 a. m.; 12.25, 1.50 & 10, 6.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 6.40, 8.10, 9.55, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 5.45, 4.58, 5.05, 7.31, 8.02, 8.30, 8.50, 9.20, 9.17, 9.59, 11.45 a.m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.59 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14, 8.45, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 7.50, 8.15, 8.35, 9.05, 9.17, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.05, 11.20, 11.35, 12.00, 12.30, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 6.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.05, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 8.10, 8.54, 9.25 a. m.; 2.05, 5.10, 6.05, 7.25, 9.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 8.10 a. m.; 5.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.00, 6.37 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.20 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

6.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

8.54 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Tamaqua, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

5.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

6.05 p. m.—For Easton, West Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.05 p. m.—For Tamaqua, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.30 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

7.25 p. m.—For Easton, West Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

9.05 p. m.—For Tamaqua, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

9.50 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 10.27 8.02, 11.08 1.31 3.51, 6.06 p. m. Sunday except Ocean Grove 8.27 a. m. 5.01 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Second Street.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.02, 2.06*, 6.20, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.18, 5.03*, 6.05*, 6.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 6.15, 9.17, 10.37 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets at 5.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.45, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 12.15 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.20, 9.09 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.31, 5.20, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tyoter Streets at 1.25, 6.20,* 9.00, 10.09, 11.38 a. m.; 1.54, 4.50, 5.54,* 8.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt.

J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1886.

JACKSON AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

Capture of a Federal Warehouse Full of Stores—Distribution of Wealth.

All this time we had the vaguest notions as to our objective; at first we had expected to strike the railroad at Gainesville, but as the march prolonged itself, a theory obtained that we were going to the valley. But we threaded Thoroughfare gap, heading eastward, and in the morning of the 27th (1862) we struck a railroad running north and south—Pope's "line of communication and supply." Manassas was ours!

What a prize it was! Here were long warehouses full of stores; cars loaded with boxes of new clothing en route to Gen. Pope, but destined to adorn the backs of his enemies; sutlers' stores, sutlers' shops—"no eating up" of good things. In view of the abundance, it was no easy matter to determine what we should eat and drink and carry away; what we should be clothed; one was limited in his choice to only so much as he could personally transport, and the one thing needful in each individual case was already amply found.

However, as the day wore on, an equitable distribution of our wealth was effected by barter, upon a crude and irregular basis in which the rule of supply and demand was somewhat complicated by fluctuating estimates of the imminence of marching orders. A mounted man would offer large sums aside in shirts or blankets for a pair of spurs or a bridle; and while in anxious quest of a pair of shoes I fell heir to a case of cavalry half-boots, which I would gladly have exchanged for the object of my search. For a change of underclothing and a pot of French mustard I gave practically the whole of the outfit of Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, with regrets that I could not use his library. Whisky was of course, at a high premium, but a keg of "Sagers" was found to be more than two—most begging in our company.

But our brief holiday was drawing to a close, for by this time Gen. Pope had some inkling of the disaster which was lurking in his rear. When, some time after dark, having set fire to the remnant of the stores, we took the road to Centreville, our mystification as to Jackson's plan was complete. Could he actually be moving on Washington with his small force, or was he only making escape to the mountains? The glare of our fires lighted up the country for miles, and was just dying out when we reached Centreville.—Allan C. Redwood in The Century.

Enemies as Valuable Friends.

I consider that my success in life is equally as valuable to me as my friends, since they aid as much in making a man of me. It is my enemies who keep me on my guard; it is my enemies who induce me to try harder. My friends accept me without the examination of my personal merits, but my enemies force me to rise by the sheer force of my intellect and moral worth. I am glad to say, no matter how their character and strength, and a man who has enemies need be afraid of them, is the courage and manhood.—A. H. Hiler in Arkansaw Traveler.

THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Samuel J. Tilden's Long and Busy Life Ended.

HIS DEATH UNEXPECTED.

The Recognized Leader and Counselor of His Party.

Ancestry of Prominent Colonial Leaders.

Early Life and Education—First Political Papers and Party Debates—His Later Entrance Into Active Politics as Candidate for Governor of New York and for the Presidency.

New York, Aug. 5.—Samuel J. Tilden died yesterday at 8:45 a. m., at his country seat, Greystone, Yonkers-on-Hudson, near Yonkers. He had been in feeble health for some time, but nothing serious was anticipated by his attendants. An attack of diarrhea and nausea came upon him and his heart ceased to act, and before his physicians, who were present, had time to realize the situation he was dead. His end was peaceful and without

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

a struggle with his death. A prominent and characteristic American man has passed away. His life was one of achievement in business and politics, and covers a period of long and eventful years in the most exciting period of the nation's history. In all these years since early manhood Mr. Tilden has figured as a leading spirit in the counsels of his party and of state affairs. An epitomized review of his career is appended.

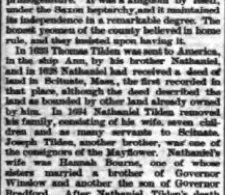
A LIBERTY LOVING RACE.

Ancestors of the Dead Sage of Greystone.

It was on Feb. 9, 1711, that Samuel Jones Tilden was born, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, this state. He came of a sturdy, an honest and a typical American and liberty-loving race. His ancestors were among the earliest recruits to the little band of Puritan pilgrims who established their settlement in Massachusetts; but long before the Tilden family was known in this country the Tildens had gained distinction in the county of Kent, in England. Nathaniel Tilden was mayor of the city of Canterbury in the year of '57 and his Uncle John had held the office as far back as 1585, and again in 1600. Nathaniel was succeeded in the office by his cousin John. Kent was then, as it has been for a century, a county of farmers. It was divided into small estates, which were inherited equally among the children of the family. The family had refused to accept the English law of primogeniture. It was a kingdom by itself, under the Saxon heptarchy, and it maintained the independence in a remarkable degree. The honest yeomen of the county believed in home rule, and they insisted upon having it.

In 1633 Thomas Tilden was sent to America, in the ship Ann, by his brother Nathaniel, and in 1638 Nathaniel had received a deed of land in Scituate, Mass., the first recorded in that place, although the deed described the land as bounded by other land already owned by him. In 1684 Nathaniel Tilden removed his family, consisting of his wife, seven children and a servant girl, to Boston. Joseph Tilden, another brother, was one of the consignors of the Mayflower. Nathaniel's wife was Hannah Bourne, one of whose sisters married a brother of Governor Winslow and another the son of Governor Bradford. After Nathaniel Tilden's death his widow married Timothy Hatherly, another consignor of the Mayflower, who was one of the public leaders in Scituate until he was driven thence for refusing to pervert the law.

The second generation of Tildens settled in Lebanon, Conn. One of Samuel J. Tilden's relatives in that town was Col. Daniel Tilden, a staunch friend of Jefferson, and one of the founders of the Democratic party, which his illustrious relative of a later generation was destined to lead through one of the most remarkable presidential campaigns that has



GRAMERCY PARK MANSION.

been or perhaps ever will be known in the history of the United States. Col. Daniel Tilden had Revolutionary blood in him, too, for in April, 1775, when the hurried call to battle of Lexington, he raised a company of men and marched to the relief of the imperiled patriots of Massachusetts. During the war Col. Tilden was foremost in the movement to enroll the Connecticut militia for the war. He served as captain under Israel Putnam, and at the close of the war he commanded the company in which James Monroe served as a lieutenant. In fact, every male relation of Mr. Tilden on the father's side was in the army, and there was an old enough to carry a musket fought at that time for the independence of the American colonies.

John Tilden, the grandfather of Samuel J. Tilden, moved into this state in 1790, and made his home in Columbia county. The stock of the Tildens was of the choicest New England type of sterling character and strength, and a man who has enemies need be afraid of them, is the courage and manhood.—A. H. Hiler in Arkansaw Traveler.

HIS CHILDHOOD DAYS.

Early Lessons in Political Economy Under Van Buren.

The second war with Great Britain, which closed a year after Samuel J. Tilden was born, caused a season of high prices and general suffering, such as the country, even with the recent periods of protracted hard times, has not since seen. Young Tilden's parents, though comparatively well to do, did not escape altogether the widespread calamities of the day. Almost the first words the child could understand were those used in discussions over the condition of the country and as to what should be adopted as the most efficient remedy. The child was delicate and a good deal of a "home boy," and he always listened to these discussions with deep interest. At the time the leading citizen of Columbia county was Martin Van Buren, who often rode from his home in Kinderhook to New Lebanon to visit the Tildens. Young Samuel very naturally soon grew to look upon Van Buren as the greatest man in the country, and his reverential feelings for the man increased when, during his own boyhood, he saw him elected United States senator, then governor of the state of New York; appointed the secretary of state by President Jackson, and in 1832 nominated for vice-president on the ticket with Jackson.

ENTERS POLITICS

At the Age of Eighteen He Begins to Write.

It was then that Samuel J. Tilden started out upon his long and eminent political career. He was 18 years old. He was tall and his slender form made him appear even taller than he really was. His face was pale, his lips firm and full and his eyes were blue. He had listened carefully to the political arguments of his neighbors for the preceding four or five years, and he was thoroughly familiar with all the state and national issues of the day. He went to his own room and wrote an article to the "Address to the People" on the then leading topic, the coalition of the Anti-Masons and National Republicans, which the Democrats were endeavoring to defeat. Young Tilden enlarged upon the insincerity of the coalition movement and the folly of it, showing that if it benefited Henry Clay, the National Republican candidate, it would necessarily injure William Wirt, the Anti-Masonic candidate, and that if it benefited Wirt it would injure Clay. The argument was logical and clear and convincing. Indeed, it was a marvelous production for a youth of 18. Young Samuel read it to his father, who was so impressed with its force that he carried it to Martin Van Buren, who was stopping at Lebanon Springs, and submitted it to his inspection. Mr. Van Buren saw at once that the line of reasoning adopted was the one which of all others was precisely what he wanted. He did not stop to inquire the age of the author. He accepted him off-hand as one worthy to think for the great Democratic party, although he could not yet vote with it. At Mr. Van Buren's suggestion the address was signed by a dozen leading Democrats in the state and put forth officially through the columns of The Albany Argus, where it occupied half a page. Its protocol so great an effect throughout the state that The Albany Evening Jour-

THE GREYSTONE RESIDENCE.

nal charged the authority of it upon Martin Van Buren himself and pronounced it the ablest effort of the Democrats to break the coalition of their opponents.

The Argus thereupon announced, "upon the authority of Mr. Van Buren," that he did not write the address. It will be readily seen, therefore, that it was no ordinary schoolboy or raw college student essay that this young statesman, who yet lacked three years of the age at which he could be a voter, had put before the public. It was the first of that long and remarkable series of productions which have come from the pen of one of the founders of the Democratic party, which his illustrious relative of a later generation was destined to lead through one of the most remarkable presidential campaigns that has

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farm there, while he also carried on business as a merchant.

Samuel J. Tilden's mother was able to trace her family line direct to William Jones, one of the earliest lieutenant governors of the colony of New Haven. In England the Jones family was connected by marriage with Oliver Cromwell.

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HIS COLLEGE CAREER.

Driven from Yale by Failing Health, He Enters Gotham.

The next year he passed the preliminary examination for admission to the college.

At Yale he was a member of the class of 1837, and among his classmates were William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite and Edwards Pierrepont. Young Tilden was studious, natural, obliging and shy. In less than a year his health failed him and he was obliged to go home an invalid. It was decided that he should complete his academic course at the University of New York, that he might be near his father's faithful friend and adviser, Martin Van Buren, whose law office in Wall street he could read law. His interest in political topics continued during his collegiate career, and in the summer of 1837, just before he graduated, he won a second conspicuous success as a writer on public affairs. Martin Van Buren was then the recognized leader of the party in the United States. He had just played before congress his plan for an independent treasury controlled by the officers of the people, and a separation of the government proper and of the government from the business and concerns of the banks, which institutions had become dangerous to popular rights.

The scheme provoked fierce opposition, and it threatened to split the Democratic party in the state of New York. Mr. Tilden read the numerous strong articles in opposition to the scheme, and then set himself the task of answering them. He prepared for The Albany Argus a number of papers, to which he attached the signature "Civis." They produced an immediate effect. They were accredited by common consent to Rob Corwin, a man of large learning and marked ability, who was at that time one of the justices of the New York supreme court.

HIS DEBUT AS A DEBATOR.

Called Upon to Reply to Senator Tallmadge.

A little later he made his first appearance as a public speaker. Then but 24 years of age, he met the leading pleading opponent of the Democracy, P. Talmadge, then United States senator from New York, who had broken with the Democrats, and accepted a seat in the cabinet of Gov. Seward as attorney general. He was a man of great ability and of the party while he remained true and consistent.

This was in Columbia county. The farmers there selected Tilden and Rob Corwin as Talmadge's opponents, and then they could not accept the young man as their political leader. By a common impulse, therefore, after Talmadge had ceased speaking they called upon Tilden. The young man stepped upon the platform in response to the cries and the Democrats applauded him loudly. But he still had a terribly boyish appearance, and as he began to speak the effort of putting a stripping against an old and practiced debater, also shouted "Tilden!" but shouted the name in derision, while Talmadge looked with undisguised contempt upon the young man who had the audacity to attempt an off-hand answer to the prepared speech of a United States senator. But the prejudice of the crowd was changed to wonder if not to admiration as the young man proceeded to show the absurdity of the senator's position.

In Tilden, after completing his academic career, studied his legal studies in Judge Edmonds' office and also in the law school of the New York university. Among the lecturers of the institution at that time were President Van Buren, Attorney General Benjamin F. Butler and Judge William Kent. His interest in politics continued to grow, and in his journal he announced that he had delivered in New Lebanon one of the greatest speeches of the day upon "Currency Prices and Wages." It involved such a patient investigation of historic principles that it seems wonderful that any man could have written it during the excitement that prevailed that year. The youthful champion of democracy had evidently made a thorough study of the subject, and he was thoroughly familiar with it. He confined himself to the solid and serious questions which divided parties and took issue with such representative Whigs as Webster and Clay.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR

And Soon Afterwards Enters Political Journalism.

In 1841 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Tilden assisted in the establishment of a new Democratic morning paper in New York in 1844, and from the first many of most of the state leaders in his party reluctantly assumed the duties of editor-in-chief. The paper was known as The Morning News, and John L. O'Sullivan, afterwards a United States senator, and at a still later period the editor of The Democratic Review, became Mr. Tilden's associate in the editorial management of the paper. The News was successful both as a business enterprise and as a political power, and in the presidential campaign of that year it rendered very much such influence as any other power in winning back the state to the Democracy. After the election Mr. Tilden abandoned journalism, and, presuming his services to be needed in the Polk cabinet at Washington, he returned to the practice of law. In the fall of 1845 he was, without any self-seeking, and chiefly at the request of Governor Wright, induced to become a candidate for the New York legislature. It was the first time he was a candidate for office. He was elected, and he served but one term.

His chief work during the brief period of his service in the legislature was in urging through a measure providing for a constitutional convention, which was needed to revise the fundamental law of the state. This was carried, and Mr. Tilden became a member of the convention and one of the most prominent.

Having finished his work in the constitutional convention, Mr. Tilden returned to his law office, and for the succeeding twenty years gave most of his time to his profession. His early held a leading position among the able men at the bar of New York, and secured a line of practice which proved extremely lucrative, and which brought him wealth. All this time, however, he was not by any means withdrawn from politics, and his influence was felt in the leading public office. He was always called into service during political campaigns, his addresses being among the most thoughtful of those delivered.

HIS WAR RECORD

And His Advent as a Democratic Manager.

During the war Mr. Tilden was a consistent and earnest Unionist, and was recognized as such by Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet. In 1862 he was appointed a member of the commission by President Lincoln in reference to the filling of the quota of the state of New York for the Union army.

In 1864 Mr. Tilden threw himself with the management of the Democratic party in New York in those stormy years for that party just after the close of the war. He became chairman of the state committee in 1868, when Horatio Seymour was the candidate for the presidency. It was at this time that Mr. Tilden first began to attract the attention and excite general comment. This, the first of Mr. Tilden's public papers, had in one respect much the same effect that all his later papers have had. It set people to thinking. The coalition was really broken even before the election occurred. The state of New York was carried for the Democracy by the popular majority of 10,000, and there more was heard of anti-Masonry in politics. It was the first great political victory in which Samuel J. Tilden had a share.

UNIONS AND KNIGHTS.

A MEETING OF THE FORMER PAYS ITS RESPECTS TO THE LATTER.

The Trades Unions Open Wide Against District 49 and Declare that they Will Stand Up Against What They Call Favorable Rule.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Three thousand trades unionists crowded into Cooper Union last night to listen to discussions on the question of war between District Assembly No. 49 and the Progressive Cigarmakers' union. Many women were present. Two mottoes in the main club stood at the back of the platform, and members of District 49 scattered around to take notes for future reference. The meeting was essentially trades union in its character and management, but Knights of Labor who are friendly to trades unions were plentiful.

The meeting was opened at 8 o'clock and Henry Slack, national secretary of the Journeymen Bakers' union, was made chairman. Edward Brosseau, of Progressive Cigarmakers' union, spoke in German. He said that the leaders of District 49 pretended to be friendly to workingmen, while they were working hand-in-hand with employers to break up trades unions.

The next speaker, Frederick Haller, president of International Cigarmakers' union, No. 10, said he was a Knight of Labor and also of the other. One good result would come from "49's" action, he said, and that would be the amalgamation of the International and Progressive Cigarmakers' unions.

Samuel Gompers, vice-president of the International Cigarmakers' union, who is known as "the arch-enemy of the Home club," was the next speaker. He said: "Mr. Haller only once said no man could be true to the Knights of Labor if he was false to a trades union. The Home club has reversed that rule and tried to make union men disloyal.

"What is this clique? I mean the Home club. It is composed of a 'Quinn-tette,' a truck driver who does not belong, a book binder who does not join his own trades union; a bricklayer without a trowel and a waiter who takes tips, not from customers, but from boarding house cashiers, waiters, and another man. This clique travels around under assumed names."

Among the charges he made against the leaders of "49" were that they made fifty cents on every 1,000 "K. of L." labels they sold the manufacturers; $25 a year on every machine which they allowed the bosses to use to throw six hands out of work; that they tried to crush the Barbers' union, the Carpenters' and Tailors' unions, by sending scissorites into them to arouse discord.

Secretary A. Dank read the resolutions. They declared that in attacking the cigarmakers District No. 49 had proven itself untrue to trades unions, and that the scheme of interference between the rival cigarmakers' unions afforded "49" a chance to exercise its baneful influence on the cigar trade. They go on to say:

Resolved, That we denounce the Home club clique *running District 49 as an anti*-labor combination of "king sahs," managed in the interest of the cigar trust by paid agitators. That we extend our support to the Progressive Cigarmakers' union in its fight against the scabby leaders of District 49 and the Home club.

The resolutions declared that there must be a unity between the International and Progressive Cigarmakers' unions.

District Master Workman John Morrigan, of District Assembly No. 126, Knights of Labor carpet workers, declared that when District 49 promised to tell men how they should think, work and vote, it was time to cry "halt." He was opposed to the despots of "49."

The Progressive cigarmakers will hold their national convention in this city next Tuesday, when the question of amalgamation will be decided.

Chicago Labor Troubles Renewed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—A revised scale of wages contemplating a slight reduction in pay has been presented to the 300 men employed in J. C. Hately & Co.'s packing house. All of the men, with the exception of perhaps fifteen monthly men, immediately quit work. The employes of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision company were informed that instead of the present eight hour system they would receive nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. All the men in the lean house quit work. It is supposed that the action of Hately & Co. will be generally agreed upon by the packers, and that a similar scale will be established by the packing firms to their 20,000 employes at an early day.

Fred Douglass to Aid Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Frederick Douglass has accepted the presidency of the National Emigrant Aid association of Kansas. In his letter of acceptance he declares the south to be the natural home of the colored race, and that any wholesale exodus would be unwise. He thinks it is unwise while the negro can be oppressed as to justify emigrating, and adds: "This mode of relief will help those who go and those who stay. It will increase better treatment by the white landholders to induce the negro laborer to remain, for the wealth of the south, as of every other section, is founded in the bone and sinew of the laborer."

A Deck Hand Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Yesterday morning George Dawner, (colored) deck hand, was shot and killed by John Sweeny, mate of the steamer Hudson. The shooting occurred on the deck of the steamer and was a brutal affair. Sweeny was hearing Dawner with a club because he refused to go when Sweeny ordered him and attempted to seize the club. Sweeny drew a pistol and shot him dead. A dozen people witnessed the murder. Sweeny was arrested. He lives at Dubuque; the murdered man lived at Paducah, Ky.

Did Not Stop in Canada.

BIRMINGHAM, CONN., Aug. 5.—Edward D. Kent, agent for the Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New York, for the Waterbury district, left town suddenly on Saturday. It has been ascertained that he has gone to England. An inspector of the insurance company will examine his accounts, and if it is thought that the defalcation is large will account for Kent's sudden disappearance.

French Elections.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The completed returns from the elections for councillors generaux show that 547 Republican and 41 Conservative candidates were successful, while in 177 districts there will have to be a second ballot-ing. The Republicans made 76 gains, and the Conservatives made 81.

Beecher's Nomination Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The senate resumed in a discussion of the case of Capt. Beecher, and the president sealed the matter by withdrawing the nomination.

A YACHT UPSET

And a Family Pleasure Party of Seven Perish.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug 5.—There was a most distressing accident in Portland harbor yesterday, in which seven persons lost their lives. A family party started out in the afternoon in the yacht Wellington in the usual way. In the first yacht were Wellington Masters, aged 70; his wife, Jane Masters, aged 68, and their six grandchildren, Benjamin Whitten, aged 7; Edward Whitten, aged 13; Harry Cleveland, aged 7; Emma Cleveland, aged 11; Jane Masters, aged 9, and little Jimmy Cleveland. The second yacht contained James Whitten and John Cleveland, with their wives, who were the parents of the above-named children.

Everything went along pleasantly, and the cheers and laughter of the children came floating over the waters to their parents as the boats sped along toward their picnic grounds. When off Seal Cove, Diamond island, a sudden squall struck the yachts. The first struck the yacht containing the oil people and their grandchildren and capsized it. Just before the squall Mr. Masters had raised the sheet, and just as suddenly as it struck the boat around. When the squall struck the yacht she careened over, the water rushed in and the sunk immediately, carrying down everyone on board. The only person left on the wards was little Jimmy Cleveland, who floated on the surface. The second boat was about 200 yards distant from the scene of the accident.

The parents heard their children's cries of terror and saw them disappear before their eyes, and yet so sudden did it all happen that they were powerless to render any aid. As the body of Jimmy Cleveland rose to the surface his father grasped the unconscious form and brought it to the shore, catching him just as he was going down for the last time. They were taken on board, and after half an hour's hard work the little fellow was brought to consciousness.

A fleet of boats came out from Seal Cove and succeeded in recovering the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Masters, James Whitten and Jane Masters. The bodies were taken to shore on the steamer Ida, and conveyed to an undertaker's. The search for the bodies is still going on.

In the Diamond Field.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 13; Baltimore, 10.

At Boston—Boston, 6; Detroit, 4.

At New York—New York, 14; Kansas City, 2.

At Washington—Washington, 4; Chicago, 0.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 6.

At *Louisville—Athletic, 5; Louisville, 13.*

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 5; Brooklyn, 8.

At Ft. Louis—Browns, 15; Metropolitan, 1.

A New Party for Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—A call is issued for a National meeting in this city, Sept. 1, of Knights of Labor, Granges, Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists and all elements which harmonize outside the old parties, to form a new political party, with the rights of labor as the chief cornerstone. The state central committee of the Greenback party is in session to-day, and express views that this new party, if formed, will swallow up their organization.

Money for Ireland.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—Treasurer O'Reilly, of the Irish National league, reports that during the month of July, he received $109,145.43 for the Irish parliamentary work. Of that sum $30,697.90 was sent to the treasurer in Ireland, leaving $60,445.62 in the American league treasury.

Healy Gets a Recount.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Judge Monroe has granted Mr. Healy's petition for a scrutiny of the ballot papers cast in the South Londonderry election, which resulted in Mr. Healy's defeat.

Connecticut Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 5.—The Republican district central committee has decided to issue a call for a state convention to be held in Hartford on Sept. 9 next.

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—For the Atlantic coast states fair weather, variable winds becoming southerly; slightly warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Strong Opening Is Lost Under a Bear Raid.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5. Money 2½ per cent. Exchange quiet, 485@486. Governments firm. Currency, 4s, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 126½ bid; 6s, coup., 113½ bid.

The stock market opened strong and ½ to ¾ per cent. higher than in yesterday's trade, and on Western Union caused the whole market to weaken, and for a while it was a rubber ocean. The market has since been dull and featureless.

Prices closed as follows:

Wabash	24½	Del. & Hudson	93½
Missouri Pacific	74½	Del., Lack. & W	129½
U. S. Express	60½	Denver	19½
Am. Express	101	Erie	29½
New York Central	110½	Kansas & Texas	19½
N. J. Central	74½	Lake Shore	70½
Illinois Central	136½	Lake Erie & West	17
Chicago & Alton	141	Pref.	70
Michigan Central	85½	Northwest	114½
Northern Pacific	26½	Do., pref	34½
Pacific Mail	49½	Ohio & Miss.	21½
Central Pacific	43½	Ohio & Miss.	15
Union Pacific	49½	Reading	39½
Missouri Pacific	113	Reading, 1st pf	57½
Ft. Wayne	129½	Reading, 2d pref	39½
Metropolitan L.	107	St. Paul	70½
Texas Pacific	19½	St. Paul, pref	113½
Canada Southern	49	St. P. & Omaha	39½
Canada Pacific	49½	Wabash, pref	39½
Chesa. & Ohio	14½	Western Union	78½
Do. 1st pref	22	West Shore	109½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—FLOUR—Closed dull and lower; Minnesota extra, $2.60@3; City mill extra, $4.25@4.45 for West Indies; St. Louis extra, $2.25@3.25. Ohio extra, $2.60@3.25. WHEAT—Closed barely steady; common to choice extra, $2.30@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were decidedly dull in, while prices were irregular. The close was steady at about yesterday's figures. Spot closed steady with a slightly better feel. Sales of No. 1 red state at 80c.; No. 1 white do. at 87@88c.; No. 2 red winter at 86½c.; imported red winter at 86½c.; No. 1 hard Duluth at 84½c.; No. 1 red winter, August, 84½c.; do., September, 85½c. bid; do., October, 86c. bid.

CORN—Options were dull and weak. Prices were irregular throughout and closed at a slight decline. Spot lots closed weak and 2c. more comes in buyers' favor. Sales of No. 2 mixed at 46½@46c., and No. 2 mixed at 46½@46c., No. 2 mixed, September, 39½c. bid; do., October, 41½c. bid; November, 41½@42c. bid.

OATS—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing steady at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed weak and a shade lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 36½@36c., and No. 2 do. at 35c. No. 2 white, August, 35½@35½c.; do., September, 35½@36c.

RYE—Dull; western, 59@59c.; state, 56½@57½c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11.62½@11.87½.

LARD—Closed steady and quiet; $7.67.80 cash; $7.80 August; $7.87 September.

BUTTER—Dull but steady; state, 15@21c.; western, 12@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 6½@8c.; western, 7½@7½c.; light skims, 2@3½c.

EGGS—Quiet and steady; state, 14½@15½c.; western, 14@14½c.

RICE—Is now dull, with the the bumper still in favor of the buyer. Fair to good refining, 4 7-16@4 5-8c. Refined grades dull and without change from yesterday's prices. Cut loaf, 6 1-16@6½c.; crushed, 6 5-16@6½c.; cubes, 6 3-16@6 5-16c.; powdered, 6@6 1-16c.; granulated, 5 15-16@6c.; confectioners' "A," 5 7-16@5 9-16c.; standard "A," 5 3-16@5 5-16c.; coffee "A," 5 1-16@5 3-16c.; white extra "C," 5@5 1-16c.; extra "C," 4 15-16@5c.; yellow, "C," 4 9-16@4 13-16c.

WAIT.

Come then and wait for me, O hurrying years,
Till I go back and gather up the past,
Though 'tis but to shed upon its grave my tears,
That even now are falling thick and fast!

Let me go back and find the ripened sheaves
That I left waiting in the harvest field,
My sight of need has come; these poor, dead leaves
Are all I have my sustenance to yield.

Let me go back and from-dimmed eyes the
Let me them wipe till they are clear and dry,
Why did I leave them there in other years!
Motehing I thought I ne'er should mourn or cry.

Let me go back—with sad, repentant hands
Gather the sunkind words my lips have said,
And bid me walk the years though on scorched sands,
But say to me their sting is lost and dead.

Let all my fair days die, but those I marred
With selfishness and sin—I humbly ask
To have them back, unwounded and unscarred,
To live them better, this to be my task.

Come then not wait, but now, O hurrying years,
Even while I lay at thy swift-going feet
Atonement for the past, of prayers and tears,
That in my cup of rue shall be some sweet!

The shivering vines cling closer to the walls,
Around the house the wind creeps with a cry,
And while the midnight snow weaves cruel palls,
I and my soul are waiting the reply.

—S. B. McManus in The Current.

TOBACCO IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

Observations of a State Superintendent at School—Mental and Moral Results.

At a recent meeting of the State Teachers' association of Iowa, one of the oldest and most successful of the superintendents of schools in that state read a paper on "The effect of the tobacco habit on school work," in which he presented conclusions which may seem extreme and drastic to the tobacco user, but which experienced teachers are forced to accept as plain statements of fact. Boys that begin the habit at an early age he has unfortunately observed to be correspondingly dwarfed, mentally and physically, and especially that their reasoning powers are obscured, their memory treacherous and unfit for study after one hour's work. Indigestion, impaired taste, defective eyesight, dull hearing, nervous affections and disease of the heart among the pupils under his care he has been able to trace, in a surprising proportion of cases, to an inveterate use of tobacco, often unknown to parents and home friends.

"In a majority of cases," he says, "where boys who had been doing creditable in their studies showed a marked falling-off in zeal, mental grasp and general success in scholarship, a change attributable to the baneful influence of the use of the tobacco habit. The mental faculties of a boy under the influence of the narcotic seem to be in a stupor, and since the will power is correspondingly impaired the boy who has formed the habit of using the weed of tobacco avails little to try and arouse the dormant energies or to interest the flagged desire.

"The moral results of the habit at this early age are likewise baneful. Indifference, lack of interest and forgetfulness are apt to become constant subjects for discipline at home and at school. Boys that were usually even tempered and kindly governed by the influence of the use of tobacco become decidedly the reverse. When such cases, by the influence of parents and teachers, the habit has been discontinued, the normal condition has been invariably been restored. But to secure its abandonment is always a most difficult task, since one of its worst characteristics is a loss of appreciation of the magnitude of its ravages and real friends. All the evil results mentioned do not, of course, appear concurrently in each and every boy that uses tobacco, but the benefits and self-begging effect upon the intellect is nearly or quite universal."—Boston Traveler.

The Finger Used as an Eraser.

People who are fastidious about the perfection of their correspondence carefully scratch with a steel pen, or rub out with a rubber eraser, a word when they describe a wrong syllable. I have noticed hundreds of men who write a great deal rub out words, and even whole lines, with the finger. It is fast and fogging effect upon the intellect is nearly or quite universal."—Boston Traveler.

The Finger Used as an Eraser.

People who are fastidious about the perfection of their correspondence carefully scratch with a steel pen, or rub out with a rubber eraser, a word when they describe a wrong syllable. I have noticed hundreds of men who write a great deal rub out words, and even whole lines, with the finger. It is fast, and then write over the place first written upon.

"I never use an eraser of any kind," said a cabinet officer a few days ago, speaking of this habit, "I do not go back and I don't want to cross out the word or words, I rub it or them out with my finger. It is quick and effective, and one scarcely notices the blood-stain when it is done. I smell it sometimes in departments, or old stationers in congress. No, that finger is good enough for me."—Washington Cor. Baltimore American.

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Wall Papers,
and Paints in Oils, Glass, Brushes, Glass, etc.

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Comost Frames, taken in exchange for Work.
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The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the rate on a policy of $5,000 insurance with 52 weekly indemnity, from $24 to
"Eighteen Dollars"
per annum. There is surely indemnity against accidents in this company. The amounts that it will pay in case of death is $5,000, and then a weekly payment as long as disabled from injury, at the rate of $18 per week for fifty-two weeks, and $9 per week for a period of 104 weeks, at the rate of $936 a year for a $5,000 policy. Policies are issued for $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 and $5,000, at proportionate rates. The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been in successful operation ever since. It has paid thousands of claims and of its accidental policies has the record of having paid every claim in full. Its surplus over all liabilities, as per report made December 31, 1885, to the insurance department of this state, is $243,134.78 on Dec. 31st, 1885. Its business for the present year promises to be very large. Applications will be more readily approached by the statement that in addition to its having substantial assets over all liabilities, it has paid claims to the amount of nearly one million dollars during the present time amounting to over $700,000. Full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing
Jos. T. Vail, Agt,
Opp. Depot.

SPECIAL SALE
To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 12th,
Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,
at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.
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Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
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BEST
QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
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COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!
All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM. Sold by A. Sharp Druggist, Front street.

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ROADS AND WALKS
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18 W. FRONT STREET.
30 Doz. Black Silk Jersey Mitts 25c worth 35c.
12 " Fringed Linen Towels 25c worth 35c.
30 pieces India Linen, extra fine, 10c worth 15c.
1 " Victoria Lawn 12½c worth 20c.
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Pictured Buttons in great variety 12 1-2 to 25c.
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All our Embroidered Linen in Sets, Cream and White at Reduced Prices.
Zephyr Corsets, Needles.

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Purple Satin Turnbull Edging in 9d worth 12½ 20 " Fringed Linen Towels 25c worth 35c.
10 " extra heavy, 23 1-2c each.
A few pieces of Scotch Linen Lace 40 inch bleach Cambrics at 35c worth $1.00.
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RIESLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.25
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.25
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.25
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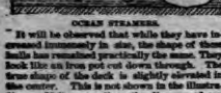
18 Park Avenue.
Telephone Call 46. Residence 45 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

Growth of Ocean Steamers.

The illustration shows the gradual growth of ocean steamers, from those of the year 1840 to the iron leviathans that cross the Atlantic in less than seven days in 1886. A section of the hull is seen of each, cut down through from top to bottom.

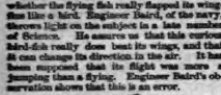


OCEAN STEAMERS.

It will be observed that while they have increased immensely in size, the shape of these hulls has undergone little change, the water line look like an iron pot cut down through. The true shape of the deck is slightly elevated in the center. This is not shown in the illustration. If it were, then the diagram of our steamers would resemble somewhat the section of a duck's body. However much ocean steamers have changed, they still preserve in outline and outline the form of a fish or water fowel, the models of all ships.

The Flying Fish.

There has been much discussion about whether the flying fish really flapped its wings like a bird. Engineer Baird, of the navy, throws light on the subject in a letter recently published. He advises us that this curious bird-fish really does beat its wings, and that it can change its direction in the air. It has been supposed that this flight was more a jumping than a flying. Engineer Baird's observation shows that this is an error.



FLYING FISH.

The picture shows the motion of the fish through the air. In the Cape Verde island region there are numbers of a very large flying fish, in which the beating of the fins like a bird's wings are plainly visible. A school of flying fish will keep together nearly as well as a flock of ducks.

DIAGRAM.

The diagram represents respectively a ship, the flying fish and the angle of the wind. The fish usually starts to windward in its flight, and then changes its direction. It can be observed most advantageously from on board a ship, and it was here that Engineer Baird made his observations. The sight in the air seems to dazzle the fishes' eyes. When alarmed they dart quickly forward by wagging the tail fin. If, then, a sequence be placed in front of them they will jump into it.

Education of the Human Eye.

The following story from The Penn Monthly is related of Agassiz, and it is sufficiently characteristic of this remarkably accurate observer to have the merit of probability. We are told that once upon a time the professor had occasion to select an assistant from one of his classes. There were a number of candidates for the post of honor, and finding himself in a quandary as to which one he should choose, the happy thought occurred to him of subjecting them to a more practical testing students -- than to the simple test of describing the view from his laboratory window, which overlooked the side yard of the college. One said that he saw merely a board fence and a brick pavement; another added a stream of soapy water; a third detected the color of the paint on the fence, noted a green mold or fungus on the bricks, and indicated a little dirt in the water, besides other details. It is needless to tell which candidate was awarded the coveted position.

Hoadley, the celebrated prestidigitator, attributed his success in his profession mainly to his quickness of perception, which, he told us in his entertaining biography, he acquired by educating his eyes to detect a large number of objects at a single glance. His simple plan was to select a shop window full of a miscellaneous assortment of articles, and walk rapidly past it a number of times every day, writing down each object which impressed itself on his memory. In this way he was able, after a time, to detect instantaneously all of the articles in the window, even though they might be numbered by scores.--Scientific American.

The Heating of the Future.

Volcanic heating will be the result of the success of experiments which have already succeed in drilling a hole ten miles deep. A recent writer believes that the solid crust of the earth, which floats over a molten sea, is only about the thickness mentioned. He states that the temperature of the water in the artesian well now being bored at Pesth is 161 deg. F., and that the boring will not cease until 179 deg. is reached. The obvious deduction is that the heat of the earth will ultimately be used by man in place of costly fuel and furnaces. It need not occur, he says, to place the not distant future, when we shall be driven to every expedient to discover modes of obtaining heat without the combustion of fuel, and the person far removed future when we shall have shafts down to the liquid layer, and avail ourselves of its extensive use for domestic and commercial purposes.--American Cultivator.

Magnetic Clock.

A curious application of the magnet is described in a French journal, the object of it being a clock recently patented in France. Its appearance the clock consists of a tambourine, on the parchment head of which is painted a set of figures corresponding to the hour signs of ordinary dials. On examination, two bees, the one large and the other small, are observed crawling around the flowers. The small bee runs rapidly from one to the other, completing the circle in an hour; while the large one takes twelve hours to finish its course. On the interior of the tambourine is unbroken, and the bees are simply held upon it; but two magnets, connected with the clockwork inside the tambourine, moved just under the parchment, and the insects, which are of iron, follow them.

Air Gun for Fires.

At the time when so many lives were lost by the fire in Park row, New York, Gen. Meigs suggested the use on such occasions of an ordinary air gun, and a rope, to throw a line under such circumstances, within reach of the imperiled inmates of a building. This has resulted in an invention by Mr. W. A. Bartlett of an air gun, which will throw a heavy line with grapple hooks accurately at the spot aimed at, and at a height of 150 feet. It weighs less than 100 pounds, and will become a part of the apparatus of every New York hook and ladder company. It will also be used for mounting heavy plate glass in show stories, dislodging iron shutters, and in publicly raising hose and ladders, regardless of obstructions to a crud height.

Sulphurous Acid in the Air of Cities.

Under the slow but continuous action of the sulphurous acid thrown in the air of cities by the combustion of coal and the influence of the frequent changes in the degree of atmospheric humidity, it is found that the peroxide of red iron used in the coloring of parchments is destroyed and sulphated. At the same time the protoxide of lead thus liberated is transformed into insoluble sulphate. The skin, being oxygenated, it is believed that a certain means is thus obtained for determining the condition of the atmosphere in large cities and its relations to the public health.

Glass Flooring.

Glass flooring is being increasingly substituted for boards in Paris, this being especially the case in those business structures where the cellars are used for offices. At the basis of the cellar walls, the whole of the ground in front is paved with large squares of roughened glass imbedded in a strong iron frame, and in the cellar beneath it is a perfect light, even on dull days, to enable clerks to work without gas. Although its prime cost is much greater than that of boards, glass is, in the long run, far cheaper, owing to its almost unlimited durability.

Electricity and Plants.

An interesting experiment, showing the influence of electricity on the growth of roots, has been made in Germany by Professor Hodgetsen. Plates of copper were thrust upright into the earth and connected by wires with similarly placed zinc plates about 300 feet distant, an electric battery being thus formed, with the earth between the copper and zinc in the circuit. Both potatoes and beets planted between such plates gave an increased yield--beets 15 per cent, potatoes 25 per cent.--as compared with other parts of the same field.

Keeping Lobsters Alive.

It is possible to keep the adult lobster alive for a long period in dry, cold atmosphere. At 45 degrees F., in a proper device, lobsters have been kept alive and in good condition for fifteen days, and in a moist atmosphere only, their gills not having been immersed in water during the whole period. This discovery renders it possible to transport living adult lobsters across the continent, and to stock the waters of the Pacific coast. It is also possible to pack the lobster eggs in seaweed in a similar manner and to transport them for long distances.

Facts of Interest.

Paper roofs for buildings are now made, which are said to be superior to anything heretofore used. They are made of wood, and it is believed they will last almost indefinitely.

Galvanized water tanks are forbidden to be used on board Prussian men-of-war. It has been shown that water passed through 300 yards of galvanized iron pipe took up 4.39 grains of zinc carbonate per gallon.

Put pure olive oil into a clear glass bottle, with strips of zinc at each end, and expose it to the sun for two or three weeks; then pour off the clear oil, and the result is a lubricant which will outlast any other, it is said, for watches and fine machinery of all kinds.--Boston Transcript.

In an objective for a microscope magnifying 2,300 diameters the lens measures 4-100 of an inch in diameter, and that is found to be handled with pincers--and the workman has to use a magnifying glass in fitting it into an instrument. With higher powers the lens is still smaller, and more powerful.

Girl's Dress.

We have here a tasteful costume for a girl 10 to 14 years old. The picture shows both front and back.

Men's Dress.

It looks well made of satine, plain over figured goods, or all over embroidery. Embroidered trimming to match. The stockings match the plain fabric in color. Gretchen waist. It is laced with cord the color of the dress.

Yachting Shirt.

Gray or navy blue flannel shirts, tastefully made, laced and tied in front with a silk cord and tassels, of scarlet, blue or white, ought to be among every man and boy's wardrobe. They are extremely useful for boating and sailing. Being the warmer among a party of gentlemen they can be worn all day and evening too.

YACHTING SHIRT.

In winter, for school and play, boys can wear such a shirt constantly. A simple knit pattern may be found in it, that is necessary to be among every man and boy's wardrobe. They are extremely useful for boating and sailing. Being the warmer among a party of gentlemen they can be worn all day and evening too.

All wraps for visiting are very short, all for travel are very long.

The Bedouin wrap is the latest in traveling wraps. A very stylish one is made of fine silk mohair, a very dark blue with raised lines. The back is laid in three large box-plaits, the fronts are also laid in the same double breasted; them and collar are bordered with broad braid, horn buttons close the fronts. The Bedouin hood is lined with blue silk and has a full cut in the center of the peleries which forms the sleeves.

Milkmaid Tunic.

The milkmaid tunic is becoming as popular as the full housemaid skirt proved last summer. This nestly overdress, also called the Arcadian tunic, is pretty for dress of two colors or for one color and other plaid. The overskirt is turned back with a deep revers, and drapes high on the left side, the narrow portion of the revers reaching to the belt. This is covered with a fichu, which the remainder is of the unpatterned goods. If voted both are one choice, the stripe forms the yoke, and the gathered portion is of the plain material. If a plain, round waist is preferred, there are a belt and sash added of the stripe, with surplice folds of the same crossing each other over the chest.

FASHIONLETS.

Lace bonnets made in Brussels net, to match the color of the dress, are extremely pretty.

Lace dress goods are being more and more worn, particularly in Paris. The lace is black, or else is usually seen plain or ornamented in colors. It is made over colored goods.

Memory of a Young African.

Dr. Moffat relates that after preaching a sermon on "Eternity" to some Africans he heard a nine-year-old young man repeat it all over again to a group of natives with uncommon precision, the very gestures being reproduced. On telling him that he had done more than the original preacher, he could not repeat the sermon; two children-dogs touched his forehead and said: "When I hear anything great it remains there."--Contemporary Review.

Girl Compositor.

In a Boston office a young woman is employed as it is called, girls are trained in the use of light tools. Many a time girls and women have used a set of somewhat. There was once a woman employed in Lowell and Greek in her head, but she had two very clever children and plenty of common sense. She had a neighboring pig penned a board off the garden fence and got in and ate the sweet potatoes. Mrs. Lazlin did not know how to read the Greek, but she knew that the pig was driven out. But Mrs. Lazlin, clever soul, took two or three rails in one hand and a hammer in the other and marched out to the broken fence. A few blows soon mended it and it was as good as new. That came of the lady's having been brought up in a practical way and learning how to use her hands.

In the Boston kitchen-garden there are sets of small carpenters' tools. The girls are all taught to saw, plane, fit boards, drive nails, bore holes and screw. They have wooden articles they can make for themselves very well.

One girl became so interested in this clean, pretty woodworking that she made a handsome writing desk for herself, all with her own hands.

HER DESK SHE MADE.

This clever girl was only 14 years old. The desk was of oak, very hard and solid. She fitted the parts exactly together, finished it off neatly, and then polished it till it shone like a mirror. Her mother still keeps it with great pride of their handy daughter, and she had good right to be proud of herself.

What this girl has a knack of her own, or when she goes to live in somebody else's house, she will be a very useful member of the family. In every household there ought to be a set of light tools for the women and girls, and they should be taught to use them. They should learn to keep them sharp and free from rust as well. A small set of soldering irons should be added. Small wonder girls would no longer be the helpless creatures so many of them are. Girls should learn the use of tools, and boys ought to know how to sew buttons on and patch and mend like sailors. Then both would be fitted for practical needs.

There is hardly a day in the household that something does not break or get out of repair. Then the girls who can do it for themselves will not have to wait till their fathers or brothers come home to mend it. Neither will they be obliged to be content with waiting for a carpenter to mend cupboard doors and small things. Considerable expense would be thus saved by the girls, who were clever enough to drive a nail.

TRYING TO DRIVE A NAIL.

Here is a picture of a woman, who never learned to drive a nail. Now her husband she is and how she is crying out with pain because she hammered her thumb instead of the nail. She was never taught how to hit the nail upon the head. Poor girl! She was a girl. Now people make fun of her efforts to do it, and laugh when she hurts her fingers. My girls, don't let this happen to you. Learn to drive nails as well as you can, and then the jokes over you in this manner when you become women.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White has made a list of the useful articles that ought to be in every family for the girls to use. She says there should be a saw, a hatchet, two screw drivers, large and small, two gimlets, one or two sharp jackknives, a pair of shears, a hammer, large and small, and a mallet. There should be, likewise, an assortment of tacks, and of nails of different sizes, from large spikes down to small tacks, not forgetting a supply of brass headed nails, some large and some small. Screws, also, will be found very convenient. The tools and screws should be kept in a wooden box, with divisions or partitions to separate the various sorts, for it is very troublesome to select them when all mixed together. No home should be without one.

Some Great Men Who Worked.

Ashamed of work, boys--good, hard, honest work? Then I am ashamed of you--ashamed that you know so little about great men.

Cyrus, you call Romulus? He was poor, and poor of Charlemagne. On the day on which they wanted him to be dictator where did they find him? In the field, plowing.

Shepherd David, who slew Goliath, who drove Pyrrhus out of Italy? Look him up; you will find him busy on his little farm.

The great Cato; you have surely heard of him. He was poor, too. He was the honors of the Roman state; yet he was often seen at work in the fields with his slaves.

Belgic Africanus, who conquered Hannibal and was Carthage for Rome, was not ashamed to labor on his farm.

Lucretia, one of the noblest of Roman matrons, might have been seen many a day at work spinning among her maidens.

Better even than the example of noble Romans is the service of the wise man: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." Better than the even are the beautiful New Testament words: "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord."

There! After hearing of these instances you will surely be ashamed not to work.--Philadelphia Call.

"David Copperfield" and "Nicholas Nickleby" are two of the best of Charles Dickens' novels for the reading of young people.

A "sewing machine," which is held on the head and worked like a pair of "specs," is made at Bridgeport, Conn., the factory employing seventy-five people.

TWO LETTERS.

"My darling wife," (he writes), "come home! I cannot do without you.
Throughout these gloomy rooms I roam;
My thoughts are all about you.

"But if you think it best to stay,
Why, do so--perhaps you'd better.
Don't think of me at all, I pray"--
And thus winds up the letter.

Quickly a smile goes o'er his face,
As in the ink again he dips.
"Dear John," (he writes), "you know the place,
And don't forget to bring the chips."

--Tom Masson, in New York Sun.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

I asked my love to row with me
Upon the moonlit lake;
And, right from there, where none could see,
I tried a kiss to take.

She promptly boxed my ears, and so
We're on bad terms just now,
I thought we'd have a pleasant row--
Instead, we had a row.

--Cambridge Chronicle.

Queer Wrinkles.

No cure wanted.

Office boy (to editor)--"There is a man outside who says that he has a bill he wants to present. Editor--Say to him that his manuscript is respectfully declined.

Just Such Beer.

"I think I wear twice," she simpered to the shoemaker; "do I not?" "Yes, ma'am," said the honest dealer, "you wear twice." Then, under his breath, "I can see such a foot."

New and Fresh.

Reporter (looking for items)--Anything new or fresh this morning in the railroad line? Railroad official (thoughtfully)--Hem--let me see--yes, that paint you are leaning against is new and fresh. It was only put on this morning.

Greatly Celebrated.

"Do you know why we celebrate Washington's Birthday?" asked Mr. Hendricks of his son Bobby; "why his birthday is honored more than other days?" "Oh, I know, pa," responded Bobby, promptly; "George Washington never told a lie."

The Trials of Farming.

"I isn't hoein' much trouble is with that cow," said a New Yorker, who is giving his attention to amateur farming this season. "She looks all right," commented a neighbor. "Yes, she looks all right, but she's a mean Yorker, 'bout the donest critter won't give down her milk. When I bought her a month ago she gave twenty-four quarts a day; now she don't give but half that. I'll be darned if she doesn't get milked often enough," added the puzzled amateur. "Not a day passes I don't milk that cow half a dozen times, at least."--New York Sun.

The Young Idea.

Florence, aged 4, demanded as her pocketmoney the balance of every five cent piece that came into the room. "Pader," she said, looking up, with a grin of delight, as she said "Pap," "you, Florence, we must all die some time," he said, touched by her earnest look. "Pader, when you does die, may I have your wishbone?"--Detroit Free Press.

A Case of Pre-emption.

"Oh! ain't you mean," said one 5-year-old to the other. "You took the biggest cake. I was just going to take it myself."--Life.

Quick Work.

"Mamma, didn't you say if this dolly got broke, somebody'd have to be spanked?" "Yes, I did." "Well, dolly broke her head to-day. Just spank her."--Chicago News.

Full Explanation.

The polite child is the latest in the juvenile world. She was strolling around the neighborhood on a tour of observation, when she came across a colored woman sitting on a door step. She stood with her finger in her mouth looking at him. Finally she said: "You're a colored man, ain't you?" "Yes, I is." "You're a very polite little girl," he said. "I am, I am a colored man." "Oh, yes; I'm very polite. I call every nigger I see a colored man."--San Francisco Chronicle.

Nearly as Bad.

He was entering his first call, and all the formalities of the occasion were in full blast. She toyed with her fan as she conversed about the gayeties of the winter time. Leisurely strolling into his study after drawing room came the family dog, a large and intelligent type of the Newfoundland breed. It was a warm evening and the dog came in with his mouth open and his tongue protruding from his mouth. In the middle of the floor he lowered, who manifested great uneasiness at the first sight of the unexpected animal. As he came nearer she grew more uneasy, and when the dog mounted first the heavy upholstered chair and then the centre table.

During the unusual performance, the young man followed suit and was soon on top of the marble mantelpiece, to which place of safety he invited his hostess. Meanwhile the dog, the cause of the commotion, crawled under the sofa, panting heavily, with his tongue far out. "What was he taken?" asked the young man, as he balanced himself amid the mantel ornaments.

"Oh, he's been that way all summer," replied the young woman.

"It's strange he doesn't try to bite us, isn't it?" queried the young man.

"Why, he must be got the hydrophobia!" she replied. "He's got fleas, and that's pretty near as bad."--St. Paul Globe.

Brevities.

Extract from a young Newport swell's note to a friend: "Sorry I can't too shrodonat two your sister This afternoon, mi Valett left mi Three o'clock Sull in new York and I shudded Hall out in a Hurry with Tom. Orfully sorry. Faithfully yours, Algernon Bertie Silly."--New York Mail.

Seaside engagements: "Your attentions, sir, and your offer of marriage are exceedingly flattering to me, but I am already engaged for this season."--Fliegende Blatter.

An honest dealer will do his buying and selling by the same scales. There are no two weights about him.--New Orleans Picayune.

"Brown, are you carrying home a couple of nice looking spring chickens to-night, Brown. How much did they cost you? Brown--I don't know yet. The doctor is to see the bill."--Life.

Don't get mad at the squalling girl-baby in the horse car. Think what she will be seventeen years from date, and let your active imagination revel in the disagreeable reality. --Cambridge Chronicle.

"Do you know the nature of an oath, ma'am?" inquired the judge. "Well, I reckon I orter," was the reply. "My husband drives a street car."--Merchant Traveler.

Butcher (to young housekeeper)--I have nothing left, miss, but a kind quarter of lamb and liver. Young Housekeeper--Very well, you may send a kind quarter of liver.--Life.

A Jersey City man recently sold his wife for $30. It is difficult to understand what makes New Jersey women so valuable. In many places women are given away.--Rochester Herald.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $56.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
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Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
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Opp. Post Office.

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Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets, Having moved into the store lately occupied by Mrs. Hall, 112 North avenue, where she does to the best and latest style. 21 East Front street. Wanted a first-class dressmaker.

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Jules Boutes, Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description in New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, tonic and hair restorers. Wholesale and Quotations furnished. 28 East Front St.

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James Q. Miles, No. 21 Notary Public, Justice of the Peace, Agent for Edmund Lettson & Co., Insurance. For Sale or to Rent--Houses, Lots, Farms, Wood, Timber or Meadow Land. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Office, Arnold's grocery, Park Ave. Cor. Front st.

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Estimates furnished for all classes of work.
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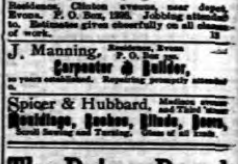
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

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WANTED—A good Carpenter

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Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 23, '95.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.07, 6.45, 8.04, 7.06, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 9.45, 10.30, 11.32 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 5.37, 7.37, 7.36, 9.33 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 night Sunday, at 9.30 a. m., 12.30, 2.30 4.30, 8.30, 9.15, p. m.

Passport for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 2.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.20, 11.10, 12.05 noon, 1.40, 3.20, 4.20, 5.25, 6.37, 8.02, 9.50, 11.10 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 2.45, 11.45 p. m. Monday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m., 2.45, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.38, 7.00, 7.30, 8.25, 9.35, 10.55, 11.55 a. m., 1.25, 2.55, 3.55, 5.00, 5.55, 6.05, 8.15, 9.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.00, 7.05, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.20 a. m., 12.05, 4.45, 6.37, 8.02, 9.50 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 p. m., 6.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.15, 8.27 a. m., 12.40, 4.05, 7.05, 9.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

6.19 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Manch Chunk.

8.04 p. m.—For Washington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Brifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.45 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Stanton, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd's, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

4.30 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Manch Chunk, etc.

5.30 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Brifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.30 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Stanton, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Budd's, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

9 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 6.37, 8.02, 11.05 a. m., 2.21, 3.51, 6.08 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook, 6.47, 8.12, 11.15 a. m., 2.31, 4.01, 6.18 p. m. Sunday at 8.40 a. m.; 3.40, 11.40 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 5.50, 9.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45, 12.01, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.10, 12.00 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Market Streets, at 5.10, 8.30, 9.00, 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut and Tucker Streets, at 5.30, 8.45, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.44 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Plainfield passes over by trains marked "Express" and "Local Brook."

Tickets and Baggage Checked to Destination.

W. W. GIBBONS, GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1895.

Goats, Classics and Manual Labor.

The will of the late Rev. David Abel, of Burlington, N. J., recently probated, provides for the establishment of a Bible normal or school for the thorough classical education of young people of both sexes, at which the pupils, by manual labor, pay such part of the school expenses as may be considered advisable. The executor is directed to devote as large parts of the grounds of the school to the land found advisable to the pasturing and propagation of goats, in order to encourage the use of their flesh as food in the place of that of swine.—Chicago Herald.

Telegraphing from Moving Trains.

The very latest invention, if it proves to have commercial value is by Thomas A. Edison, and consists of a device for telegraphing to and from moving trains. It is not by induction from a wire running near the cars, but the message is made to jump from the tin roof of the cars to one of the ordinary wires strung on poles twenty-five to sixty feet away, the message to the train being sent and the message and the answer jump back across the chasm in the same surprising way. It has been put on a Boston & Albany train, and is said to work with entire success.—Frank Leslie's Illustrated.

Peculiarity of Japanese Advertising.

Advertising in Japan sometimes attains a height of originality and force unsurpassed in the most progressive country. A bookseller of Yokio advertises his establishment by a staging girl. Prudence, as crystal. Paper tough as elephants' hide. Parcels done up with as much care as that fastened on her husband by a fond wife. Orders executed by telegraphs which, it is strange to say, the advertiser finds "no money for language to express."—Foreign Letter.

Contained Twelve Pairs of Brothers.

A story is related of a Connecticut infantry company that was made up of twelve pairs of brothers. There were, in addition, three instances in which father and son stood side by side and three brothers-in-law.—Chicago Times.

Benefits of the Southern Freeze.

The newest freeze at the south was not an unmixed evil. The frost penetrated the earth to the depth of a foot, and soil that had been impacted for several years was loosened and made ready for natural productiveness, while numerous pests that lurked in cool hog order were probably destroyed by the cold.—Chicago Times.

Popularity of a Successful Prince.

Prince Alexander, the successful, is much beloved by his Bulgarian subjects, whatever might have been their disposition toward him had his soldiers been defeated. A German bedstype company has just received an order from an art dealer in Sofia for 20,000 cabinet size photographs of the prince.—Chicago Times.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

THE FUNERAL WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY FORENOON.

A Large Washington Delegation Will Attend — The Pallbearers Selected. Stories About the Democratic Wall Street Statesman—His Great Library.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Mr. Tilden's shrewdness was not confined entirely to law and politics. He was thrifty and careful in business speculations, and his prowess in these matters was almost marvelous. His friends in the Wall street world before he became governor of New York, and his dealings in railroad and other stocks were considered phenomenal for a man of his profession and habits. During the winter of '75-'76 he frequently made his appearance there, warmly wrapped in a long sealskin overcoat, which concealed his attenuated figure. He attended to his affairs, and it was his habit at this time to have his coachman drive along Broadway within hailing distance while he walked along the sidewalk, talking to the brokers in the crowds whom he met, but seeming absorbed in some thought of a far away subject. When near Fourteenth street, the return signal was usually forthcoming, and the coachman and ride the remainder of the distance.

After he had served his term as governor of the state he continued to dabble in Wall street for stock speculation, and his well-known deal in Manhattan Elevated railway stock, whereby he controlled Cyrus Field to the tune of $1,000,000, is well remembered among the brokers of the street, who speak of it as a wonderfully clever financial operation. Mr. Tilden had a peculiar genius for financial questions, and was a natural financier. He was very close and economical in all his purchases, and calculated the value of every penny he received and expended. To this characteristic is attributed the fact that he died a bachelor. Heartaches entered the vision of his vast fortune. No one of his political associates or even one of his opponents charges him with having acquired a dollar from the public treasury by any act performed upon him. All concede that he was a model governor in fidelity and economical feat that he left the state treasury in a better condition than Governors who enjoyed his confidence estimate the value of the property he has left at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

"I would like to know where with it" was a frequent question among his friends yesterday.

"I'll tell you what I think," said a prominent Democratic politician, who had known him intimately. "Mr. Tilden had no desire to perpetuate his greatness by keeping them active in his family. He was very fond of all his relatives and has no doubt seen to it that they are well provided for. I have often heard him speak of his wish to found some institution. He was a great admirer of Peter Cooper's principles and of the noble work he did for this city and all who might visit it. He was a great admirer of the philanthropic spirit that animated Peter Cooper's life, and it would not surprise me if he has left sufficient money to endow a college in New York or found a library, with the splendid collection of books as a basis."

He was not inclined to be secretive in his nature, and rarely intimated to anyone his plans or intentions. He was, I think, one of those men who, the poet says, 'do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.'"

HIS GREAT LIBRARY.

Rumor Says That It May Soon Be Given to New York City.

A gentleman standing near by last often spent a few hours in the Mr. Tilden in his library, and that he considered it one of the finest collections of books in this country.

"Mr. Tilden took pride in his library," he said, and spared no expense in gathering rare and curious works. His collection was made solely with a view to gratify his own personal tastes. He had a passion for all everything that bore upon the history of the human race. Mr. Tilden was especially fond of works that related to political economy and the science and principle of government, and he had many valuable bound books treating of these subjects in his library. The political history of this country from its formation, in separate volumes, through various administrations, in which every act and measure is exhaustively discussed by the best statesmen of the time."

IN HIS LIBRARY.

a great part of the collection. He was very fond of domestic animals and agricultural matters, and he added many valuable works on these subjects to his library, as well as the poetical and prose works of every great author of renown.

"It is a wonderful collection, concluded the gentleman, "and if it should come into the possession of New York city, which I hear is quite likely, it will prove a literary boon to thousands who are unable to purchase even one volume of the kind. It would be possessed, so rare and valuable is every one of them."

"What do you estimate the value of the library at?"

"I should say, without attempting to be accurate, that it is worth not less than $100,000."

THE TILDEN FUNERAL.

Officials and Congressmen Will be at Graystone.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Quite a number of Democratic officials will go from Washington to attend the funeral of Mr. Tilden, at Graystone. The president has not yet decided whether he will go. Several members of the cabinet will undoubtedly go. Secretary Whitney has left Washington for New York and will attend the funeral. The secretary has invited all members of the naval and appropriation committees, of both houses, to inspect the new cruiser Atlanta, in New York, on Saturday, and the arrangement for a short run up the sound with the Atlanta on that day. The trip, owing to the occurrence of the funeral on Saturday, will be abandoned. Assistant Secretary Fairchild, Treasurer Jordan, Solicitor McCue and Comptroller Maynard are among the number who will surely attend the funeral. Congressman Quackenbush, of New York, who was mayor of Yonkers, has invited the New York delegation who attend the funeral of Mr. Tilden to make his home a rendezvous, preparatory to going to Graystone. All the delegation in Washington have accepted the invitation.

The Pall Bearers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Rev. W. J. Tucker, of the Andover Theological seminary, has [illegible] selected as the pallbearers at Mr. Tilden's funeral: Samuel Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; Samuel J. Tilden, Jr., New York; Samuel J. Tilden, Boston; W. Ward, Andover; H. Green, Canton; S. Miller, Charles A. Dana, Dr. Charles E. Rogers, William Allen, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Dr. Vanderpool, Daniel Manning and John B. Trevor. There will probably be several others. There will be another service in the Presbyterian church, at New Lebanon, for the benefit of distant relatives of Mr. Tilden residing there, at which Rev. Dr. Bassett will officiate.

"FATHER" SHERMAN'S WOES.

The Married Pastor Confronted by Another Claimant.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—Father Sherman, who married pretty Tillie McCloy, and who is now living with her in Brooklyn, is confronted by another fair young maiden of Mt. Vernon, who has not been married by the father of her unborn child. Miss Parsons, who is but 18 years of age, felt her confidence betrayed when she was induced by the father of her unborn child. Miss Parsons, who is but 18 years of age, felt her confidence betrayed when she was induced by the justice to tell her story she at first burst into tears. The girl declares she was lawfully married to Father Sherman.

The girl expects soon to be a mother and she intends to pursue him. The warrant for the father's arrest is in the hands of detectives and it is reasonably expected that he will have to answer the charge this morning.

Father Sherman said last night, when informed of the woman's charge, that he had married her at her request. That was all he would say, as he absolutely from beginning to end.

A QUART OF BEER FOR A NICKEL.

Heavy Resignation Will Set in Toward St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—There is war among the brewers and saloonkeepers of this city that has arisen over a quiet boycott instituted some time ago against Schaleker's and Forest Park beer. The boycott was declared upon him in full sympathy with the action of the Brewers' union. The result of the boycott was to drive their customers away from them rapidly, whereupon they announced in the newspapers that they would sell to saloonkeepers at eighty-five cents per keg. The saloonkeepers in turn enlarged their glasses until they were selling a little more than a quart of beer for a nickel. This aroused the other saloonkeepers, and an organization has been perfected with the intention of opening a beer war at once. A call is made upon the brewers to stop furnishing beer to cheap saloons, and unless it is done there is to be retaliation.

The Knights Knocked Out.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The strike of the Cigarmakers' Progressive union involved 9,000 hands in all. Three shops have settled with the Progressive union and the men have gone to work. The other fourteen shops will be closed for an indefinite time. The Knights of Labor to furnish them with workmen, according to the agreement between the manufacturers and the Knights. It is understood, however, that the Knights will soon admit their inability to do so. It is also said that the manufacturers will not wait longer than the present week before completing themselves of liberty to hire whom they please.

Color Line in the Foresters.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The high court of the Order of Foresters of Lewes has finally disposed of the question of admitting colored men to the order, which was submitted by the high court in America for decision. The resolution adopted by the high court affirms that it is not desirable, in adherence to the principles of the order, to refuse colored men admission; yet, in deference to the prejudices of white men, it is not desirable to admit them, and it is left to the option of every constituent human body for hundreds of years back. Mr. Tilden was especially fond of works that related to political economy and the science and principle of government, and he had many valuable bound books treating of these subjects in his library. The political history of this country from its formation, in separate volumes, through various administrations, in which every act and measure is exhaustively discussed by the best statesmen of the time."

Killed for Refusing to Drink.

PARK, Ills., Aug. 6.—William Thompson, a Shelby county constable, was walking to this city along the Illinois Central railway last evening. When near the corporate limits he was met by an apparently drunken tramp, who asked him to take a drink from a bottle he produced. Thompson refused to drink, when the stranger drew a revolver and shot the constable through the head. The tramp disappeared in the darkness and has not yet been found. Thompson lived but a short time.

A Carpenter Found Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 6.—The body that was found in a cotton a few miles outside the harbor yesterday by the fishing steamer Price, of Greenport, has been identified as that of William Perry, a carpenter. Perry originally came to this city from New York about two years ago, and has a wife and grown-up son, the latter residing in Spring-field, Mass. Perry left home last Friday and for about a month has been on a continuous spree. It is supposed that he shot himself.

Dueling Over Sarah Bernhardt.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 6, via Galveston.—The French and Italian newspapers, which have been engaged in a fiery dispute relative to the artistic merit of Sarah Bernhardt, made some very unfavorable remarks regarding their antagonistic publications. The result was a duel between Senors Cerutti and Hunter, both of whom were wounded. It is reported that more duels will take place.

Canadians Defeat English Artillerists.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The contest for the Montreal challenge cup, between a detachment of Canadian artillery and various British detachments, has taken place at Shoeburyness. The Canadians won with a score of 54. The Middlesex artillery second with a score of 36. Much enthusiasm was shown over the Canadians' victory and their skill was warmly applauded.

Uncle Sam Making Silk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Commissioner Colman, of the agricultural department, has decided to establish the experimental silk factory in the annex of the department building. The work will be commenced at once, and the commissioner says that the machinery will be established and in working order before winter.

Gaudaur Off for England.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamship Catalonia, which sailed hence for Liverpool, was Jacob Gaudaur, who goes to England to row Beach for the championship of the world.

The Labor Union will Enter Politics.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of 400 delegates of the Central Labor union last night, it was decided to run an Independent candidate for mayor. Henry George will probably be nominated.

[illegible] from Japan.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—A train of thirteen cars containing [illegible] arrived at Winnipeg. Another train of [illegible] is on the way from Victoria.

THE BOMB THROWERS.

ANARCHIST DEFENDANTS HAVE THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Fatal Errand of Doing all the Firing at the Haymarket Riot—Contradictory Testimony for the Jury to Reconcile.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—On being cross-examined, Malsbury said he was for a year and a half a reporter for The Arbeiter-Zeitung before May 4, and roomed with Balthasar Rau. He knew Fielden before and up to that date. He knew Justus Schwab and Harry Most, the latter by repute. He was not acquainted with The Mississippi Belle. He was in Zeisler's on the 3rd, but never was a Nihilist. Mr. Grubb, with whom Gilmer boarded, testified to the latter's bad reputation for veracity. William and Detective Whalen testified that Schwab was called away from The Arbeiter-Zeitung office May 4 to speak at Deering.

John Swanson, a gray-haired Englishman, was at the Haymarket. There was no bomb thrown from the alley where he stood.

On the cross-examination Holloway became completely confused, and, at times, mixed up the defendants and their witnesses in the most extraordinary manner. He indicated Schwab as the first, Fielden as the second, Parsons as the third and Spies as the fourth.

When Mr. Grinnell said "That is all," the witness was completely broken down and discredited.

Frederick Lindenmyer, a kalsominer, testified that he looked for a brush in the closet in Spies' office on May 4, and did not see any dynamite there. He had known Spies for eight years.

Adolph Schmeet was the first witness called in the afternoon, and testified in German. He said he had a conversation with Schnaubelt on the Haymarket meeting, and that shortly minutes before the bomb exploded. Schnaubelt told the witness that they desired some German speaker, but he wanted to go away. Rhine, who is 58 years of age, felt his responsibility, but did not go, but August Krueger did. He saw the bomb explode and ran away. He resigned from the Lehr Und Wehr Verein about six months ago. The witness admitted to being a Socialist.

William Snyder, the next witness, said he was present at the meeting, but was in jail ever since. He knew all the defendants and was with Fielden on the wagon when the bomb exploded. Witness and Fielden then went to Zeisler's saloon. Mr. Harrison, who had his hands on Fielden all the way till they reached the alley, and Fielden did not fire and could not have fired without hitting the witness. Fielden was not at all excited.

This witness, before being taken out, went over to the prisoners and shook hands with them.

The next witness was a smooth-shaven, gray-haired man named Thomas Browne. He had also been confined in jail since May 8, but was released on bail. He was a member of the International Workingmen for a year and a half. When the bomb exploded he was with Parsons and his wife in Zeisler's saloon. Fielden, Parsons and his wife were on the wagon when the bomb exploded. Parsons, Schwab and Fielden were the three who went to Deering, however, and did not go to shoot his brother. The witness snatched the rifle revolver, and in doing so received a ball in the lower part of his body. He then threw the revolver away.

On cross-examination the witness admitted he told the police he was shot in the doorway at Ralph's saloon, and not at the Haymarket meeting. He told that lie because he was not under oath.

August Krueger testified that he was a Socialist, an Anarchist, a member of Lehr Und Wehr Verein, Company 2, and his number was 8. He knew all the defendants. He was at the Haymarket meeting, but not when the bomb exploded. He walked down Randolph street with Schnaubelt, but left him at Clinton, and went to Engel's house, where he saw Engel and Godfrey Waller.

On the cross-examination the witness admitted that he had previously told the assistant state attorney an entirely different story.

John F. Walden, the last witness, said he attended the meeting at The Arbeiter-Zeitung office on the evening of the riot. It was in the interest of the locking girls. He went to some telephoning in regard to speakers at Deering, and shortly afterward Schwab went out. He was at the Haymarket also, and heard the bomb explode. Shortly afterward the witness was shot in the leg. The police fired but the citizens did not. On the cross-examination the witness said he had been a Socialist over a year. He was a member of the International rifles and the armed group.

A NEW TREATY WITH JAPAN.

An Extradition Convention Signed to Secure Forgers and Other Criminals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president has submitted to the secretary of state an extradition treaty with Japan. A forger in San Francisco fled to Japan, and, in the absence of any treaty, was delivered up by Japan to the state authorities of California. The government of Japan then suggested to our government the conclusion of an extradition convention, which suggestion was concluded and signed at the city of Tokio, on April 29 last, by Richard B. Hubbard, the United States minister to Japan, and Count Inouye Kaoru, the high imperial majesty and minister of foreign affairs.

This extradition treaty is very complete, and it made the basis for future extradition treaties with the countries of Europe, the wrongdoer will find it difficult to obtain any place of security.

Belfast Throwing Stones.

BELFAST, Aug. 6.—A largely attended meeting was held last night to urge the mayor to assert his position and authority as chief magistrate of the town, in view of the fact that Belfast was proclaimed under the peace preserving act without previous consultation with the mayor. The conduct of the loyalists in connection with the recent disturbances, with the recent riots, was strongly condemned by speeches and resolutions and the mayor was requested to convene a meeting of taxpayers to discuss plans for the future government of the town. Several disturbances occurred during the meeting during which many persons were seriously injured by stones and batons.

Prohibitionists Want a Congressman.

HARTFORD, Aug. 6.—The Prohibitionists of the First district met in this city yesterday to nominate a congressional candidate. Delegates from every town in the district were present. No action was taken, and, after a long conference, the convention adjourned to meet the first week in September, when, it is believed, ex-Mayor Hart, of New Britain, will be nominated.

MRS. DIETSCH'S STRANGE TALE.

Confesses to That She Killed Frederick Pfister in Self-Defense.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Florence M. Pauk, possibly known among her friends as Mrs. Dietsch, was arraigned in the Tombs police court charged with the murder of Frederick Pfister, on last of 17, on the night of July 26. Pfister's dead body was found in a grain wagon at 57 stock on the morning of July 27, with his throat cut. The arraignment completes a long chain of mystery.

On Wednesday Sergeant William Kelner, who had learned that Pfister was one of the owners of the house in which Mrs. Dietsch, or Mrs. Pauk, found that young woman at the house of her sister in West Fortieth street, New York, and told her she was under arrest for the murder of Pfister. Mrs. Dietsch declared that she killed Pfister in self-defense, that she did it in defense of her honor. She met Pfister after 10 o'clock that evening, she said, and he asked her to take a walk with him. As she had known him for a long time she consented.

She says Pfister attempted to abuse her, and in the struggle that followed pulled a pistol from his pocket, firing one shot in the air. She grabbed the pistol, and, fearful that he would overcome her, struck him on the head with the revolver and struck him on the head and face with it.

There are many who express the belief that her confession is designed to save the guilty party. She is of medium height, slight in build, and in spite of the fact that she is 37 years old, looks not more than 25 years old. It is thought that she would have been physically incapable of inflicting the fatal wounds. She was remanded for a hearing.

Mrs. Dietsch is the third great activity at the station house, and shortly before midnight three prisoners were brought in. Henry Stonewald was the first of the three. After he had been locked up Mrs. Florence, soon followed, and Lena Marshall, alias "Pitz," came later. These three were charged with being accessories to the crime. Sergeant Kelner and Detective Hine then went to Florence's cell. She, when asked directly whether her husband had killed Pfister, said that she could not say whether he did or not, but after a little trouble in the matter was committed by a man who looked like him. She then admitted that she had lied when she told the story about the two strange men. Her husband declared that he had not seen his wife for months before the night of the murder. He met her last Friday, when she told him that she was going to visit her sister and would have to leave the city. Both the other prisoners were with Florence that night, but say they left her at 10 o'clock.

THE SPECIAL DELIVERY.

Postmasters Have a Chance to Increase Their Pay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The postoffice department will soon issue a circular of instructions to postmasters, which is certainly remodel the system of special delivery of letters. The bill passed by congress, and which was signed by the president on July 1, provides for this service to officers in towns of 4,000 inhabitants or more, extends it to every office in the country, and to all classes of mail matter as well as letters.

The postmasters are to receive eight cents for each letter, and are to be allowed to make what arrangements or contracts they may deem best to secure the prompt delivery of this class of mail matter. It will not be required that a force of carrier boys should be maintained. This system of special delivery is found with much favor in the large cities, but the restrictions to its general introduction could be removed that it would grow in popular use.

Canadian Officers Dumped Overboard.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—Capt. Grummond, of this port, has had considerable trouble with Canadian officials recently in the matter of harassing customs regulations, and has instructed his captains to take all sorts of chances to get out of trouble once they got in it. Capt. Grummond's motto is "Get out of it fix" for Grummond's tug. The other day his tug Oswego put into Point Edwards, a Canadian port on Lake Erie, and left without reporting to the local customs officials. Then the Oswego put into Amherstburg, Ont., where the collector seized the Oswego and fined the captain $100. Then the captain submitted gracefully. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, while the three deputies were asleep, an order from the captain rang out to "Get up the bonds supplied." The three deputies were hustled out and dropped over the rail to the dock with the customary dull thud. The Oswego's lines were then cut and the tug escaped.

A Deadly Fatal Duel.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 6.—The particulars of a fatal encounter affray in Shanks township, Medina county, have been received. S. S. Johnson, aged 40, and Thomas Briggs, aged 30, both married men, have been engaged in a family dispute over the disposition of $60,000, left by a deceased relative. Yesterday the men met and the quarrel was renewed, when a shot from a revolver in Johnson's hand proved the more effective and Briggs received a fatal wound. By a powerful effort the dying man raised his pistol, and, deliberately taking aim, sent a bullet through the heart, causing instant death. At last accounts Briggs was sinking rapidly. The men were cousins.

During Jail Delivery.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 6.—A wholesale jail delivery has occurred here, six prisoners escaping by the aid of a rope. In the grated cage, then letting themselves down from the second story window by means of a rope made from a mattress. They scaled the brick wall, eighteen feet high, surrounded by an iron guard, three feet high, by the same means. The cutting was done with a steel saw, twenty-seven bars, two inches by half an inch thick, being sawed off. Wilson, who engineered the job, is a noted crook and was in for burglary. The commissioners have offered a heavy reward for their capture.

Chinamen Evade the Law.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Secretary Fairchild has instructed the collector of customs, at San Francisco, not to allow Chinese sailors to land under the Geary law, pending, unless they first obtain certificates or give some security that they reship. Under this provision, and because of the difficulty of identifying them, it is believed that the law regulating Chinese immigration has been evaded.

The Yacht Races.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—The yacht fleet made their race from Boston to Newport yesterday, with the following result: The Priscilla beat the Mayflower 5h.; the Puritan 5m., and the Atlantic 21m. 35s. The schooner yacht Constitution, hailing from Montauk Pt., As will be readily seen by the above figures the race was a close one and fraught with excitement.

Salvationists Arrested.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 6.—Fourteen members of the Salvation army and seven members of the State Holiness society, were arrested by order of the mayor, for violating the ordinance relative to disorderly persons in persisting in parading the streets with hideous music and singing. They were released on bail. The mayor and police are determined to break up the nuisance.

RAMONETTI'S
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and Water Ices,
of all Choice Varieties Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a Great Reduction in prices. Also Strawberries in season.
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 30. 8-10-12

Great Clearance Sale
Spring and Summer CLOTHING
Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from present prices.
Men's Suits formerly $12.00 now $8.50
" " " 15.00 " 10.00
Youth's " " 10.00 " 7.50
" " " 12.00 " 8.50
Men's Pants " " 3.00 " 2.25
Overcoats " " 15.00 " 10.00
Full line of Boys' Suits in same proportion.
Gents' Suits, all Wool Suits..... $6.00
Full line of Cassimere Pants from $2.50 up.
Full line of Boys' Suits in same proportion.
Gents' Suits, all Wool Suits..... $6.00
Full line of Boys' Suits in same proportion.
Full line of Boys' Suits in same proportion.
Full line of Boys' Suits in same proportion.
Overcoats, etc. Come early and secure a choice.
Boston Clothing House
NEW 32 PARK AVENUE.

BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.
ISAAC SCRIBNER,
MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield
P. O. Box, 930.

Isaac Brokaw
REAL ESTATE
AND
Insurance
12 DUER STREET, North Plainfield.
Agent for the following first-class companies: Germania, of New York; Hanover, of New York; Glens Falls, of Glens Falls. Also effected on all kinds of property for private and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Houses for Rent. Rents collected and collection made. Prompt Returns. Also agent for North Western Life Insurance Company.

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15 E. FRONT ST.
GAS FIXTURES,
China, Glass, Lamps
AND CHANDELIERS,
REFINISHED.

JOSEPH T. VAIL:
REAL ESTATE
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 43 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING,
P. O. Box 288.

Rowe & Westervelt,
PAINTERS,
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AND
PAPER HANGERS.

Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at wholesale. Best lot first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 15 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1288.
W. H. Rowe. C. L. Westervelt.

A FULL LINE OF
Artists' MATERIALS,
Engravings, Etchings, and
Picture Frames of all Kinds.
SWAIN'S
32 West Front Street, Plainfield.
NEW YORK PRICES.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE
25 NORTH AVE.
Painters and PAPER HANGERS
Wall Papers,
and Painter's Supplies, Brushes, Glass, etc.

AS USUAL!
Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Fine Blanket Fertilizers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at
J. P. LAIRE & CO.,
Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Rose of Summer
I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of HEAVY MARK CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.
SEE THE SACRIFICE.
Boys' Suits formerly $3.00 now $1.50
" " " 4.00 " 2.00
Youth's " " 10.00 " 5.00
" " " 7.00 " 3.50
Men's " " 15.00 " 7.50
" " " 18.00 " 9.00
50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, in cassimeres, worth $2.50, now $1.00
JOHN H. FRENCH
30 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging
SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.
Curbing & Crosswalks
All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 25 years' experience.
M. POWERS,
Yard, formerly 32 MADISON AVENUE, is moved to
Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Av.
P. O. BOX 1327.

REMOVAL.
S. J. NEAL,
THE
CARPET WEAVER,
has removed to
38 WEST FRONT ST.
In fine basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving, such as he has done for the past seven years. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest price.

Lake House,
Ice Cream Garden.
The above well-known Lake House is now open to the public. Mr. Bennet is an old and attentive waiter in attendance day and evening.
Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices
Only, served at the Lake House. Families ordering supplied with Ice Cream at short notice. Those fond of
BOATING
will find new, elegant and substantial boats at the Lake House. Entrance on Front street, (Stelle side) four doors above Peace street.
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Wall Paper
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Funeral Directors
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L. M. FRENCH
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FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE.
No. 18 Somerset St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE SESSION ENDED.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Without a Quorum—A Vote of Thanks to the Presiding Officer—Mr. Randall's Resolution at the Eleventh Hour—The House Follows Suit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Edmunds moved that the senate take another recess till 3.30. The vote was 3 to 11. "Call the roll," said Mr. Edmunds, and the chair repeated the order to the clerk.

"Before that is done," interrupted Mr. Allison.

"But nothing else can be done," insisted Mr. Edmunds, and so the call was proceeded with, and showed the presence of thirty-three senators—not a quorum.

Mr. Allison corrected his previous statement by making the appropriations for the present current year exceed those of last year by $45,000,000 instead of $33,000,000.

Then Mr. Edmunds pressed his motion for a recess so as to enable it to stand in force until before 4, and entered into a discussion with the chair as to the parliamentary practice and rule in case of the absence of a quorum, the chair holding that no motion but one to adjourn, or to compel the attendance of absent members, was in order. The question could not be decided by submitting it to the senate, as the senate is entirely absent a quorum would arise there; and so by general consent there was a suspension of any attempt at business until the hands on the clock did indicated 4.00.

At that moment a message from the president was announced. Mr. Edmunds interposed against the reception of the message on the ground that no business could be done in the absence of a quorum.

The chair decided that the message could be received.

Mr. Edmunds—I appeal from the decision of the chair.

The Chair—The chair cannot entertain an appeal in the absence of a quorum. (Laughter.)

Mr. Edmunds—Let that be entered on the Journal.

The message was then received, being a mere announcement that the president signed certain bills.

Mr. Edmunds—If receiving a message and not entering it on the journal is not business, I am very much mistaken.

After another short delay the moment of adjournment arrived, the chair said:

"Senators: Before announcing the termination of this session of the senate, I beg leave to return to each of you my grateful thanks for your uniform courtesy to the presiding officer, and especially for the resolution in which you have expressed your approval. This session has been distinguished by the great number and variety of subjects which have been considered, and by the marked absence of political controversies. The varied needs and aspects of a rapidly growing country have occupied most of the time of the senate. I shall recess will enable you to greet your constituents, and I hope and trust that each of you will return next session, with renewed health, strength and vigor for your important duties. In pursuance of the resolution of both houses of congress, I now declare this session closed sine die."

The hurried leave taking among senators and employes took place, and half an hour later the chamber was empty.

THE CLOSING HOURS.

At the Appointed Hour the House Adjourned Sine Die.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The senate bill was passed appropriating an additional sum of $25,000 for the site for the congressional library.

At 2.25 p. m. the committees appointed to wait upon the president announced that the duty had been performed, and that the president had no further business to communicate to congress.

The senate bill was passed accepting the gift of the Gunther estate, also a bill providing for holding terms of the United States courts at Texarkana, Ark.; also, the senate bill appropriating $30,000 to complete the public building at Fort Scott, Kas.; also, a bill increasing to $150,000 the limit of cost of a public building at Chattanooga, Tenn.; also, a bill appropriating $130,000 for the erection of a public building at Los Angeles, Cal. Several attempts were made to obtain unanimous consent to put bills upon their passage, but were met with objections. At 3.20 p. m. the house took a recess for half an hour.

After the recess Mr. Hiscock moved to pass, under a suspension of the rules, the bill regulating the duties of telegraphic wrappers. He spoke in support of his motion until nearly 4 o'clock. The next few minutes were consumed in an effort to secure consent to have the majority report to the tariff bill printed in The Record. Exactly at 4 o'clock, without any preliminary remarks, Speaker Carlisle declared the house adjourned sine die.

A Man Eater Sentenced.

GUADNOSO CITY, Col., Aug. 6.—Alfred Packer, the Colorado cannibal, has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to forty years imprisonment, or eight years for each of the five men he is convicted of having killed. The victims were his companions on a prospecting expedition from Bingham, Utah, to the San Juan county mines. The party underwent great hardship, and finally Packer killed his companions and lived on their flesh fourteen days.

The Atlanta a Success.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The trial of the new cruiser Atlanta yesterday was successful. The examining board sent a favorable reply to Washington. The vessel is now anchored off Whitestone, L. I.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A Washington gun dealer told a Star reporter that most members of Congress carried revolvers, particularly those from the west and south.

A 13-year-old son of Ambrose Arnold, in Shelby county, O., quarreled with his little sister and took a double-barreled shotgun and discharged its contents into her body, causing instant death.

The Belgian steamer Hippocrates is tied up in New York harbor to await a section of machinery which broke and can only be obtained in London.

The locomotive bill requires that a stamp be put upon each package of the goods sold, the same as upon tobacco or cigar brass. Special inspectors will be required to look after watch of trade.

The Tory parliament met yesterday and the members were sworn in. Gladstone and Chamberlain occupied the front bench with the opposition.

Northwestern grain buyers have formed an association for mutual benefit, with headquarters at Milwaukee.

The Republican members of the house presented Speaker Carlisle with a handsome gold silver service, costing $600, as a token of appreciation of his impartial rulings.

An uprising of Utes is reported. When the lower house, early in the session, passed a resolution removing the reservation from Colorado to Utah the Indians packed their blankets ready to start. They have grown impatient of delay and now threaten trouble.

A ROBBERY ATTEMPTED,

But a Plucky Messenger Used His Revolver.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Aug. 6.—While train No. 8, on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago road, was ascending the long grade out of the Bel River valley early yesterday morning, a burglar attempted to enter by way of the American express car.

Messenger J. F. Windsor, who was in charge of the car, when awoke and kicked against the end door. Supposing it was one of the trainmen, Windsor got up and unfastened it. Instantly a lobby rushed on the platform and attempted to enter, when Windsor, who had provided a revolver full at Winchester's Lemon and Reed Perkins jumped from his seat, and fired. Perkins fell dead in the car, while Reed was shot through the body as he was running from the rear end of the train. Reed fired shots at the intruder, who himself still escaped from the train. Perkins had nine balls, and, though it was moonlight, he could not tell in the darkness whether he would be robber, but is quite sure he is wounded.

When the cabs reached Bloomington the alarm was given, and the whole community turned out to catch the murderer. Winchester lives at New Albany. He was taken to Crawfordsville, where he is now resting quietly, and the surgeon gives white hope of his recovery.

THE EVILDOER IS NOT HAPPY.

A Mark Rochester Is Constantly Annoyed and Pursued.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—State Officer Dyman has received a letter from President McNeil, who embezzled a large amount from the Lancaster National bank not long ago. He announces himself as an unhappy man, sick and sorry, McNeil is now in Canada and can be found if wanted. It is said that he has changed considerably in appearance, having lost flesh and is sadly in his attire. He looks as miserable as he feels, and says that he would give a good deal to be home again, but he has nothing to give, for it is understood that he is nearly penniless. The detectives recovered most of the money stolen.

The President Approves.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The president has approved the act to extend the system for immediate special delivery of letters; the act for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Polk; the act to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or leg in the service, and the act providing for the appointment of Signal officers and guards. Under the latest bill referred to 620 veterans who have lost one hand and 1,185 who have lost one foot will receive an increase in pension from $24 to $30 per month; 3,105 veterans who have lost an arm above the elbow and 2,641 veterans who have lost a leg above the knee will receive an increase from $30 to $36 per month; 1,000 veterans who have lost an arm at the shoulder joint and 10 veterans who have lost a leg at the hip joint will receive an increase from $37.50 to $45 per month.

Mrs. Arbuckle's Vote.

LANCASTER, Mo., Aug. 6.—Some years ago Mrs. Hattie Sutherland *nee* Hobbs child in the road caused to be run over by a team. She tried to secure the damages there in the road caused to be run over by a team. She tried to secure the damages there in the road caused to be run over by a team. She tried to secure the damages there

THE PARIS OF AMERICA.

FAMOUS HILLTOP RESORT OF CINCINNATI, O.

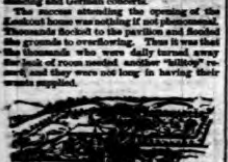
Fashionable Pleasure Haunts of the Jetset—Lookout Mountain, Price's Hill and Highland House—The Beautiful Ohio Scenery.

One of the unique features of Cincinnati, which attracts the stranger more particularly, are its hilltop resorts, the city being situated in an amphitheatre, surrounded by hills which rise 400 or 500 feet to the north, east and south. It was long thought that these hills would forever be a formidable barrier to its growth, but by the happy expedient of the inclined railways these obstacles have become the crowning glory of the city. For in the quiet and brightness of the atmosphere of the hills have a great portion of its citizens built delightful country homes, and for the great part of people, who can only spare time for an occasional visit to their hills, there have been constructed at the head of the several inclined railways pavilions and pleasure grounds which are open, free to all. These grounds have become the scenes of historical political conventions, and are often alluded to in the press, a brief description of them will not be found amiss.

MOUNT AUBURN INCLINED PLANE.

On the summit of Jackson hill, now known familiarly known as Mt. Adelaide, was built in 1873 a mammoth pleasure pavilion 80x200 feet, and an amphitheatre which is used for concerts and circus performances and dancing. The grounds are divided into lawns and flower gardens, and beneath the broad spreading elm is true arbors are refreshment tables. The pavilion is not unlike in design and detail like resorts at Coney Island. It contains 250 refreshment tables, special and private dining rooms and grand orchestra. The pavilion proper is so constructed that it can accommodate 5,000 persons. Since the Lookout house, as it is called, came into existence, it has undergone many improvements. The principal amusement at the present time is dancing and German concerts.

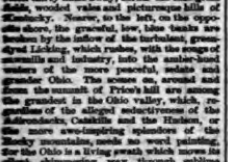
The success attending the opening of the Lookout house on the evening of May 6 caused thousands flocked to the pavilion and flooded the grounds to overflowing. Thus it was that the thousands who were daily turned away for the lack of room resolved that "Lookout" forever, and they were not long in having their wants supplied.



PRICE'S HILL.

On the heights of Price's west bank of Milk creek, a tributary of, and at its junction with, the Ohio river, is Price's hill, reached also by an incline, the last of which terminates with the grand pavilion, lawns, flower and dancing halls. The grounds are very large, with a vast work of pleasure walks, shaded by hundreds of trees, beneath which are convenient refreshment tables. The grounds, pavilion and terrace overlook the entire city, a scope of perhaps ten miles. On the opposite side of the Ohio river is a grassed curve to the south. The eye rests on a dim, mountain horizon thirty miles away, across the blue-green valley, broken by the round hills of Kentucky. Nearer, to the left, on the opposite shore, the graceful, low, blue tanks are broken by the inflow of the turbulent, green-gray Licking, which, together with the range of steamills and industry, into the amber-hued waters of the more peaceful, sedate and grander Ohio. The scenes on, around and beyond the summit of Price's hill are among the grandest in the Ohio valley, which, regardless of the alleged seductiveness of the Hudson, Catskills and the Hudson, prefer the more awe-inspiring splendors of the Rocky mountains, needs no word painting, for the Ohio is a living swath which moves its majestic shimmering way through sublime scenery in her grander moods.

Price's hill is principally patronized by people from the West End, who hold all their picnics and social balls and parties in spring and summer, in one of the finest dancing pavilions in the country. It was here that the Democratic nominating convention of 1883 was held.



BELLEVUE HOUSE.

The Bellevue house is one of the most famous hill-top resorts in the city, situated at the head of the Clifton Incline Planeway, built from the Bellevue hill to the right and overhanging the high cliffs which overlook McMicken avenue, 300 feet below. It is by far the largest and closely rivals for beauty and magnificence of location all of the hilltop resorts.

One view, the beautiful Mill Creek valley, spreads out away to the northwest, the serpentine course of the creek, with its many shifting reflections of the sunlight, while here and there the stream is lost behind the houses of some thickly crowded settlement. Turning, the eye rests on the city, and the view from here out quite as extended and beautiful less beautiful, is taken in across a wide expanse of undulating country to the valley lawns and palatial residences of Clifton, all of the loveliest residence spots in America.

The Bellevue house, pavilions, esplanade and observatory building are built on the highest ground than any other hill-top resort in the city. The grounds comprise about twelve acres, in which there is a park and orchard, fountains, forest trees, lovely walks and beautiful flowers. The Bellevue is largely used for picnics, balls and private parties in summer and winter, the pavilion and dancing hall being large as 10,000 people having frequently been entertained in one evening. The entire place is open at all times, and the admission is free.

The Highland house is the newest and most fashionable of the hilltop resorts. It is situated at the head of the inclined plane of Mt. Adelaide. The buildings are numerous and extensive. The main hall will comfortably seat 2,000 persons. Up stairs are parlors, ladies' dressing rooms, theatre and extensive

of course. This building is complete in itself, being elegantly furnished and supplied with the best of modern conveniences, and running around the entire building are wide balconies. Another feature of quite equal importance is situated in the wings of the main hall, which is used for balls, parties and private and public picnics. This immense floor is the largest of its kind in the city. On the roof of this building is the platform and wooden skeleton work from which is given

HIGHLAND HOUSE.

the battle of Gettysburg, and the very extensive fireworks displays that are frequent on summer evenings. Running from the Highland house, and reaching far out over the edge of the cliff is the Belvedere, the floor of which is partly stone, with a railing composed of T rail fillers and ornamental iron work. There are elegant statues in stone, bronze, iron and marble; also beds of beautiful flowers, which fill the cool mountain air with their sweet fragrance. At the end of the Belvedere is a large grotto or observing platform, in which one of the visitors likes to stay. The other end of the Belvedere is a large circular summer house, the shape of heavy built of block rock, the inside of which has many fantastic shapes, with statuettes figuratives everywhere and a military canopy.

The views from all parts of the ground, and especially from the esplanade, Belvedere and balconies, are as grand as any in the Ohio valley. The view from the Belvedere, which can be seen for five miles, spanned by three magnificent bridges, is filled with every kind of craft from the birch bark canoe to the magnificent floating palaces of the Ohio, the beautiful Kentucky hills and their undulating fields; the picturesque scenery of the Licking valley; the charming landscape of Latonia, together with the cities of Newport and Covington, Newport and Ludlow, form a panorama of the grandest and most varied character.

Electric and gas lamps are used throughout the grounds and buildings, which, from their number make the whole quite as light as day. The various sights that can be witnessed every night from the Highland house, and beneath the broad spreading elm is true are refreshment tables. The pavilion is not unlike in design and detail like resorts at Coney Island. It contains 250 refreshment tables, special and private dining rooms and grand orchestra. The pavilion proper is so constructed that it can accommodate 5,000 persons. Since the Lookout house, as it is called, came into existence, it has undergone many improvements. The principal amusement at the present time is dancing and German concerts.

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The Highland house is the newest and most fashionable of the hilltop resorts. It is situated at the head of the inclined plane of Mt. Adelaide. The buildings are numerous and extensive. The main hall will comfortably seat 2,000 persons. Up stairs are parlors, ladies' dressing rooms, theatre and extensive

IT'S ENGLISH, YOU KNOW.

Bed Bugs Destroyed in Sixty Minutes by Anderson's Insect Powder.
FLORENT KLEINERT, Sole Proprietor, 115 Liberty St., N. Y.

To the Editor of The Globe:

DEAR SIR: Could you inform, a constant reader of your valuable paper, where it is thought by many likely to obtain a good, digestible, wild fire which could be used for hardening purposes on my premises? I would like a fire that if a good impression could be made on the fakery. If I could procure one that would not bite it would tickle me most to death.

You know, perhaps, that I am of English descent, and that I am proud of it. Some of the oldest and most decrepit families in England flows in my veins. There is no mistake about blood extant. We love the exhilarating sport of racing, and shedding thrills of through and through like the free chaps across country behind the fleeting fox. Joyously we gallop over the present land of the fakery. If I could procure one that would not bite it would tickle me most to death.

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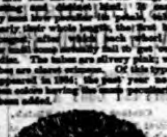
My ancestors are haughty English people from Piccadilly country. Mother is a haughty old lady, whose veins blood has been multiplied by the sour berry wine and bumbleberry juice of Blandford lake; but now and then it will assert itself. Father is a true old blue blooded Englishman of the finest type. Now and anon in our family you will notice the dear, little, pretty, pinkish, white, waxy complexion, delicacy of skeletonism, and the high, intellectual expanse of pulvic bones, which denotes the true Englishman; proud, high spirited, scaled full of calm dignity, towering intellectuality, and a soul that is filled with the love of fox hunting. Ah, Sir, how my heart lets hit that beats a bow at both ends, so that a man cannot get too drunk to put it on, his head around.

I know that here in democratic America, where every mind has to earn its living or marry rich, people will scorn my high-born love of the fox chase, and insist it is altogether unworthy of my self. But I love it for the rush and scamper of the hunt. By Jove, but it is joy indeed to gallop over the sward and the cover and the open land, the scent and the cry of the hounds, the view halloo, the final death of Reynie, the wild, tantalizing, uncertain course.

The first one I ever rode to was the Pitt Hog, in an Interesting run, distant [illegible]. It was in readily seen that the fox had been hunted for nearly their whole length, that first being the longest and the hardest run. Then the hounds were fairly tired out, and they fell to the rear of their dogs. The horses are silvery pink; while the men are of a sickly green. Of this type the most supreme example of the breed I ever saw was that one entire having the usual proclivities, have been added.



FRANK FULTON.

Frank Fulton is a very much a queer of the last forms of African biological; is of a rich golden amber color, very prolific and powerful. It is a remarkably interesting variety and is type that has been bred for.

The story sunflower is hardy and usually needs only to be planted and it will live year after year with a few [illegible] every fall. It will, however, grow much finer if it is cut. The entire sprouts, however, who just started from old stumps, raise them are from cuttings every year.

SUNFLOWER.

Fig. 2 is a rose-leaf dahlia. Said to be not yet [illegible] the petals are [illegible] a quarter of their diameter, and they flatten into divided surfaces of various lengths, some of the petals having three separate rows of [illegible], and spreading fully three-quarters of an inch.

The plant may be propagated either by cuttings or from dividing roots or from seeds. From seedlings it will bloom in the third year. The chrysanthemum is now the fashionable autumn flower in cities. It has changed, and developed so much in the last fifteen years as hardly to be recognized anymore.

How to Feed a Horse.

Oats are the natural grain food of the horse. This is the popular verdict. But those the horse does want or need something else? Yes, he wants a reasonable allowance of good hay, clover or timothy, or the two combined. Oat straw is good, when the oats are cut before the stalk has lost all of its green hue. Wheat would be found a nourishing food for the horse, and not so dear as some would at first think. But it is very much like bread, and a horse would be fed with oats and his oats with the money required for it. Corn is apt to make a horse stiff and foggy. It is very concentrated food, as well as fattening. All dry food is not the best for the horse's

Chrysanthemums.

Cut this out and put it by your farm and garden scrap book, under the month of April, as with control you can during April you can have a fine show of bloom in August, when the most beautiful fall and late winter blooms are with which this country is favored. Do not fail to have a bed or two of them next spring. If you do you will miss a great deal.

The ground must be dug to the depth of two feet and then thoroughly saturated with well rotted manure. The plants are set out about two feet apart each way, and in order to prevent them from being broken off by the wind a stout stake should be provided for each plant. The stake should be [illegible] set out as it is large enough.

If you want them to bloom in summer and early fall, botanist grow so they will if you want them for late bloom, pinch back the plants [illegible] about June 15. They will grow and branch freely, and the branches will become long enough to pinch back again by the middle of August. After that let them grow. They should be constantly watered whenever the weather is dry.

Keep a sharp lookout for [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] high to a few inches. The plant is an Asiatic, the Shanghai chickens and these are Indian, Japanese and Chinese chrysanthemums.

Ten to twelve different plants are the best any one [illegible] should grow. Single [illegible] are the best for cutting. The prettiest flower of the year is the [illegible] of Thorpe, the well known chrysanthemum grower.

The first one I ever rode to was the Pitt Hog, in an Interesting run, distant [illegible]. It was readily seen that the fox had been hunted for nearly their whole length, that being the longest and the hardest run. Then the hounds were fairly tired out, and they fell to the rear of their dogs. The horses are silvery pink; while the men are of a sickly green. Of this type the most supreme example of the breed I ever saw was that one entire having the usual proclivities, have been added.

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Cleaning Out.

Now is the time to clean out the poultry house. Whitewash the walls and roosts, and spray with kerosene emulsion. Remove the droppings from the floor and put in a good coat of dry earth. Spray the fowls with kerosene emulsion. Look out for lice on the heads of young chicks. Grease the head with lard. Look out for gapes in young chicks. Feed sulphur in the soft food. Feed plenty of green food. Feed plenty of meat. Feed plenty of grain. Feed plenty of milk. Feed plenty of water. Feed plenty of fresh air. Feed plenty of sunshine. Feed plenty of exercise. Feed plenty of rest. Feed plenty of sleep. Feed plenty of love. Feed plenty of kindness. Feed plenty of patience. Feed plenty of perseverance. Feed plenty of faith. Feed plenty of hope. Feed plenty of charity. Feed plenty of wisdom. Feed plenty of knowledge. Feed plenty of understanding. Feed plenty of judgment. Feed plenty of discretion. Feed plenty of prudence. Feed plenty of temperance. Feed plenty of fortitude. Feed plenty of justice. Feed plenty of mercy. Feed plenty of humility. Feed plenty of meekness. Feed plenty of gentleness. Feed plenty of goodness. Feed plenty of righteousness. Feed plenty of holiness. Feed plenty of godliness. Feed plenty of piety. Feed plenty of devotion. Feed plenty of worship. Feed plenty of prayer. Feed plenty of praise. Feed plenty of thanksgiving. Feed plenty of adoration. Feed plenty of reverence. Feed plenty of awe. Feed plenty of fear. Feed plenty of love. Feed plenty of kindness. Feed plenty of patience. Feed plenty of perseverance. Feed plenty of faith. Feed plenty of hope. Feed plenty of charity. Feed plenty of wisdom. Feed plenty of knowledge. Feed plenty of understanding. Feed plenty of judgment. Feed plenty of discretion. Feed plenty of prudence. Feed plenty of temperance. Feed plenty of fortitude. Feed plenty of justice. Feed plenty of mercy. Feed plenty of humility. Feed plenty of meekness. Feed plenty of gentleness. Feed plenty of goodness. Feed plenty of righteousness. Feed plenty of holiness. Feed plenty of godliness. Feed plenty of piety. Feed plenty of devotion. Feed plenty of worship. Feed plenty of prayer. Feed plenty of praise. Feed plenty of thanksgiving. Feed plenty of adoration. Feed plenty of reverence. Feed plenty of awe. Feed plenty of fear.

Owls and Hawks Practically Considered.

I have closely observed the habits of these birds for many years in a certain locality, and have found that owls, as a class, always prefer to subsist on quails, rabbits and poultry, which constitute the great part of their food. In the summer time, when young poultry is plentiful, I am enabled to estimate that a large pair of owls will destroy $10 worth of poultry while raising one brood, and hawks to quite as much. They are very much the fields are bare and the young are broken, they mostly procure their food by darting into bushes of quails when they start to roost, or by pouncing upon them in the night. Owls are also very fond of young chickens during the time it was raising its brood, up to the middle of July, when they were robbed with bullets and the young destroyed. I don't consider that owls do any good during, in this state, over one year old, that has not cost at least $7 worth of poultry, quite from its depredations on rabbits, quails and field mice. It is my belief and in both of protecting hawks and owls for the benefit of the farmer and fruit grower as $ would be to prevent grasshopper ravages for the benefit of the farmer. I do not advocate and yet to exterminate if possible, "scientific" investigation in the country overwhelming. Almost every farmer's boy, I find, has a gun, and, unfortunately, the greatest proficiency being the invasion of owls, hawks and other thieves.—M. S. K., in Indiana Farmer.

Beginning the Stock Business.

My beginning in the stock business was humble enough. I got a few Plymouth Rock chickens, and said eggs enough to buy two cattle more. I then had a start. I sold everything! All the stock raiser was around me into the small kennel, and grain or meal from which it. We gave the pigs all the milk they could drink, and fed them right up to the market. They helped us to buy a young cow and colt. The chickens with meat to the pigs, and the manure helped out the little truck patch. In due time a pair of young mare colts could be bought. At two years old they did considerable work, and at three years they were worth $100 each. It was easy enough to multiply and improve this stock after it was once paid for. It was like a young man's fortune; the first $100, earned and saved, is the hardest. I was a breeding stock, if I could not afford to pay for the services of a thoroughbred male, to wait till I could. Some time or other I got a thoroughbred male. What pains I took to feed well. Hundreds of farmers never get a good start. They don't turn the waste into gold, and they won't look after this thing!—F. R. in Rural New Yorker.

Pumkins.

To grow a large pumpkin, plant in hill, and when it is a foot high, cut off all but the stalk of the day. A place entirely shaded is not desirable. A light soil made rich with well rotted manure is the best. Now for the seed in shallow drills and water lightly. Take a little finally cut grass and sprinkle it lightly over the seed. This will keep the soil moist and also prevent the crust from forming over the young plants, and as soon as they appear scrape the grass to the between the rows. When the vines are sufficiently strong, say an inch high, transplant them to stand from four to six inches apart in rows, with the latter ten to twelve inches apart.

Edible Pod Pea.

The department of agriculture at Washington has been sending out to be tested a new pea. The peculiarity of it is that it is to be eaten pod and all, like a bean. A grower in Missouri who tested the edible pod pea, says: "It was planted April 17, gathered first June 11. I gave it a fair test in variety. I have a beautiful white and blue flower, and bloom for a long time. In taste it has a combination of the bean and pea. It is enormously productive and I think will gain great favor wherever grown."

Milk Sickness.

It is important for people that live in districts where milk sickness prevails, to know that water will sometimes cure it. We give the patients, whether beast or human being, all the water they want. People with a large plot and increase the portion every half hour according to the thirst of the patient. We have given two gallons in one day to a young man. From medicine he will get painful head-ache but he held up while he drank, and the next day he could walk alone.—J. W. A.

Things to Do and to Know.

The Early Harvest is a pow and very sweet blackberry.

Raspberries are among the most profitable and reliable of small fruits.

Prussia has ninety-seven horses for each 1,000 inhabitants, and Austria-Hungary ninety-nine.

In this country to-day are more than 2,000,000 colonies of bees in apiaries, having from a half dozen to 1,000 or 1,500 hives.

At the agricultural college at Lansing an acre has been set aside to experiment with blackberry cultivation. The huckleberry has a future.

Keep a private herd book and register the birth and peculiarities of every farm animal on your place. It will make useful and interesting reading.

When a soil is left to itself the quantity of crop which it will yield rapidly sinks to a minimum where it tends to remain through a long series of years.

Oregon pays a bounty of two cents for every squirrel killed, and one cent for every county paid for 125,000 squirrel tails which he had collected. And in a very few years Oregon will be paying a good many forties ding squirrels to be shot, and trying, at all cost, to make them plentiful again.

She Was Evidently Enchantress.

A Boston girl was recently introduced to Lieut. Danenhower, and in her confusion would find nothing to say but, "I suppose you found it very cold at the north pole."—New York Press.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $65.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $45.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER
Dealer in Steam Gauges, Lubricators, Packing, Pipe, Valves, Fittings, Etc.
Steam Heating and Ventilating a Specialty.
Estimates Furnished on Application.
OFFICE 20 SOMERSET STREET.
Mr Reference to our Work

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.
WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.
Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the
LACE WEB SPRING BED.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous,
Everlasting,
Handsome,
Cheapest,
Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

Miscellaneous Goods.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dressmaker, Embroidery, Accessories, Etc.
Dress Cutting, Fitting and Making a Specialty. Ladies can have their dress cutting, which we show in the Delineator, at home. Rooms at 21 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

John Lindsay,
Hardware & Plaster
Tinsmithing done by Mr. L.
Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

E. B. Maynard,
Shoeing & Jobbing
Four doors from depot, on Front street.
Children's Rest Carriage and Horse Clipping a Specialty.

Jules Boutes,
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Make goods of every description at New York Prices. Also do all kinds of Ornamental Hairdressing, Dyeing and Bleaching. Combings made up into Switches, Curls, etc., at short notice. Front St.

Milk Dairy.
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily.
Address P. O. Box 1, Cedar, P. O. Box 304, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son,
For Genuine Spring Water Ice.
Many of the Public Fountains are supplied by us. Pure ice for use can be bought at the city. Many for sale. Ice delivered in any part of the city. Many for sale. Ice delivered in any part of the city.

Thomas Kenna,
Dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley,
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 14.

Ten Eyck's Meat Market,
Front and Somerset streets, Plainfield.
Fresh and Salted Meats, Poultry, Etc.
Orders delivered to all parts of the city.

J. L. McVoy,
Prince Wells,
Plainfield, N. J.
Artesian Well Driving a specialty. Work done in any part of the country. Also all kinds of Pumping Machinery put in order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at residence, Watchung avenue, or at my shop on East Front street, will receive prompt attention.

T. E. Morgan,
Newsdealer, Books, Stationery and Music, 21 East Front street.

Farmer's Hotel,
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Bishop, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 228 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels and stores supplied with butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Coonpools, Wells & Privy Vaults
cleaned by contract or per cent charged when done by others. Have been built and all cases repaired. Building, grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail to box 1,181 promptly attended to. John Rose, 1, Charleton street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James O. Miles,
Agent for Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machines, Needles, Shuttles, Attachments, Repairing, etc., 15 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Builders Guide.

Theodore Gray,
Mason & Builder
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters and Builders
Estimates furnished for all classes of work.
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H. B. Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer,
Grocer & Confectioner,
Fine Fruits, Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Soda Water and Ice Cream Parlor in connection. Ice cream made to order at wholesale. Parties, picnics and festivals supplied with Ice Cream, Confectionery, Fruits, Etc. Fine Candies, C. C. Soda Water and Ice Cream.

John Emmons,
House and Builder,
Contractor for Excavating, Grading, Etc. Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 16 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 790.

R. A. Ross,
Manufacturer of
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds, Etc.
Shop on Second street, near Depot, Plainfield, N. J. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter & Builder.
Office on Second street, near Depot, Plainfield, N. J. Box 1,200. Jobbing attended to. Millwork or glass cheerfully on all classes of work.

J. Manning,
Carpenter & Builder,
P. O. Box 1,200.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard,
Manufacturers of
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Office at 3rd Ward.

The Prince Royal
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
$3.50
Shoes to suit Ladies' Misses' and Children's feet made to order. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Ladies can have their shoes dyed to match any color in dress goods. Prices reasonable. Call and examine our stock. The best fitting, best wearing shoe in the city for the money.
SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop
JOHN J. KENNEY'S
Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity.
And Ask
TO SEE
Our Favorite
$2.00 Shoe. It's a
Surpriser!

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
House Furnishing Goods
AND FOR
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
38 West Front Street.

To the Public!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.
A. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 31. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1886. Price Two Cents

Business Notices

BIKE SCOW WANTED—
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework with
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
MILK ROUTE—
WANTED—A good man to work on farm;
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
50 Pieces Moss Ball Moss, for sale by J. C.
WANTED—A lumber yard boy; one who
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one
WANTED—A GIRL to do housework; one

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. HAZARD, Publisher.

Office, 2 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

Jersey Central Division.

Trains leave Plainfield:

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.45, 6.30, 7.05, 9.05, 11.00, 11.05 a. m.; 12.05, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 10.37, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 3.37, 5.45, 6.30, 7.05, 9.05, 11.00 a. m.; 12.05, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 10.37, 11.05 p. m.

Leave New York, Pier 1, East Liberty Street at 4.00, 9.00, 7.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 9.00, 7.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.40, 7.40, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m.; 1.05, 1.35, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35 p. m. Sunday at 8.40, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35 a. m.; 12.35, 1.35, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook at 5.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 12.55, 1.55, 2.55, 3.55, 4.55, 5.55, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 p. m.

Leave Dunellen at 5.05, 7.05, 7.50, 8.59, 9.59, 10.59, 11.59 a. m.; 1.08, 2.08, 3.08, 4.08, 5.08, 6.08, 7.08, 8.08, 9.08, 10.08, 11.08 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 9.59, 10.59, 11.59 a. m.; 12.59, 1.59, 2.59, 3.59, 4.59, 5.59, 6.59, 7.59, 8.59, 9.59, 10.59, 11.59 p. m.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.05, 10.05, 11.04 a. m.; 1.05, 2.10, 3.43, 4.50, 5.02, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m. Sunday at 9.05, 10.05, 11.04 a. m.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.10, 3.43, 4.50, 5.02, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 5.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 1.05, 1.55, 3.03, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 12.55, 1.55, 2.55, 3.55, 4.55, 5.55, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook at 5.45, 6.55, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Dunellen at 6.05, 7.00, 7.35, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

Trains for Newark change cars at Dunellen.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.05, 10.05, 11.04 a. m.; 1.05, 2.10, 3.43, 4.50, 5.02, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m. Sunday at 9.05, 10.05, 11.04 a. m.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.10, 3.43, 4.50, 5.02, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 1.05, 1.55, 3.03, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 a. m.; 12.55, 1.55, 2.55, 3.55, 4.55, 5.55, 6.55, 7.55, 8.55, 9.55, 10.55, 11.55 p. m.

Leave at 6.05, 7.00, 7.35, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.23 a. m.; 2.05, 3.15, 4.54, 5.03, 9.05, 9.05, 6.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.23 a. m.; 5.03, 9.05 p. m.

Leave Boston at 6.10, 8.27 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delphos, Upper Lehigh, Penn Haven.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delphos, Upper Lehigh, Penn Haven.

9.23 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Bloomsbury, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Delphos, Penn Haven.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Delphos, Penn Haven.

3.15 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delphos, Penn Haven.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delphos, Penn Haven.

5.03 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Bloomsbury, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Delphos, Penn Haven.

6.17 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Delphos, Penn Haven.

9.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Delphos, Penn Haven.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 10.37 A.M., 11.05 P.M. 1.30 p. m. Sundays 10.37 A.M., 11.05 P.M. 4.30 p. m. Sundays 4.30 p. m.

Arrive at Long Branch at 5.10, 8.23, 9.00 A.M., 12.30, 4.50 P.M. Sundays 5.15 P.M.

Leave Long Branch at 6.10 A.M., 12.45, 5.30 P.M. Sundays 6.15 P.M.

Arrive at Plainfield at 8.27, 11.05 A.M., 2.25, 9.05 P.M. Sundays 9.05 P.M.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all points South and West at Depot Ticket Office.

Fare, 25 Cents.

Tickets for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.30, 5.10*, 8.20, 10.19, 11.44 a. m., 2.15, 3.15, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, Sunday at 1.30, 4.15*, 9.35 a. m., 6.30 p. m.

Returning.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 2.30*, 3.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.15, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 8.00, p. m. Sunday at 2.30 a. m., 3.30, 12.00 p. m., 8.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 3.10, 6.23, 9.00 A.M., 12.30, 4.50 P.M. Sundays 9.00 A.M., 4.50 P.M.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tuck Streets, at 3.45*, 6.00, 10.00 A.M., 11.30 M., 1.54, 4.23, 6.34, 7.50* p. m. Sunday at 1.54, 6.10*, 9.35 a. m., 6.15 p. m.

Fast Express. *Drinks' Surface change cars at Second Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt.

J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

She Rang the Bell on Time.

"Talking about hired girls," said a north sider as he tried to look pleasant in a refrigerator car, "here's the way it is on our house. She is a new girl. I don't know where my wife got her. I only know that she got her and that she is a daisy—grade one. The first day after she came I was delayed, and we had some friends for dinner. The girl was told to ring the bell when the meal was ready. Everything was in fine style, and we had just come to the roast beef, when there would be a tallow.—Chicago Ledger.

Reading These Long, Long Papers.

Miss Popular (to Professor Pfeffer, who is showing her the paper he is to read before the Scientific club)—And you have to read those long, long papers, and before the same ones! How I pity you!

Professor Pfeffer—Oh mit it no so much to pity as to hat to listen to se ones.—Harper's Magazine.

Could Not Be Called Stupid.

Boarder—Disgusted, Mr. Hodges, Mr. McGinnis, that you think I am a stupid creature.

Boarder McGinnis—Oh, no, nothing of the kind. Nobody can be called stupid who can so successfully divine the thoughts of another as you have done mine.—Texas Siftings.

Elders's Clevergess at Reporters.

Mr. Tilden is quite clever at reporters. Dorsheimer on one occasion said quite bumptiously to the governor, "My majority over you for governor was 31,698, while yours was only 30,227." "Yes, but you forget," retorted the governor, "that I gave you the 30,000, and that made all the vote."

"All hand and half," is the way little Johnnie described a maple.

Made of a Very Inferior Quality.

An Englishman says that the Hallway are again complaining of the inferior quality of their furniture from one of the Birmingham manufacturers. It seems that this particular furniture have been protecting such ugly styles of idols that even the most religious Hindoo can't worship them with any fervor. Moreover, the wood is of a very inferior quality, knotty wood, and are painted with cheap coloured paint, which is the reason why the idols are so ugly. Another complaint is that in very painted, but fades red him, when the paint of a high price gold color is no use. If the manufacturers does not manufacture better idols they may lose a contract for supplying idols.—New York Tribune.

WHO THREW THE BOMB?

DID THE POLICE SHOOT THEMSELVES?

The Chicago Trial Drags Slowly Along.

Much Contradictory Evidence Between Detectives and Prosecutors—One Defendant on the Stand.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The expectation expressed by the general that some of the defendants charged with the Haymarket massacre would be placed upon the witness stand by the defense, and as a consequence be subjected to the usual effort by friends of the accused to obtain admissions to the court room. Dr. John M. Fleming was called by Mr. Foster, the police physician of the physicians who was in attendance upon the wounded on the night of May 4.

The witness said there were about twelve officers at the station who were wounded by injuries. The witness said he extracted a bullet from the knee of an officer whom he thought was Officer Krueger. The witness said that he had seen the bullet, but he was able to judge, with the revolver bullets used by the police.

The counsel said he desired to show that Krueger remarked that that bullet came from a police revolver. Objected to and objection sustained.

The witness said he extracted a bullet from the thigh of a shoemaker, and it appeared to be the same kind as that taken from Krueger. A bullet was taken from the body of a dead man at the police station, which also appeared to correspond with the other bullets. On cross-examination he said he would not be able to testify as to the caliber of the revolver as to what kind of a revolver it was fired from.

Otto Wandrey testified that Fischer and Parsons were at Zeipp's hall when the bomb exploded.

Edward Prosser testified that he telephoned three times to The Arbeiter-Zeitung office on the night of May 4 for a speaker. Dr. Brandt's Bethany Church and said the witness watched him at about 9:30. According to Prosser's testimony Schnaubelt had left the front of the Haymarket when the bomb exploded. Witness said, in answer to Mr. Grinnell, that he is a carrier for The Arbeiter-Zeitung, and had been for two years.

Officer Barrett corroborated the witness, as did Hermann Becker.

Phineas H. Adams testified that Gilman's reputation for veracity was very bad, and that he would not believe him under oath.

Henry Witt, a lumber worker, testified that Spies was present and spoke at a meeting of the Lumber Shovers' Union, at which meeting he had testified for the state that he protested against it, was present and made no objection to his speaking. The speech was in advocacy of the eight-hour principle. Spies, in the course of his speech, might have mentioned McCormick's factory, but the witness did not hear him. When the bell rang for work some 800 to 900 men started for the factory, and not to McCormick's factory. Spies counseled them to remain, and that they had no business at the factory.

Frederick Brost, chairman of the meeting on the Black road, corroborated the previous witness. There was nothing said by Spies in his speech on the Black road about the use of arms and dynamite.

Albert Schlavins gave evidence similar to that given by the last two witnesses.

Officer Joseph Flynn, a machinist, was called for a similar purpose, but his testimony differed slightly from the others, inasmuch as he said that the words numerous objections made in Spies' address during the Halstead meeting. The rest of his evidence was wholly corroborative.

Oliver Murphy, a cooper, was at the Haymarket meeting. At the time the bomb was thrown he was standing on the speakers' wagon trying to find his friend, who had got out in the crowd. His evidence was corroborative of the testimony regarding the peaceful nature of the meeting before the police came up.

John Greenberg testified to receiving an order from Spies to suppress the circulars calling on workingmen to arm themselves and subsidizing others to do the same.

Edward H. Castle, who has lived in Chicago since 1859, testified to Gilman's bad reputation for truth and veracity. Gilman had once rented a house belonging to the witness.

A. F. Howe, another elderly man, gave similar testimony.

Martin Beckert, a brewer, met Oscar Neebe at a meeting of the brewery hands on the evening of May 3, in North Side Turner hall. He did not see Neebe with the "dynamite" circulars there, nor did he distribute any of the circulars. On being cross-examined the witness said there was a good deal of excitement there, but he could not tell what they were.

Mrs. Lizzie May Holmes, a friend of Mrs. Parsons and formerly assistant editor of The Alarm, testified that on May 4 Mrs. Parsons, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Fischer and the witness were in Zeipp's hall.

Holdom, one of the defendants, was then asked to take the stand. He said he was born in England and came to Chicago in 1869. During these and other wagons was the general impression that the object at the meeting in The Arbeiter-Zeitung office on May 4, and heard the telephone call from Degring. There was a request for speakers at the Haymarket meeting, and Mr. Parsons and the witness went there together. He was speaking when Capt. Ward gave the order to disperse. The witness said, "Why, captain, we are peaceable people," and Captain Ward angrily told the police to disperse the meeting. The witness felt sure that Spies did not say in his address that the police certainly did the wagon when the proclamation was begun. The witness jumped down from the wagon and when he reached the sidewalk the explosion occurred. He saw Officer Degan fall and felt from the police. As soon as he could he made his way to a neighboring drug store, where he remained a few minutes. From there he started for home.

On the way he noticed that he had been shot in the leg. The witness then related the details of the shooting affray that took place, saying to learn if any of his friends were shot, and from that point went to Twelfth and Canal streets, where Dr. Eppler dressed his wounds. He denied that he carried a revolver, said he never had a revolver and did not search behind the wagon, or fire at any person on May 4, although he did hear shots. "I was not shot or hear the words: "Here comes the bloodhounds." The witness said he belonged to an organization which was principally composed of Socialistic-Labor men. He was not with them about five or six times, but no one ever had arms. Once when the detectives, Johnson, was present a few men from the Lake side Workingmen's club were there, but that was the only time he saw any. None of the American group had any. The witness denied that he had ever said that no arms among the citizens, and it was his opinion that the shots came from the police.

"You heard the detectives, Johnson, testify," said Mr. Wilkerson. "Do you know of any conversation you had with him at the Twelfth street Turner hall?"

"Yes, sir, in the latter part I advocated the use of dynamite if the presence of a man named Boyd, I did not have any such conversation. Mr. Boyd was not in the city at that time. I advocated the use of dynamite. I have followed the trade of a detective long enough and I should not be considered by my fellow-workmen as a dynamiter unless I believed in it myself."

Chief Black was stated that they were probably through with their witness, but did not want to commit himself for fear some one would put him under cross-questions to ask him later.

NEW YORK STATE GUARDS.

Eleven Generals Swept Away at One Stroke.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Adjt. Gen. Porter, of the N. G. S. N. Y., has reorganized the state troops by the consolidation of the eight brigades into four, the abolition of eleven brigade organizations, sweeps into retirement with their staffs Maj. Gen. Molineux, of Brooklyn; Maj. Gen. W. F. Rogers, of Buffalo; Maj. Gen. Charles W. Darling, of Troy. It also retires with their staffs all brigade commanders, including Gen. Ward and Gen. Varian, of New York city, and Gen. Mc-Lear and Gen. J. G. Ward, of Brooklyn. Col. McEwan, assistant adjutant general of the state, said:

"The matter has been under consideration by the members of the guards themselves for some time, and has taken the shape of this order after long and considerate study on the part of Governor Hill and Adjt. Gen. Porter.

The largest distinct body of men in the National Guard under the operation of the order will hereafter be a regiment. The highest officers left in each will be commander-in-chief, the governor himself, will be Maj. Gen. Josiah Porter, adjutant general. There will be no other major general in the state, except the staff officer of that rank, which is virtually the same as the retired list under the United States regulations. The division major generals will be reduced to aid-de-camps, and all business between headquarters and the regiments had to be transacted through them. There were twelve major generals, all with large staffs, constituting less than 12,000 men. By this order the connection between headquarters, the source of all movements, and the body of the guard will be brought into nearer. The major generals are in effect merely an additional bar to quick action."

COMPETING FOR PRIZES.

4th Inter-State Drill—Fainting Soldiers Carried From the Field.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 7.—The second day's proceedings of the inter-state drill was full of interest. The Dallas Light Guard, of Dallas, Tex., was the first contesting company. Their manual was very poor, and represented seven words. They will not get a place. Followed by the Cotton Belt Rifles, of Tyler, Tex., who surprised everybody by their absolute inaction, manual and marching. Many fainted in the ranks, and the first prize in the maiden drill prize of $1,000.

Several of the members fainted soon after they left the field. Company F, Louisville Legion, came next to contest for the $4,000 inter-state. Their drill was not up to the standard, disappointing their friends. Their manual was fair and marching was good. The work and double quick time not up to the average. They are selling for third in pools, which is a $2,000 prize. Bellaire Rifles, also of Dallas, Tex., came next and got up in a fair drill, but not equal to the Louisville legion. Their friends place them fourth.

The Galveston cavalcade took part in the dress parade last evening. A band of seventy-five pieces marched up and down each battalion during the parade, making a pretty picture. Several soldiers fainted on the parade ground and were carried off the field on stretchers, receiving the spectators of actual service. The weather is extremely hot. There are 10,000 people in the city, and 5,000 visitors of Houston, are selling in the pools against the field for the $4,000 capital prize. Governor Ireland left for Houston this week.

The Summer Vacations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Secretary Lamar expects to leave Washington soon for a tour among the Indian agencies. Senators Beck and Voorhees will very probably accompany him. Secretary Bayard will go to Bar Harbor, the city is a week or ten days to spend a vacation of a month or so at his house in Wilmington. Commissioner Atkins, of the Indian office, will start in a few days for his summer vacation. Commissioner Montgomery, of the patent office, will leave Washington in a week, and will spend the summer in Nova Scotia in order to avoid the unusual visitation of hay fever, from which he is a great sufferer. Commissioner Sparks, of the general land office, will look for the west next week on his summer vacation.

A Rumor That Holdom Must Go.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—After the meeting of the Democratic state committee at the Hoffman house last night a rumor was afloat that Collector Holdom had either resigned or received an intimation from the president that his resignation would be acceptable. Mr. Holdom was in his office all day and did not say he had gone to Saratoga. Since Mr. Manning took his furlough Mr. Holdom's place, politicians say, has been a sinecure. He was made collector Mallon 6. Thompson, the personal representative and by Manning's aid. The fact probably is that Mr. Holdom is having a good time at the Grand Union hotel, and that the president is thinking of getting a new collector.

Mexicans Executed.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 7.—At dawn yesterday a strong escort of Mexican cavalry escorted to Matamoras the bodies of Cortina, the leader of several revolutionary bandits recently captured, and Trinidad Ortiga, a wild Mexican who was also recently executed in the killing of a young resident named Chapman for his picked and horse, from the barracks of the Fourth infantry, out into the country and hanged. Cortina was executed for murder, horse thief, and Ortiga, who had been a rural guard and policeman, had a bad record.

Looking After the Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Owing to the failure of congress to make an appropriation for the pay of the superintendent of the Yellowstone National park and his ten assistants, the secretary of the interior, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, has requested the secretary of war to make a detail of officers and men to assume the duties of superintendent and police.

Caught By a Decoy.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 7.—During the past two months Postmaster English has received numerous complaints from citizens who have lost letters containing money and valuables. Suspicion fell on a Mr. Hopkins, supernumerary, who was captured by the decoy letter scheme. He will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Foster.

An Accident on the Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—A collision occurred on the Mineral railroad near this city yesterday. Engineer Ben Jones was killed instantly, and several cars are a total wreck. The other engineer and firemen escaped by jumping.

A Kentucky Duello.

LONDON, Ky., Aug. 7.—A difficulty occurred near the depot in this place late last night between Jerry Hamilton and George Smith, railroad section hands, which resulted in Smith receiving a mortal pistol shot wound in the neck and Beatty a bullet wound in his arm. Beatty was arrested.

A SECOND CONFESSION.

THE CHILD WIFE YOUNG IN YEARS, BUT OLD IN WAYS.

Her First Story of Self-Confessed Murder a Mere Pretense to Shield the Real Criminal—Her Husband Not the Fatal Shot.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 7.—The mystery attending the killing of Frederick Pfister, the 17-year-old boy, of 77 Wyckoff street, who was found dead in a wagon on the morning of July 26, was the subject of a second confession by Mrs. Florence May Smith, the 16-year-old wife of Abram Smith, who is charged, jointly with her husband, Abram Smith, with the crime. The young woman was arrested on Wednesday night, and then she said that she and she alone had killed the boy, and gave her name.

On Thursday she admitted to Sergt. Elmer that her story was an invention, and that she had told it to shield the real murderer. She then acknowledged that she and Pfister quarrelled on the night of the murder. Pfister, according to the statement, had struck her violently in the face with Pfister, and that while they were there Pfister was assaulted by a man who had come in suddenly and who, to reveal until late yesterday afternoon, when she confessed to Sergt. Elmer that the murderer was her husband.

The second confession was the outcome of a letter which had been sent to her by her sister, a Mrs. Keifer, through Sergt. Elmer. The letter read:

MY DEAR FLORENCE—If you know anything about the killed Frederick Pfister, why not tell! It is for your good. Do not shield anybody, as they would not care if they gave you up. Tell the truth now if you never tell after words. Think of your poor old mother. It will kill her. If you have taken an oath not to give it away, do not care for that. Tell them your father's life is much dearer to you than others. Do think of your poor mother and tell all.

From your sister,

Mrs. Smith then made this statement:

"I Florence M. Barnes Smith, 15 years old, do on account of a sacred promise intended to save my husband, Abram Smith, who did not do the murder, I met Frederick Pfister on the night of July 25. It was about 10:30 o'clock, and he asked me to take a walk and have some ice cream. I said yes, and I went with him through Dudwick avenue to Bushwick avenue, and thence to the lots. When we got there I got into one of Charlie Schaefer's grain wagons. Pfister followed into the wagon after me. I thought I heard him unbuttoning and I screamed for help.

My husband, Abram Smith, came into the wagon and said to Pfister: "What is my wife doing?" Pfister commenced to fight. He her struck Smith first and Smith then struck Pfister, who fell in the wagon and cried "Oh!" He did not get up again. I then got out of the wagon and left Pfister and Smith there. I went to Schaefer's and then to Schaefer's grain wagon

HER SHAFT BROKEN.

THE OVERDUE WERRA HEARD FROM IN MIDOCEAN.

A Message from Sandy Hook Has the Vessel in Tow and Making for Montauk Point—Danger of Further Accident and All on Board Were Well.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The State line steamer State of Alabama, commanded by Capt. Sandy, which arrived a quarantine at midnight, after a stormy passage of fourteen days from Glasgow, reports having fallen in with, on Aug. 4, in latitude 42.37 north, longitude 61.45 west, during a northwest gale, the German steamer Werra, Capt. Bendixe, from Bremen to this port, with her screw shaft broken and her propeller gone, in tow of a Monarch line steamer and heading for Boston. She required no further assistance and reported all well.

A word of news from the missing steamship Werra would have been worth a fortune yesterday. All day a host of anxious-looking people flocked to the North German Lloyd Steamship company's office, and eagerly inquired for a word of news from the missing vessel. They received none. Hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country came pouring into the company's office. They were from relatives of passengers asking:

"For God's sake tell us if the Werra is safe."

These were answered in a systematically sanguine manner—"The company don't fear for the Werra's safety."

So the day passed, and as each new messenger boy arrived the clerks started up and rushed forward to hear the welcome news. No word of any came. At nightfall the Werra had added another day to her score of "overdue," and the anxiety for her safety increased. She left Southampton on July 25, and should have reached this port by Aug. 5 at the latest, being expected, from her past record, on Aug. 2. She is thus four days overdue.

Little else was talked among the shipping merchants and brokers in the Maritime exchange. They discussed the steamer's probable condition, the weather and her previous records. No theory seemed satisfactory. Many shipping men appeared to think that the Werra had had her shaft broken and proceeded to either New York or Southampton under sail. Others favored the idea that she had met with a terrific gale and been damaged. They based their opinion on the fact that the Inman line steamship that arrived in the morning, one day overdue, had passed through a terrible storm on Sunday which lasted eighteen hours. The same gale must have struck the Werra, if she had not met with some accident previous to that day.

During the day the agents made several efforts to find a passenger list of the Werra's cabin passengers. None could be had. Mr. Paul Wilhelm, son of the late P. H. Wilhelm, the Persian minister, anxiously awaited tidings of the overdue vessel. His father had cabled him from Southampton, on the departure of the Werra, that his son would sail in her. Young Mr. Winston was very much disturbed over the rumors incident to the Werra's non-arrival.

The company's agent said the Werra was able to stay at sea and not starve her passengers.

"She has provisions enough to last for two weeks," he said. "She also carries new sails, and if she is proceeding under sail she can surely make some port within five days."

Neither the Inman steamship City of Chicago, that arrived yesterday, brought any tidings of the Werra.

The arrivals of the steamers Germanic and Etruria were anxiously looked forward to by the North German Lloyd Steamship company.

"If we don't hear any news of her from either of them I shall begin to have fears," said an employe of the company.

The Werra, it is claimed, can hold hundreds of tons of water and still proceed on her voyage.

Several tugboats were getting in readiness last evening to proceed out to sea in search of the Werra and of assistance. Her cargo alone is said to be worth $1,000,000, while in her cabins and steerage she carries 700 souls. When the left Southampton there were nearly 900 all told, including officers and men.

The news of her whereabouts will give relief to many anxious watchers for her arrival.

THE GOVERNMENT ROADS.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and His Aids Will Inspect Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the commissioner of roads, left the city last evening on his annual inspection trip over the roads aided by the government. He will go first to Omaha and inspect the Union Pacific and its branches. From there he will then go to San Francisco, where he will determine his future movements. He will be absent about a month. Mr. Thomas Hazard, the engineer of the board, has left the city to inspect the Union Pacific and its branches and the Southern Pacific. He will then meet the commissioner in San Francisco, where he will receive further instructions.

Mr. William M. Thompson, the assistant bookkeeper, has gone to San Francisco to inspect the books and accounts of the Central Pacific. Mr. Thomas J. Walker, of Wisconsin, has gone to inspect the books and accounts of the Union Pacific at Omaha.

German Torpedo Boats for China.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The Marquis Tseng has given the Schichau company, at Elbing, an order for more torpedo boats for China.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Fifty or sixty senators and congressmen called yesterday to bid the president good bye before leaving Washington.

The Prohibitionists in the third district of New Jersey will vote for Courtland H. Parker, of Perth Amboy, for congress.

President Cleveland, Secretary Bodicott and Dan Lamont attended Mr. Tilden's funeral at Greystone to-day.

The typhus epidemic in Ireland passed the senate in an amended form, failed to secure the president's signature, and hence is dead.

The Democrats elected five supreme court judges in Delaware by majorities averaging 15,000.

Rufus H. Stickney and his wife were upset from a boat, at Chicago, and the former was killed and the latter dangerously injured.

Cincinnati rag pickers are on a strike for higher prices for their old junk.

Editor Gutierrez has been convicted in the Mexican court and sentence reserved. It is said that he will be sentenced and pardoned.

Joseph C. Mackin, convicted in the Jobbe, Jr., forgery case, was sentenced to the penitentiary with election returns, has been taken from blacksmithing and put to bookkeeping for the prison contractors.

Six persons were drowned in Ontario, Ont., went for a yacht cruise on Lake Erie and were drowned by the upsetting of their yacht.

The Baghdadi states of Liberty will not be unveiled till September, as was announced. It is hoped to be ready for formal declaration by October.

The Panama canal loan has proved a success and the funds will be forthcoming for its early completion.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Trade Reviewed by Mr. Dunnewell for the Week Ending To-Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's this week do not indicate any change in the distributive trade of the country. The feature of the week has been the continued heavy movement to the interior, and larger orders than ever before. Collections are reported to be briskly and larger profits during the current month.

There has been a noticeable hardening of the rates asked for money, owing, owing to the increased demand for money, owing to the clothing dealers, as well as to advances in grain shipments.

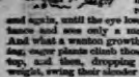
The more significant bullish feature of the week was the buying on the improved demand for finished iron at Pittsburg. Special services are that makers are more sanguine than for two years past. Prices are unchanged, but the 10,000 tons of rails for the Chicago, Santa Fe & Los Angeles Railroad company, from Philadelphia and St. Louis Bryngeods sales are fairly well sustained, the aggregate being in excess of last year. There is no doing in raw wool, but the market favors holders. Prices depend on the results of the opening of light weight clothing fabrics for fall. The known fact has evidently not been as general an advance as expected, though late London and Antwerp sales have been at full figures. Later advices from the interior indicate rather more favorable than previously anticipated. Heavy receipts continue to depress the prices. The damage to corn from drouth is also less than has recently reported. The rise in

HOP PICKING.

A VAGRANT ART STUDENT'S SKETCHES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

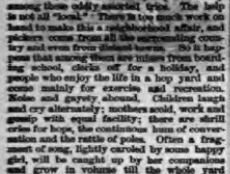
Interesting Notes Among the Hop Growers—Picking, Bleaching and Drying. The Hardships of the Day, and the Dance on the Old Barn Floor at Night.

O phase of country life appeals more strongly to the artist than hop picking. Even the yard is attractive. Here are long rows of poles, standing sturdily in burden of twisting, climbing vines, and each row repeated again



and again, until the eye loses itself in the distance and sees only a mass of quiet green. And what a wanton growth it is! The poles, which are often fifteen feet high, seem to the very top, and then, dropping from their own weight, swing their slender tips helplessly in the air, or sending upon some neighbor that has functionally formed that way the vine ever it in a wild tangle of hop and leaf and curling tendril.

The pickers work at bins scattered in irregular rows through the yard, and pleasing pose, bright bits of color and pretty groupings are created and undone as one roams at will. These bins are built of rough pine boards, and have huge "pockets" of stocking. They are strong, yet light enough to be easily carried by two persons. A "ridge pole" holds the top of the frame and to and supports the poles while their feathery load is tumbled noisesomely into the pockets. These persons, as a rule, work at one bin, and there is many a quaint study among these oddly assorted trios. The help is not all "local." There is too much work on hand to make this a neighborhood affair, and people from the city, attracted by cheap country air and even from distant towns. So it happens that among them are misses from boarding school, clerks out for a holiday, and people who enjoy the life in a hop field and come mainly for exercise and recreation. Noise and gayety abound. Children laugh and cry alternately; motherly-eyed, work and gossip with equal facility; there are shrill cries for hop, the continuous hum of conversation and the rattle of poles. Often a fragment of song, lightly carolled by some happy girl, will be caught up by her companions and grow in volume till the whole yard echoes the refrain. In the evening there is dancing on the floor of the old barn, and the singers feel restraint, and their song loses the freedom that comes with the sunshine and the birds.



A BIT OF THE HOP YARD.

Picking hops is not a pastime by any means. It is downright hard work. Very few women customarily expose the outdoor life has much discomfort. In the morning the vines and poles are wet with rain and dew. Soon the sun becomes oppressive, and a corsage that was so comfortable an hour ago are hung on the bins, to be used again later in the day. There are myriads of hop lice, too; dirt and stain, and the hard, sore arms, faces tan under the scorching sun, and tender fingers bleed from contact with the rough vines. Still, the occupation is a help toward that which we are all seeking—a livelihood.

This article was not written to describe in detail the raising of hops, nor to call special attention to that industry. It is merely a collection of notes made by a vagrant art student during a visit to the hop yards in the picking season. The valley described, half hidden among the hills of western New York, is probably a fair sample of other hop-growing portions of the state, and its exact location is a matter of little importance.

At 12 o'clock the pickers stop work for dinner and a little rest. Those from a distance board at the farm house and go to their meals when the bell rings. In the yards, where most of the help is boarded, there is usually a rough shanty, where tea and coffee are served and the contents of the dinner pails enjoyed in a picnic fashion, quite in keeping with the surroundings.

TAKING IT EASY.

In every yard men are employed to measure the hops and put them in sacks for transportation to the dry house. When the measurer appears with his basket the pickers begin a hasty examination of their bins and hurriedly remove all leaves and stems. Then the pickers receive tickets denoting the number of baskets picked, the hops are taken from the yard to the dry house and there dried; then the bales for the market are packed. The dry house is usually a roomy structure, containing kilns for drying, a storage loft, and a space underneath for the press. There are people on hand night and day while the picking lasts, for hops require about fourteen hours of drying, and they must be put on the kiln as soon as picked. Women are employed in the field. They are first spread evenly over the floor of the kiln and bleached by burning sulphur in the furnace room beneath. After the bleaching the hops are taken to the loft, and the remainder of the night is passed in watching the fires, with occasional visits to the loft to note the condition of the kilns.

The people in the hop valley are unaffected, straightforward and thoroughly in earnest. Industry is with them a "saving grace," and they care little for what the world calls progress. What are considered improvements in other hop growing sections find little favor here; they raise hops to-day as their fathers raised them thirty years ago. Of course, there was much innocent flirtation among the young people, and sometimes a genuine courtship. Many young farmers of the neighborhood first met their wives in the hop yard. A pretty woman is not seen at a disadvantage when working at a hop bin. Laughing eyes are just as irresistible when shaded by a gingham bonnet, and a shapely form and graceful movements are as quickly discerned among the tangled vines as they are when in a ballroom. A noticeable feature of the social life of this section is the "Hop." These dances are usually in the barn or dry house, and after the picking is well under way they are of almost nightly occurrence. The floor of the former of the residence and a few plank benches along the sides prepare the old barn floor for the reception of Terpsichore; and the reign of the goddess, despite her rude surroundings, is quite delightful as the flaring lamps throw rays in the blazing light of a fashionable ball room.

A PERFECT BIN.

Some owners of hop yards have erected huts for the accommodation of their pickers. Here the families who come from distant towns and villages live during the hop picking, and it is an odd sight to come upon these quarters in the evening, when the smoke wreaths are curling up from the chimney and children play about the doors. Many strange stories are told of despondent hen roosts and empty pork barrels in the vicinity of these temporary dwellings, and no doubt many of the pickers do try to make their brief sojourn in the hop country as profitable as possible.

The hop plant was introduced into the North American colonies early in their history. It was cultivated in New Netherlands in the year 1629, and in Virginia in 1648. Two hundred years later the raising of hops had become an established industry, and the census reports for the year 1840 gives 6,000 bales as the crop of the United States. The cultivation of hops is confined to a comparatively small area. Over Zoni-fifths of the crop raised in the United States is grown in New York.

C. HILLS WARREN.

THE PERFECTIONISTS.

Portrait of Mrs. J. H. Martin, Who Is Held to Be a Divinity.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—A curious religious frenzy has pervaded certain circles in Ohio for the past fourteen years, or ever since the cyclone which was known as the "Great Storm," when bands of women went about praying in the saloons. This enthusiasm has gone on intensifying until now the matter has assumed such a strange importance as to be regarded as a serious phenomenon. About thirty persons, men and women, have abandoned the churches and formed an esoteric band, whose inner mysteries have not been divulged to the world. All these people are far above the average in intelligence and social position. One of them is the widow of the ex-member of congress and a territorial judge of Kansas appointed by Buchanan. Another is the wife of an ex-judge of a court in Cincinnati. Several are girls barely out of their teens. Men of means, engaged in business, and some more boys have joined the band. Some have sacrificed their occupations to join it, and are dwelling upon the Lord to provide for them. Meetings are held in a beautiful home on Walnut Hills, owned by a man and his wife, who are members.

Several years ago a series of holiness meetings was started at the Loveland camp grounds. They were for conventions of Christians, and finally grew to be a attain a state of sinless Christian life. Dr. Leonard, the noted Prohibitionist, and the "boy preacher," delivered sermons on the subject of "holiness."

The outcome of it all has been that Mrs. J. B. Martin professes to have reached that state of perfection when she is impossible to sin or die. Her followers, who number about thirty, regard her as Christ made flesh in the flesh in His second advent into the world. It is asserted that she herself lays claim to no divinity of any kind. It is also said that they regarded her sister as the mortal husband of the Holy

MRS. MARTIN.

Spirit. To these two persons they render a homage as to supernatural beings. They believe that the millennium is about to begin on earth. Yet their meetings are reserved for those only who, having become dead to the world, are born again into a new life of perfect holiness.

Your correspondent and artist called on Mrs. Martin to secure a photograph of the "Divinity," but it transpired that she was pledged not to give her portrait to the press, nor would she even show one of her photographs. She treated your correspondent with the most extreme politeness and engaged in conversation with him your artist secured the accompanying sketch. It will be easily recognized by any of her acquaintances, and would be a surprise to herself, only that we explain here how we obtained it.

Mrs. Martin is a most fascinating conversationist. She is a small person, dresses neatly, and would never be accused by a stranger or man of possessing any privileges not accorded to the rest of mortals. She never claimed divinity only in mortality, and she denies all the charges of perfection made for which some papers bring against her. ROBINSON.

THOMAS COGSWELL,

Democratic Candidate for Governor of New Hampshire.

Capt. Cogswell, the democratic nominee for governor of New Hampshire, was born in that state forty-five years ago. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1863, immediately entered the army and was promoted captain of his company within a year. After the war he studied law, and has practiced it since his admission to the bar in 1870.

THOMAS COGSWELL.

He was elected a representative to the general court in 1871-72, overcoming a Republican majority of 60 in his town, Gilmanton, and was the Democratic speaker of the house in 1873, and elected a state senator in 1878. Capt. Cogswell was chairman of the board of selectmen in 1880-81-82. In 1884 he was elected solicitor of Belknap county. He is now engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the management of his large landed estate.

SECESSION.

OUR NEIGHBORS OF NOVA SCOTIA DEMAND HOME RULE.

Failing in That, Their Leaders Say They Will Not Rest Until the Stars and Stripes are Floating Over the Provinces.

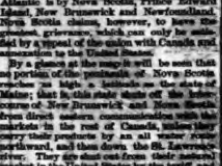
We are having a scramble for house rule at our own doors, that is if terror to the United States as well as Canada, but the Irish content in the same cause overshadowed the one never by, while the fight promises to be just as bitter and the principles they struggle for are just the same.

LENDING HELL BY HAND.

The home rule demanded on this side of the Atlantic is by Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Newfoundland. Nova Scotia claims, however, to have the greatest grievance, which can only be satisfied by a repeal of the union with Canada and annexation to the United States.

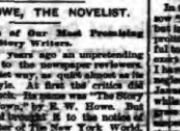
By a glance at the map it will be seen that as portion of the peninsula of Nova Scotia projects into the Atlantic ocean, to the state of Maine; that is, this state out of the holes course of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From direct eastern communication with the mainland in case of Canadian hostility. Nearly their prosperity by an all water route northward, and then down the St. Lawrence river. They are shut out from their natural market by the Canadian tariff, and they have to where the shoe pinches and where relief would come by annexation.

Nova Scotia was settled originally by Frenchmen, under which it bore the name of Acadia. These simple, slow-going people, whom Longfellow has immortalized in verse, were supplanted by stolid Englishmen and during the present century their staid characteristics. The present generation of Nova Scotians are descendants of the settlers of the widow of the ex-member of congress and a territorial judge of Kansas appointed by Buchanan. Another is the wife of an ex-judge of a court in Cincinnati. Several are girls barely out of their teens. Men of means, engaged in business, and some more boys have joined the band. Some have sacrificed their occupations to join it, and are depending upon the Lord to provide for them. Meetings are held in a beautiful home on Walnut Hills, owned by a man and his wife, who are members.



A NOVA SCOTIA FISHING VILLAGE.

But after the union with Canada in the confederation, during which the terms have been piling higher and higher and the commercial depression has been felt more severely, and lower and lower, the Nova Scotian has set about awake to the necessity of a repeal of the union with Canada, and he is as persistent in his demands for repeal as was Ireland in her demands for repeal. The latest move in the direction of effecting the existing laws. They have recently elected a local assembly overwhelmingly in favor of home rule, and many of the members are men who have been of English and French story writers. The leaders in the movement are the



E. W. HOWE.

Canadian parliament and to England, recall similar complaints of the American colonies prior to the revolution. As far back as 1837 the Nova Scotia assembly passed the following:

"We, the representatives of Nova Scotia, having taken into our serious consideration the existing administration, cannot separate without making known to our constituents and the province at large our firm determination to use every lawful and constitutional means to extricate this province from the operation of the Union with North America, and the passage of which, in the imperial legislature, was obtained by falsehood, fraud and deception."

A CONSERVATIVE.

The assembly of 1884 passed the following:

"That previous to the union of the provinces Nova Scotia was in a most healthy financial condition.

"That after sixteen years under the union, succeeding governments have found that the objections that were urged against the terms of union as first agreed to were more applicable now than in the first year of the union.

"That Nova Scotia, in 1867, had in the customs duties collected in Nova Scotia, as compared with customs duties collected in Ontario and Quebec.

"That Nova Scotia, in 1881, had a population of 440,572, and in 1884 the year before the general election—the imported $14,381,039 worth of goods, being an increase of $4,000,000 over 1867, on which the collected $1,620,396.87 of duties, being $3.34 each $100 worth of goods imported.

In 1881 there was imported a population of 440,572, imported in 1882 $6,703,392 of goods, from which the customs duties collected a duty of $1,250.80 per $100, while Nova Scotia was obliged to pay $65.51 per $100 on goods imported."

To a newspaper correspondent the attorney general of Nova Scotia said:

The United States annexation movement will begin when the tariff is removed from international trade. If the Liberal party were strong enough to prevail upon the United States to enter into an exchange to be derived by free trade I think the difficulties would be removed, particularly if a strong tariff were raised against all foreign governments by both the Canadians and American people. If the alliance could be so made I think there would become a moment to the United States without doubt.

Without home rule Nova Scotia will prepare for a struggle, which will not end until the stars and stripes are floating over her domains.

GEN. BOULANGER.

The French Minister of War—Will He Become Dictator?

It is the unexpected that happens in France, and just as all the people are wondering what the next move in the direction of the present government is any other possible move to be, there is an end to the whole thing by the appearance of a new and unlooked for factor. Under, one who will carry himself far above the law. It is the old story of the frogs electing a king. They got tired of Grevy and his family and flatter and flatter, on account of the familiarity such a king permitted; but they were compelled to respect and fear the old lion, the latter king, who delivered them as he willed.

Looking back at the list of leaders of the French people, from "Little Nap," to Gambetta, it would appear that the stock that was what they most admired, and, judging from his past career, this is about what they are going to have in the person of Gen. Boulanger, the present minister of war in the de Freycinet cabinet.

GEN. GEORGE ERNEST BOULANGER.

Gen. Boulanger's career thus far has been the upward flight of a rocket, and his fall will be correspondingly great. He is the youngest of the French generals, being but forty-nine. He is the son of a Breton lawyer, while his mother was English. Thus he combines the fire and dash of the Celt with the coolness and stubbornness of the other. He possesses a magnificent military physique, and since his second duel and the publication of an article in The Figaro, by the principles that are mentioned as necessary to the republic, owing to overreaching ambition that will not rest until he has crushed Freycinet, and is now the strong man of the ministry. He has a personal magnetism that will make him a dangerous president, dictator."

This article has set all Europe agog, and on investigation of Boulanger's career it is found he has been approved by the principles that he mentions

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 88. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886. Price Two Cents

Seat-owned Corner

LOST—Sunday morning on the cars a cushion and shawl strap, very valuable to owner. Any one finding the same will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

DESK ROOM WANTED—Either location, an unfurnished room. Address this office.

MILK ROUTE—Wanted to purchase, a milk route of about one hundred quarts. Address M. C. P., this office.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one horse, one horse power, one horse cultivator, one horse harness, one horse wagon, one set single harness with front shafts. Price, $300. C. Medford, Real Estate Broker, 2 Park place. 2-tf

50 SHARES Music Hall stock for sale. J. C. Page & Co. 2-6

WANTED—A house centrally located with from seven to nine rooms. Address stating price and full particulars, Box Pedro, care of Evening News. 2-6

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. V. Lum. 2-6

TO LET—Commodious store, corner Park place. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 21 West Front St. 2-tf

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.
A chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady or children to drive. Can be seen at the livery stable of Hubbard & Van Fleet, Somerset street. 7-tf

BRICKLAYER'S ATTENTION!—Brickmen and Plasterers Union No. 12 to be held in their room in the Shaffer building, Park place, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Special business of importance to be transacted. By order of T. T. SOPER, President.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Charles Dunn and Conover D. Merrimon has been dissolved by mutual consent this twenty-first day of July, 1886. All accounts owing to the said late firm are to be settled immediately by said C. A. Rhinehart, who is authorized to collect the same, and who pays all the debts of said late firm. All persons having claims thereof are hereby notified to present the same for settlement to C. A. RHINEHART, Geo. D. MERRIMON. Dated at Plainfield, N. J., July 21, 1886. 7-21-6t

TO LET—The Frame House, North Plainfield, Somerville and Bound Brook horse cars pass the door. Apply to C. A. Rhinehart, or to E. R. Martin, Lamy's Depot, or at the Corner Store at 6 P. M. 4-tf-3m.

GOOD PRICES PAID for every sort of clothing, also for gold and silver watches. Drop a card to 242 Main street, Rahway. Letters promptly attended to.

WARNER & CO.,
Loans, Artificial Bone Works, Established 1865. Office 37 1-2, West Front street, Commercial Building, Plainfield, N. J. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Our house has no connection with any other house in this city. Beware of imitations. Our name is not Warner, Brown & Co., West, Jones & Co., or Warner & Co., Westfield, N. J., but WARNER & CO., Plainfield, N. J., now house 37 1-2 West Front street. 2-tf

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC
Furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and receptions on all instruments. Call at 32 North Clinton street, or P. O. Box 1,000.

WET DOSSING CLOAK.
To Manufacturers on Park avenue, corner of Somerset. 11-2-tf

MUSIC CUT FLOWERS.
Cut every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made to order at the shop in the most artistic style. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue. 5-tf

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
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J. H. FERSTAR,
Attorney-at-Law. Office in Chas. Park's library office, 107 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Will attend to business in Somerville, Bound Brook, Dunellen, Metuchen or Rahway. Special attention to collections in Somerset county.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Attorney, 247 Broadway, New York City. Office in Plainfield, 37 West Front street, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 2-tf

WM. E. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office No. 2, dept. Money to lend on land security. 2-tf

J. A. OAKLEY, Jr.,
Architect, No. 21 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 12-tf-y

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
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Physician and Surgeon, Electrician, corner Second street and Watchung avenue. Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence of deceased is solicited.

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BARGAINS IN GINGHAMS.
BARGAINS IN SATTEENS.
BARGAINS IN CAMBRICS.

EDSALL'S.

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Close—1.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Arrive—10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Watchung closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Mail for Somerville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Mail for Bound Brook closes at 7.00 a. m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8 p. m. Open every evening until 8.00 p. m. to Office only.

Mail for Scotch Plains closes at 6.15 p. m. Sunday Mail—Arrive at 8.15 a. m. Closes at 9.30 a. m. Arrive at 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7.00 p. m.

Delivery Hours.

The following is the record of the hours of delivery of mail matter by the carriers, at the residence of those parties who have not boxes at the office, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
6 a. m.	64	6 a. m.	59
9 a. m.	73	9 a. m.	66
12 m.	80	12 m.	74
3 p. m.	91	3 p. m.	77

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5 06
Sun Sets	7 05
Moon Sets	9 59

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR IN THE EARLY EDITION OF THE EVENING NEWS SHOULD BE HANDED IN BEFORE 10 O'CLOCK A. M. TO AVOID DELAYING OUR FORMS FOR PRESS.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE NEWS STYLISH AND AT THE NEWS REASONABLE RATES.

JOTTINGS.

—Somerville Engine Company No. 1, was trained a loss of $96.50 by the recent excursion.

—The Seventh-Day Baptist Sunday school at New Market are picnicing to-day at Chimney Rock.

—Sheriff McMurtrie of Somerset county has seventeen prisoners in his charge in the Somerville jail.

—Beginning to-night the butchers and dry goods merchants of the city will close their stores at seven o'clock p. m.

—Dr. Wm. H. Voorhees the West Front street druggist, has something decidedly new to say in his advertisement in another column.

—Rev. Samuel S. Garretson conducts colored camp meeting services in a grove at Bound Brook, Sunday afternoons and evenings.

—A young man arrested by Policeman Lynch on Saturday morning, was later in the day committed to the county jail for thirty days.

—The city park on Eighth street is being used for immoral purposes on Sunday. Card playing and other unlawful pastimes are indulged in.

—Policeman Lynch arrested John Lewis on East Second street on Saturday afternoon for being drunk and disorderly. Judge Ulrich fined him three dollars.

—William Medding of New Brunswick who nearly killed John Kaufman of the same place by clubbing him with a cord-wood stick, has been sentenced to six months in State Prison.

—Samuel Holden of Dunellen, North Plainfield, was arrested by Constable Bannerman for an alleged assault upon a young son of John McDonald of Somerset street. The hearing was set down for this afternoon.

—Some person unknown is actively engaged poisoning dogs and cats in the vicinity of Somerset street. During the past week three of the dead animals, two cats and one dog, was found in the rear of the Farmer's Hotel.

—Mrs. Ann Sullivan who was convicted a week ago of using foul and indecent language on Park avenue, and fined $10 and costs on Saturday afternoon, failed to put in an appearance at the appointed time and a warrant has been issued for her arrest.

—Patrick Ryan, a prisoner confined in the Union County jail at Elizabeth has been discharged on account of illness. A doctor examined him and pronounced his to be a case of consumption and on his authority the prisoner was released. Ryan was committed some time ago for 90 days, on a charge of vagrancy.

—A colored man who was engaged to "throw the gravedor" for a party of white people on Park avenue about ten o'clock Saturday evening, quarted liberally from the received edition when he inadvertently sat down on the pavement at the corner of Front street and Park avenue scattering the contents of the vessel in all directions.

—A special meeting of the Morristown Common Council will be held to-morrow evening to consider the bid of the Thompson-Houston system for lighting that city by electricity. It will be remembered that the contract for lighting Plainfield by electricity was awarded to the Thompson-Houston Company, which company recently transferred it to the Westinghouse, Church and Kerr Co.

—There was a large attendance yesterday morning at Trinity Reformed church. In the absence of Pastor Raymond the pulpit was filled by Rev. Livingston L. Taylor of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York. The young clergyman is a son of Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., pastor of the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church of Newark, whom he resembles somewhat in appearance and manner in the pulpit. The family is a clerical one; Mr. Taylor's paternal grandfather being for over half a century pastor of the old Bergen Reformed church while his brother, Rev. Graham Taylor, is also in the ministry.

The Turkish Correlebite.

What is it? Well, the learned Dr. T. S. Lambert of New York, in his instructive and entertaining way, said in his lecture at Science Hall last evening, that there are many millions of them in an ordinary yeast cake, which you may buy at the store for one cent. There can be no mistake about the quantity, for the doctor, who has a national reputation for medical erudition, explained the process of counting them, which seems it quite simple and clear. For instance, said he, as the large audience present bent forward in their eagerness to catch every word uttered by so learned a physician, a grain of yeast can be placed under a microscope, and the Dr. O's (Doctor Correlebites) therein counted, and the result multiplied by the size of the cake, giving the total of millions. Now this little animal does a heap of mischief. Without him we could have no alcohol. He feeds on glucose and converts that into the real intention of alcohol. You may know he is present by fermentation. Then he gets in his work. This little animal exhales carbonic acid gas just as you exhale it from your lungs, and his excretion is alcohol. So that when a person drinks a glass of whisky what he swallows is good—no, simply looks upon animal excrement thrown off by the action of the kidneys of this little animal in the same manner as in all animals. Now, I repeat, that no alcohol can be made without glucose and the action of this animal upon it.

The bakers make many times more alcohol than is made by the liquor manufacturers in this country. But we do not hear of objection to bakers. A later locating in a town would be considered generally a benefit. But where the whisky dealer locates the property depreciates in value. Why this difference? Simply this: The baker dispenses food to sustain life, while the whisky dealer dispenses poison to death, and is by so much thriving upon the misery he causes; a veritable murderer of men, and brings with him prostitution, gambling, and all forms of immorality and crime. Now, as both the baker and the rumseller use alcohol why should it be wrong in the one case and not in the other? Let us see.

Remember that alcohol never changes its character.

The Torbula Correlebite as it feeds upon dough gives forth the gases which causes the bread to swell. The little animals require heat to propagate themselves. And the dough is placed in a warm place to aid the propagation. Then the dough begins to swell, as the animal multiplies and gives forth the carbonic acid gas and alcohol, the one as the rising and the other as neutral excretion. But when the dough is placed in the heated oven the heat causes the alcohol and the carbonic acid gas to escape into the air, where they as nitrogen, comprising four-fifths of the air, do no harm, but make the lightning brighter, by their burning qualities. The bread is thereby freed from the injurious gases and the little animal which produced them is killed by millions every time you bake bread, and the food is itself left healthful.

But how about the liquor? There the process is different. The alcohol is not allowed to escape in the air, but is confined in air tight worm-like stills, and its escape carefully prevented from the first process until it enters to destroy the human being.

Remember the alcohol never changes.

The baker expends four cents for that for which he charges you five cents, and his bread benefits you. While one cent will cover the cost of the material used by the rumseller, for which he charges you five cents, and his product destroys you.

Let us see how!

The lecturer here produced a model of the human brain, explaining what it was composed of. Two substances, one of white and the other of gray color, were noticed. The white was, he said, yolk-like, and the gray, the matter which forms the covering for the skull, in which the brain is enveloped. The inner substance, which is commonly described as fatty, is slightly so, but the brain is more blanc mange froth. It is composed, however, of fibres, like the thread of a spider's web, but so much finer that there are not only millions but billions in a human head. Do you know what a million really is? I can not conceive such a quantity. But what must be a billion? Yet you can not smell, you can not hear or see without affecting some one or more of these fibres or cells, and taught it in our public schools you would see no drunkenness to-day.

The brain is composed of five things, oleic acid, palmitic acid, glycerine, lecithine and cholline. There is also in the brain a small quantity of phosphorus. To compound a similar to pure butter.

The alcohol you take into your system does not change in its nature. It goes down into your stomach, up with your blood into your brain. It is alcohol still. But in your brain it explosions take place when the alcohol reaches it. The gas causes the nitrogen and glycerine to form nitro-glycerine, the phosphorus explodes, and the fibres, ignited by the phosphorous of the brain.

Now, you have been told for years that thousands of years ago, even in the garden of Eden, Adam and Eve had to labor by the sweat of their brows. But the rumseller drinking man is a modern nitro-glycerine factory in whose head the alcohol is manufactured, and the explosions of the gases, the tissues of the brain, giving outward manifestations by dropping spells, caused by the destruction of some of those fibres. Then the unsteady step, as the work of destruction continues, and finally ends in destruction.

This is only the barest outline written entirely from memory, of one of the most interesting lectures ever given in this city. The lecturer, Dr. Lambert, lectured here before the war, over twenty-five years ago, and is the father of Mr. Du Bois of this city, president of the Manhattan Temperance Union of New York, and was present on Sunday, and stated his opinion last evening that in all the United States he had not seen a more intelligent audience.

On motion of Judge Harper, President French presiding, he was given most cordial thanks for his lecture, and the hope generally expressed that he might be induced to lecture again. He is sixty-seven years of age and the author of many valuable standard works, some high authorities among physicians. The class who prescribe alcohol for medicinal purposes have only to read Dr. Lambert's lectures to learn their trade, and gives as his authority the editor of the American Medical Journal. Five times has Dr. Lambert been offered the medical professorship because of his extensive knowledge.

A Timely Discovery of a Fire.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the wife and daughter of Martin Boyd, who resides in the rear of Mr. L. M. Drake's carriage factory on Second street, detected the smell of smoke, and on looking out of the window saw smoke issuing from a two-story frame building adjoining the estate of Mr. P. M. French on Somerset street. They immediately gave an alarm, and some boys who were at hand rushed out and took a dozen bales of hay that were found to have ignited, and extinguished the flames before the arrival of the fire department. Engines No. 1 and 3 took section from the well at the corner of Front and Somerset street, but as the gate was open in the fence by Mr. French's mill, no water could be drawn from the well for some time.

The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin as the building was used only for playing hay and was not contained to combustible materials. Mr. French says that a little boy was seen playing around the building a short time before the fire was discovered, but the boy's name is unknown. Mrs. Boyd and her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Roth and her daughter probably averted a most serious conflagration. The loss was slight.

Granted a Leave of Absence.

Edward Kennedy, whose name has frequently appeared on the police blotter, came over from the borough on Saturday evening and made a tour of the liquor saloons. He became demonstrative with the proprietor of a Park avenue saloon, who threw him out. About eleven o'clock he was seen wandering aimlessly about with an armful of groceries, and was apparently starting for home, when he collided with a young man named Leland, on Somerset street, just above Second. Kennedy is said to have been worsted in the melee which followed. Borough Marshal Becker came upon the scene, arrested the two men and arraigned them before Justice Austin, and committed Kennedy to the county jail at Somerville for thirty days, whither he was taken on an early train yesterday morning, and fined him $1.50 for abusive language. Leland was placed under bonds in the sum of $50 to appear for a hearing this morning. Joseph Stutz of Somerset street became his surety. The morning Leland appeared before Justice Austin and paid a five-dollar fine imposed, together with costs.

PERSONAL.

James McCarthy of New York visited his former home on Plainfield avenue yester day.

Daniel Manning and family of Clinton avenue have been visiting Mr. Tappan of Bound Brook.

Rev. Mr. Hillman of this place occupied the pulpit of the First Baptist church at Rahway yesterday.

William McGlue of the New York police department, spent yesterday with his family on West Third street.

Mr. H. E. Needham and family of Madison avenue have gone on a two weeks sojourn to the Catskills.

James Casey, at one time a resident here, but now of the metropolis, was visiting his father on Third and New streets yesterday.

The six-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Babcock of Eighth and Union streets, died on Friday night from marasmus.

The friends of Miss Laura Colvert of West Front street will be glad to hear that she has fully recovered from her recent illness.

James M. Whitfield and sister, Miss Anne, of West Seventh street, have gone to Oneonta county, New York State, for a short sojourn.

Mr. J. B. Haifield a former resident of Somerville, together with his family, moved to Plainfield last week, where he will permanently reside.

Miss Mamie Hainan returned to her home in Brooklyn, N. Y., last evening after an extended visit to Miss May Flanagan of Liberty street.

A young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Dickinson of Vine street, North Plainfield, died at about eleven o'clock last evening from dysentery, aged nine months.

Rev. J. B. Bryan of Phillipsburg, a former pastor, preached a most eloquent sermon at the Methodist church yesterday morning.

Mrs. Captain of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson of Crescent avenue.

Mrs. Catherine G. Emerson and son, Howard, of Central avenue, started on Saturday evening for Dubuque, Iowa, where they go to attend the funeral of Mrs. Emerson's father, who died recently from heart trouble.

Mrs. Charles Smith and two sons of West Fourth street have gone on a week's visit to relatives in East New York. A part of the time will be spent at Coney Island, Rockaway and other points of interest along the coast.

The funeral of Caroline Brown (colored) who died at her home on Manning avenue, North Plainfield, on Friday, took place from the house at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The body was deposited in the Presbyterian cemetery.

John R. Bliss of Somerset street and John Collins of West Third street left this morning on their vacation. Long Branch and Pleasure Bay are their objective points where they will remain for a week, returning to the morning of "the sad sea waves."

The funeral obsequies over the remains of Mrs. Morris Flynn (nee Tobin) who died on Tuesday, took place from the late residence of the deceased, on Roger's street, N. P., on Thursday afternoon at one o'clock p. m. Interment was made in Hollywood cemetery, New York, which was largely attended by friends from this place being in attendance. Interment was had at Calvary cemetery, Long Island.

Eugene V. Loston of West Front street, Grand Keeper of Records and Seals, K. of P., occupied a seat on the stage in Association Hall, Clinton street, Newark, on Thursday, the occasion being the anniversary of Damon Lodge, No. 3 of New Jersey, K. of P., to date. William Ward of Newark, in recognition of the fact that he has just been chosen Supreme Vice Chancellor of the world.

What Plainfield Boys Gather at Such Discourtesy!

(Tuesday Record.)

EDITOR RECORD—Sir: If consistent will you please insert this in your columns of the Record? Last week the Active of Orange had visited Plainfield and played the Clippers of that place last Saturday, with the following result: Clippers, 6; Actives, 11. The playing of Kipling, Parks and Whelan, and the batting of Parsons was of the highest order. We think the following account received from the home club not some of the honors so supposed to be residents of Plainfield was far from courteous, and which we as a club would be ashamed of. First, the game was called in the seventh inning on the ground assured themselves by trotting us to a shower of stones. By good fortune none was injured. A few of the Plainfield rooters left to escort the visitors to the station we have him from being injured by these furtive stone throwers. Should a return game be played in Cranford we think we can safely promise fair play and courteous treatment to our visitors, and will emphatically say no stone throwing. Respectfully,

A. C. JAMES.

Cranford, N. J., July 26.

Whisked Them to Scrub of the Stoop.

Two men have for some time past been employed by Mr. A. C. Vail of Madison avenue and Eighth street to take care of his trotting horses of which he has several fine ones. On Saturday morning Mr. Vail is alleged to have told the men that hereafter they would be expected to scrub the porches about the house. This they refused to do and stated that they did not engage with him with that understanding. He then told them that in their failure to do so during the day they must consider themselves discharged at night. When Mr. Vail returned from New York in the evening he found that the steward had not been complied with, and he paid one of them his weekly wages, but the other he refused to pay until the work of scrubbing had been completed. Mr. Vail asked each of the men to come around and feed his stock yesterday morning; but this they refused to do, and each one packed up his effects and departed. Later in the evening one of the men appeared before Justice Woodruff and made complaint for collection. The justice issued a summons for Mr. Vail to appear for trial on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Justices Court Notes.

Constable Smith on Saturday night served a summons in the action upon contract case brought by Hoagland vs. Hann. The action was brought to recover a debt contracted by the complainant removing the defendant's furniture from Hoboken to this place. The case will come up for trial before Justice Nash on the 13th instant.

The debt case of Kingston vs. Albert which was to have come up for trial before Justice Nash to-day has been adjourned over until to-morrow afternoon.

—The storm on Saturday did considerable damage to crops hereabouts, the corn in many places having been laid flat upon the grounds.

Fell from a Building.

Edward Thorn, an aged man employed as a carpenter on one of the new buildings in process of erection on the Johnston farm property on Mountain avenue, while engaged at his work about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, fell a distance of twenty-five feet, receiving severe injuries to his head. Dr. Griffen was summoned and dressed the wounded limb and a carriage was procured and the man was conveyed to his home on Liberty street. Thorn is very painful and it will be some days before the man is able to be around again.

Patents to Jerseymen.

The following is a list of patents granted to residents of this State for the week ending August 6th, 1886. Design, four patents, F. Bergen, Camden; trade, Wm. Ingell, Newark; farm gate, T. F. Shelmerdine, Moorestown; refrigerator case, W. A. Hopper, Bonhamtown; car coupling, A. C. Rutherford, Jersey City; car coupling, J. B. Williams, Newark; sash fastener, Robert Ward, Elizabeth; car coupling, Samuel Hall, Jr., Camden; car coupling, Samuel Hall, Camden; car coupling, G. W. Green, Oxford; combined sewing and blower stand, T. F. Shelmerdine, Moorestown; car fender for carriage fixing, L. Smith, South Orange; safety plow, W. E. Hall, Camden; car coupling, Wm. H. Hall, Camden; car coupling, Wm. H. H. Doty, Oakland; car coupling, Wm. H. Harlow, Jersey City.

WESTFIELD.

Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Clark of Hoboken are stopping at the old home on Clark street.

William G. Delamater has returned from his fishing trip in the Rangely lakes, Maine.

Horace Miller of Baltimore, M. D., was up to see his old home last week with his family.

Harvey Moffett, the photographer, is to have a two-story addition to his rear for Dunellen.

Mr. J. S. Irving is going to build an addition to J. H. Urmston's stables and a new office for him adjoining the old one.

The Independent came out last week declaring that it will vote for the ticket of the Republican party, which some don't like.

William Moffett, after many weeks of illness, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. Hammond, on Broad street, this morning. He was in the 66d year of his age.

STATE NOTES.

The Supreme Court has sustained Mayor Fagan, of Jersey City, in his action in the removal of Policemen Dewitt on charges of drunkenness and dereliction of duty, and which suit has been pending for six months.

The 100th anniversary of the incorporation of the Presbyterian Church occurred Thursday. The exercises took place in the church at Orange, and about seventy-five clergymen were present, including several former pastors.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to make contracts for incandescent lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light are obtained, in each section of the residence portion of the city, the necessary poles will be constructed. The date at which domestic lighting will be commenced will depend upon the number of applications received for light and their location.

The supply to the business part of the city will be commenced shortly after the fulfillment of the contract with the city for street lighting, and the necessary plant and lamps purchased in consequence of the contract having been completed to set lamps there. The time after lighting commenced building operations, as also on account of the long time for material which cannot be immediately supplied.

Persons can be handed in list of expected consumers upon canvass for light, promising to subscribe the amount which would have been used for that purpose to the Rising and wiring free of cost the premises of the subscriber, amounting to 100 lights, namely 200 in the business section and 300 in the residence section.

A temporary office has been rented from Mr. Hollister, real estate and insurance agent, 35 and 37 West Front street, near the railway depot, where a representative of the company will receive applications and furnish information between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 4.30 to 6.30 p. m.

ALEX. P. WEBSTER, C. E., Engineer in Charge.

7-27-tf

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1

Black Merino Jerseys 43c.

Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.

Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.

We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 19c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at 5 cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(3 doors from Music Hall.)

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT ALLEN'S,
The Stationer,
23 EAST FRONT ST.,
of Baby Carriages, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Lawn Pool, etc., at prices that we do not believe can be equaled. Full lines of Books, MUSIC, Stationery, Toys, etc.

Voorhees'
DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,
21 WEST FRONT ST.
near Music Hall. Established 1865.

You can get the Purest, Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, making it rich, red and healthful. Sold at one and quality as Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colic, cramps, diarrhea, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c to 75c per bottle.

Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Blaud Pills in bulk.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 50c bottle. Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 50c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda, Water of Sue quality, 5 cents a glass.

Calisaya and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Dyspepsia Cordine for Brain-workers cures Dyspepsia.

At the Fountain, Hereford's Acid Phosphate or Compound Sarsaparilla or Lemonade.

Syrup Cane, containing no sugar; nothing like it drawn from any other fountain in the city.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED AT
POPE BROS.,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

At the White Front.

HOT WEATHER ARGUMENTS.

Those who consider of dull trade complain without reason. If they keep what is wanted they will have no dull times.

Chilly Feets for Wintry Weather.

Commencing Monday we will offer our entire stock of Summer goods at such low prices as will astonish you. Light wool, cotton and mixt DRESS GOODS for fall goods.

Our stock of Summer wash fabrics is unusually good, and you can find very desirable goods in Lawns, Printed Jerseys, Ginghams, cottones, crinkle seersuckers and cambrics, all at reduced prices.

Our low prices in ladies goods and children's underwear and hosiery should attract the attention of all.

Parasols, sun umbrellas and fans round up with the rest.

SPECIAL.

100 Doz. Indian linen hosiery, former price 25 reduced to 12½c. 2000 yds. Hamburg embroideries 2 cents to 5 cents.

100 doz. ladies' vests at 5 cents. 10 pieces black cashmere, loom wet, worth $1.00 per yard, we will sell for 50c, and when you come don't forget to look up stairs and look at our line of crockery, the ware and house keeping goods.

J. B. WHITE and SON.

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 insurance with $10 weekly indemnity, from $25 to

"Eighteen Dollars"

per annum. There is nothing problematic about the policies issued by this Company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated in the $5,000 policy, and the $10 weekly indemnity. There are no Membership Fees, or annual dues; nothing but a plain, business contract for $18 per year for a $5,000 policy, or $36 for a $10,000 policy, and the amount is backed by assets of over $900,000. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. was organized in 1845 and has been in successful operation for forty years. Its last published list of claims under its accident policies, and last year alone it paid out in claims, said the Insurance Fund was $664,183.78 on the 1st of June, 1886. The growth of this company's business will be more rapidly appreciated by the people when it is known in which its life insurance branch is subject to the hazzing only. Its capital stands amounting to over $30,000, it has paid claims to the present time amounting to over $700,000, and all gentlemen desiring to enter the agency can have full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt,
Opp. Depot.

J. J. SHARP,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARRIAGES

of every description. Have on hand finest wagons, surreys, phaetons and buggies. Our J. R. Somerset Surrey, rubber tired, is the finest in the market. Prices to suit the times. Repairing in all branches. Sixth street near Park avenue.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire district of the City of Plainfield and Township of North Plainfield, that the Fire Taxes to said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the same be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquents with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace of Union County for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers,

28 Park Avenue.

Telephone Call 60. Residence of Mr. Runyon, Telephone call 81. Plainfield, N. J.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles,
Tricycles
and Tandems.

English and American Bicycles. Sole Agents for "Expert" Bicycles. Repairing and Nickel Plating a specialty. Sundries, Suits and other goods.

S. POUND or E. Third street.
S. SERRELL, 20 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

Photography
Instantaneous
Old

No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Pictures taken in First-Class Work.

Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Prices consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled, as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have the

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office: 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 27th, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 5.43, 6.32, 7.05, 7.50, 7.58, 8.02, 8.36, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 12.35, 1.32, 2.35, 3.32, 4.05, 4.38, 5.25, 7.05, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 1.37 6.01, 8.57, 10.36, 11.53 a. m.; 1.37, 2.30, 3.31, 4.37, 5.30, 9.05, 9.40 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.00, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 m. Sunday at 5.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.23, 7.02, 7.30, 7.48, 8.03, 8.40, 9.53, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.33, 1.37, 2.38, 3.37, 4.10, 5.03, 6.38, 7.04, 7.36, 8.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.35, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 5.30, 7.38, 9.05 p. m.

Leave Newark at 5.00, 5.45, 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.25, 9.28, 10.33, 11.10 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.30, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 9.27, 9.10, 10.55, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 6.50 a. m.; 12.20 m.; 12.20, 1.30 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.56, 11.30, 11.45 a. m.; 2.03, 3.56, 5.15, 6.03, 6.31, 6.03, 8.38, 9.45, 11.05 p. m. Sunday at 5.15, 6.03, 8.38, 9.45, 11.05 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.50, 2.01, 3.34, 5.03, 5.35, 6.45, 7.45, 9.15, 10.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.32, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 8.05, 7.09, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.25 a. m.; 2.26, 3.16, 4.54, 6.03, 8.38, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.15 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 4.10, 5.57 a. m.; 12.40 4.43, 6.51, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Delaware Water Gap, Dunkirk, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Long Branch, Hoffman's, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Mountain Ash.

2.26 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Delaware Water Gap, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Long Branch, Hoffman's, Easton, etc.

6.03 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.33 2.38, 6.08 p. m. Sunday, Ocean Grove 6.37 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Bound Brook at 1.25, 3.10, 6.02, 10.19, 11.24 a. m. 2.18, 5.05, 6.02, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 3.10, 4, 9.25 a. m. 6.20 p. m.

Philadelphia Express.

Leave Plainfield, Ninth and Green Streets, at 5.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 6.45, 9.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.30 p. m.

Third and Sixth Streets, at 5.10, 9.30, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 7.00, 10.00 p. m. Sunday at 9.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Market and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.34, 7.30* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 3.10, 4.00, 9.25 a. m. 6.20 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by train marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK, GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. STRAWN, SUPT.
J. R. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1886.

The Proper Way to Lick a Stamp.

"The average ingenuity of the inmate family," said a retail stamp clerk at the post-office, "seems to vary greatly. Why, there is not one person in 500 who has pumpkin enough to put a stamp on a letter. I see the process goes through with about a thousand times a day, and it is always the same. All the people at my window begin by putting the stamps into their mouths, closing their mouths, rolling their eyes like a man trying to swallow a pea, and then they run their tongues around in their mouths until they are properly saturated with saliva. They then lay them on the corner of their envelopes and bring their heads down with a dive on them like a pile-driver. Then comes the profanity. 'See here, clerk,' they say, 'this stamp is no account. Won't you please put on better stamps? It is strange that they can't get enough mucilage on the stamps to make them stick.'

"Now, the trouble is that these people lick and chew all the gum off the stamp before they try to affix it; and if the gum were an inch thick it would meet with the same fate. The way to put a stamp on to moisten the gum very slightly, and then lay it on the envelope, and with the end of the forefinger slip it back and forwards once or twice until the adhesive gum is spread. I have been licking stamps for forty years, but I have never yet met with one which would not adhere if it was treated in this way."—Chicago Journal.

Retail Merchants and Their Bad Debts.

The retail merchant of west New York are getting ready for a new plan of dealing out of bad debts. They will co-operate to have a bill session, and accounts which they have not been able to collect will be sold to the highest bidder. There are a good many people who do not pay their debts who would pay them if they knew that their names and liabilities were to become public property in the event of non-payment, and a firm enforcement of the western New York method would probably very soon render an actual auction unnecessary. Every debtor who has to face publication in favor of publicity in every case of willful attempt to deprive a creditor of that which is justly due him, and nobody will object to the man who pays or honestly intends to pay his debts. So in may even be adopted outside of western New York.—Philadelphia Times.

One Volume Better Than Three.

An English novelist, in preparing against that peculiarly British institution, the three-volume novel, cites the case of that most popular book, Dombey & Son. It was a deep weighing the three-volume fates, and it was at what seemed a great risk that it was at length brought out in one volume to become immediately a success.—Chicago Tribune.

A Class of West Point Graduates.

The class of graduates which will leave West Point at the next commencement is declared to be the largest in number and highest in efficiency ever graduated — the incredible. There are seventy-[illegible] cadets of the class.

ALL HANDS STRIKE.

A Meeting of Rival Factions in Labor's Camp.

A REVISION OF CUSHING.

At Least New Parliamentary Rules Prevailed.

The Central Labor Union Meeting Breaks Up In a Lively Little Scrimmage—The Cigarmakers and District 49 Not quite Harmonious.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The noble order of the Knights of Labor, or, that part of it, rather, which is ruled over by District Master Workman T. B. Maguire, had things pretty much its own way at the meeting of the Central Labor union in Clarendon hall, yesterday afternoon. Notices sent out from the offices of District assembly 49 on Tuesday to the recording secretaries of all local assemblies in the district had the effect of getting together all the delegates from every trade friendly to 49's interest and represented in the Central Labor union. As each delegate came in the hall he reported to James E. Quinn, one of the Home club, Master Workman Maguire's lieutenant, and one of General Master Workman Powderly's new auxiliaries in the general assembly board. Mr. Quinn met the delegates outside the door and assigned them to seats in the hall. He sat down by each one of them in turn and talked to him for a moment.

All Mr. Quinn's delegates were seated before 3 o'clock, some time before Mr. Ludwig Gaul, another of Powderly's allies, and two of their friends appeared upon the scene. When Mr. Jablinowsky did come and sit down he turned toward Mr. Quinn and said:

"What do you make now, Master-Master Quinn?"

Mr. Quinn did not reply, but the longer Jablinowsky sat the more he became impressed that Mr. Quinn was not afraid of him. Mr. Quinn had 183 men there. Jablinowsky did not know how many he had. He could not even guess at it.

It was the duty of the delegate of the eccentric engineers to be chairman of the meeting. He is a friend of Mr. Maguire. In order to keep Jablinowsky's hand in that respect, Mr. Quinn put in Johnny Moran, of the Excelsior Labor club, for vice-chairman. Mr. Moran is a red-hot supporter of Master Workman Maguire, and Mr. Maguire is Mr. Jablinowsky. Moran got 120 votes, and Jablinowsky got 87.

Then Mr. Quinn's delegates began to get in the work they had come to do. The door gates of the German fresco painters moved that the resolution by which the Central Labor union declared that the Progressive cigarmakers in their fight with District assembly 49 be recalled and laid upon the table. This was done by a vote of 183 for and 101 against. The resolution was offered by Mr. Jablinowsky. Vice-Chairman Johnny Moran stood up and read this resolution:

Whereas, At the last regular meeting of the Central Labor union the Musical Progressive union were promised the moral and financial support of the Central Labor union; and,

Whereas, That said resolution was adopted in an arbitrary and unparliamentary manner, a vote having been taken before both sides had the chance to fully explain their case to the constitution of the Central Labor union, which prescribes that every question shall be fully and fairly discussed before a vote is taken; and,

Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the resolution so unconstitutionally voted upon be herewith repealed, and another discussion had.

Shouts, cries and catcalls came from all sides. A suggestion was offered by an angry-faced delegate of the Progressive union that Mr. Moran be allowed to read the Knights of Labor laws. The Knights of Labor suggested that the delegate come over and try it. There were shouts of "Adjourn," meaningless points of order were raised, the chairman kept up a din with his gavel, and finally shouted that some of the points were well taken. Mr. Jablinowsky, feeling that he had better do something, appealed from the decision of the chair.

The chair gave way turning the gavel over to Secretary John T. McCloskey.

"You can't appeal," said Mr. Jablinowsky began, "this voted to support the Progressive union against the outrageous tactics of the—"

"You're a liar!"

"Shut up!"

"You'd better ship, Jablinowsky; taint healthy for you to here."

There was some of the interruptions that induced him to sit down. Mr. Quinn took the floor, stating that his people were altogether in favor of the Musicals, but that both sides be guided by reason. He hoped to get the matter arranged so that both sides might leave the meeting satisfied.

Jablinowsky got another chance and argued that Moran could not ask for the reconsideration of the vote, for the reason that he had voted against the motion originally carried.

Johnny Moran said: "We don't ask the Central Labor union to repeal nothing. We want the resolution repealed and we are going to have it, too."

The chair was sustained by a vote of 176 to 151. The defeated delegates stood on the benches to shout. Mr. Quinn's sergeant-at-arms started to make the delegates sit down.

George McKay, a printers' delegate, attempted to speak. He is a friend of the President-elect of the Musicals. He said that two-thirds vote to reconsider the resolution promising support to the Progressives.

"You don't want to remember it," Johnny Moran said; "we want it repealed, and it's going to be repealed."

The tellers were instructed to take the vote, and the resolution was declared to be voted.

The sergeant-at-arms followed the tellers. One of them named Phil Dailey met the member of the board of arbitration and conciliation of District assembly 49 told Peter Becker, a supporter of Mr. Jablinowsky, to sit down.

"Sit down yourself," Mr. Becker replied.

Mr. Dailey caught Mr. Becker by the lapels of the coat to force him into his seat. Mr. Becker hit Mr. Dailey a good one right on the jaw. The fight developed in an instant into a general engagement. Delegates piled on top of one another, striking a blow whenever they could. Not every blow landed upon an enemy. When half the assembly was in a heap in the middle of the floor, Delegate Cuno cried:

"Look out! Here are detectives!"

The two men apart with torn and disordered clothes, and there was a rush for the front door. It was the end of the meeting. The chairman says he had declared the meeting adjourned long before.

Detectives O'Connor and Lewis, at the suggestion of Inspector Byrnes, had applied to the district attorney's people for a couple of con bail, for permission to be present at the meeting. They said that Inspector Byrnes, from reports he had read in the newspapers, was fearful that a riot might result. Sullivan put them in a room adjacent to the meeting room.

When the delegates all got out into the street they talked excitedly. A delegate said that some one had discharged a revolver, and still others said that one man had got mad at Secretary McCloskey for shooting at him, and had aimed the revolver at McCloskey from the middle of the library. After a quarter of an hour McCloskey turned up safe and sound. He had adjourned to an upper room just after the delegates stopped fighting. The detectives disappeared.

The delegates of the Progressive union were jubilant at the failure of the Knights' programme.

The New York district board of the International unions met at No. 52 Stanton street, and decided to set apart $20,000 to help the Progressive union in its fight with the Knights. Between $4,000 and $5,000 was collected in the shops last week. The Knights of Labor of Labor are reported to have eight cigarmakers employed in the country for cigarmakers to take the place of those locked out.

MICHAEL DAVITT ARRIVES.

The Eminent Irish Orator Welcomed to Free America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—A delegation of citizens were at the pier when the steamer Germanic arrived yesterday.

Among the passengers was Mr. Michael Davitt, the well-known Irish leader and orator, when he stepped from the gangplank.

Mr. Davitt's appearance indicated that the voyage had improved his health, if that were possible. His face was bronzed a copper color, and he wore a board of several weeks' growth.

When the offensive greetings of his friends were over a reporter had a moment's conversation with Mr. Davitt.

"How do you feel after the defeat of Gladstone?" was asked.

"Calmly and submissively, as a rule," replied Mr. Davitt. "The people have become so disheartened by the long years of misrule that all sense of humanity will soon triumph that they look philosophically upon what will surely be but a temporary defeat. In a few months there have been slight outbreaks due to the anger of the people at Gladstone's defeat, but their confidence in Mr. Parnell and the justice of the cause prevents any serious trouble."

"Do you expect much from the Salisbury government?"

"Personally I do not, but there are some among us who believe that the Conservatives will astonish everybody by bringing in a home rule bill of their own which will be even more liberal than that of Gladstone."

"What are your plans during your stay here?"

"I have come over principally upon business connected with the Land league, which organization has been incorporated in Ireland that can be compelled. I may remain here for several weeks and will probably go as far west as Lincoln, Neb., where Patrick Egan, the president of the Land league, has his headquarters."

At this point Mr. Davitt was rushed into a carriage by his friends and driven to a hotel, in Brooklyn, where he will remain quietly for a day or two.

IN A PACKING BOX.

The Horrible Discovery of Edward Terrell and His Dog.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—Early yesterday morning Edward Terrell, accompanied by his dog, started out to pick berries in a swamp near Cheshire. He had not been at work very long when the dog began to act in a very peculiar manner, at the same time barking furiously. Terrell soon discovered what was the cause of his dog's excitement. It consisted in a large wooden packing box, partly concealed in some bushes in the swamp. There was a penetrating odor issuing from the box, which was nailed up, and the lid of the box was pried off. To the horrified gaze of the investigators was revealed the nude body of a man, from which the skin, legs and flesh had been removed in a very skilful manner, it would seem as if by an expert. There were no wounds nor marks on the body, which was that of a man of about 30 years of age, weighing probably about 175 pounds. To all appearances the man had not been dead over forty-eight hours.

The affair soon created a panic in the town. Who the unfortunate man was cannot be surmised as nobody whose body it might be is missing. That it is a case of horrible murder there seems little room for disbelief. If this be the case the murderer or murderers have left on the victim not the slightest clew for identification. There are others who see in the case the points of medical students or perhaps an easy method for getting rid of a subject for which the assembled has no further use. On the box appears nothing except the name of the kind of shoes formerly contained in it. The coroner and medical examiner are investigating.

A BISHOP'S ONSLAUGHT.

He Takes the "Irish Republican Brotherhood" to Task.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 9.—Bishop McQuaid made a strong onslaught on the Irish Republican brotherhood and kindred societies in his sermon, delivered at the cathedral this morning. He referred to the secret societies known as branches of the Fenian organization under various names, as the Clan-na-Gael and others, all affiliated with the Irish Republican brotherhood. "The principles of these societies," said the bishop, "are destruction of good society and government, and they are damnable in their methods. Those who by possession the constitution and ritual of one of these organizations, said to be the mildest in character and least revolutionary; yet the oath taken by the members is one which no Christian and good citizen could lawfully take. The principles asserted by some members of these organizations that the end justifies the means is false and wicked, and worthy of the strongest condemnation. The same principle would justify the doings of the Anarchists, of Chicago, of whose trial proceedings we read so much in the daily papers. The Anarchists, of Chicago, claimed to work for the social and national welfare of the masses of the people by the destruction of existing governments and the slaughtering of masses of people in the most brutal and cowardly manner. The Irish Republican brotherhood, which considers itself a government in embryo, claims also the right to establish a republic in Ireland without regard to methods or means. It also seeks to justify murder as a means to an end."

IN A MEXICAN DUNGEON.

What will the United States Do About the Matter.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 9.—Ringgold Cutting, who was sentenced to one year at hard labor and to pay $600 fine, began to serve his term yesterday. All along the border his conviction and sentence is severely criticised. Public sentiment will be aroused, and it would take but little to provoke the mobbed Americans into an attack upon the Mexicans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Official information of Editor Cutting's sentence has not been received at the state department. It is expected to arrive to-day.

The feeling of apathy seems to prevail in official circles over the affair, but in the event of President Diaz refusing to pardon Cutting the United States will undoubtedly act promptly and with vigor.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

BELFAST POLICE UNABLE TO CONTROL THE PEOPLE.

Soldiers From Dublin Sent to the Disturbed City—Outrages Occurring Repeatedly—Infantry Surrounded by Rioters and Dispatched to the Scene.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Rioting continues at Belfast. A number of brutal outrages on unoffending persons were committed during Saturday night. The first occurred when Patrick Gallagher was dragged by a mob from work at Queen's Bridge. A laborer named Francis Gallagher was dragged by some workmen off the wall on which he was sitting, but escaped. The mob next got a poor fish dealer named Sarah Doherty was also dreadfully pounded. So alarming was her condition when conveyed to the police barracks that it was feared she would die. She is not, however, transported to the hospital, where she ralied. Another woman was similarly treated.

But the most atrocious attack of the kind was on a girl named Sarah Young. As she was returning from work she was set upon by a number of young men and women, knocked down with a stick, and kicked until she became unconscious. She was then dragged along by her hair. Some residents attempted to take her into their houses, but were driven away by the mob, and left in the street, where they left her almost lifeless.

Three young men who afterward came up carried her into a shed, where two of them remained with her while the third climbed over a back wall and, escaping the mob, brought the police. She lies in a precarious condition. Two other girls were subjected to brutal treatment by the mob. They were stripped them naked and one of the crowd sealed them.

Urgent telegrams from Belfast were received at Dublin late on ede yesterday, in response to which 400 infantry, some of whom were enjoying furloughs in the city, were summoned together by bugle calls and dispatched by the quickest train with all possible haste to the railway station. There a special train awaited them and the detachment immediately departed for Belfast. Another train consisting of 100 dragoons and the same number of infantry, left at 4 o'clock this morning. It is intended to place the country under martial law, and the hands of the military who will at once supersede the police, and who have been instructed to stop at nothing short of preserving perfect order.

A FRESH OUTBREAK.

The Mob, Maddened With Wine, Are Moved Down By Bullets.

BELFAST, Aug. 9.—The disturbance which has prevailed in Belfast for several days increases rather than diminishes, and a veritable reign of terror exists. Shortly before noon yesterday a formidable mob collected at the Old Bridge road, and began indiscriminately to attack buildings, men, women and children, no provocation for the demonstration being known. The police were soon early on hand, and, profiting by the abundance of experience gained from the events of the past week, resorted to drastic measures at once. The arrival of the police was announced by a fusillade from their guns, and the crowd, with frightful yells and imprecations, quickly scattered. Several of the rioters were struck by the bullets, but escaped with a wound.

In the afternoon crowds again assembled on the Old Lodge, Grosvenor and Springfield roads, from which districts they came in the morning. Stones, bolts, bottles and every conceivable sort of missile filled the air, and the occasional crack of a pistol was heard. The police were soon removed in numbers and a panic seized the peaceable portion of the inhabitants of the disordered districts. They attempted to escape to other parts of the town, but were driven back by the rioters and many of them terribly beaten. Fortunately at this juncture an adequate force of military arrived and the mob fell sullenly back, fearing a volley from the guns of the soldiers.

Comparative quiet reigned after this until the crowds again took possession of the streets exasperated by their repulse in the morning and again in the afternoon and frenzied by drink. Many of the rioters had not tasted food since in paying their respects to the wine stores, not one of which in the vicinity of the scene of their operations escaped their attentions. The rage upon the soldiery in clothes and threats, discreetly retired before the volley was repeated. As the mob retired thirsty or furry-wounded men were found lying in the gutters and upon the sidewalks. These were picked up and carried to the hospital and perhaps as many more found their way there unaided. Only for the purpose of having slight wounds dressed. Several of those taken to the hospital by the police were found not to be seriously wounded, but were in a state of drunken stupor. Hundreds of these were, however, discovered to be very severely injured and were retained. One of these, a boy, has since died.

At midnight there was no sign of abatement of the excitement, and, although the military are in control of the situation, fears are entertained that another outbreak will occur at any moment. The streets are filled with people who show no disposition to retire to their homes, and the best the soldiers can do is to prevent their making a stand. No one is allowed to loiter, and every person who refuses to obey the order to "Keep moving" is promptly arrested. The peaceable portion of the population are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the troops from Dublin.

Massachusetts Excited.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 9.—A citizens meeting was called at Peabody last night for the purpose of expressing disapproval of the recent disgraceful proceedings in the Gliding Dragon. The hall was invaded by a mob who broke down the resolutions denouncing mob violence, and the meeting dispersed in disorder. A number of boy gathering outside was afterwards held at the selectmen's rooms, and arrangements were made to meet the trouble anticipated at any moment. The alarm bell was rung and a call was issued for a full call upon Salem, Lynn and Gloucester for aid in case the streets cannot be controlled by the local authorities.

BOSTON'S LABOR UNION

Calls a Monster Mass Meeting of Locked Outs.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Central Labor union of Boston has appointed a committee to call a public meeting to protest against the wretched lockouts now in force about Boston.

Communications were read from the Women's Educational and Industrial union heartily approving the labor unions' recent circular on child labor. One of the letters said: "Child labor, as investigated by you, is in direct defiance of the interests of a calm and humane policy." Instructions were issued that members of the union buy no bread save that which bore the bakers' label. The action of the Young Men's Christian association and Col. Churchill D. Wright in sending scabs to Peabody and Millville to take the places of Knights was bitterly condemned. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Bakers' and Peabody, Hall, Dunbar & P. Squire & Co., of Cambridge; the Lees, of Athol, and others, for refusing to arbitrate difficulties with their employes, after the justice and propriety of arbitration had been recognized by congress and the legislatures of several states. It was decided to hold a monster mass meeting on Boston common, or in Faneuil hall, on Thursday next, to protest against these outrages and to invite delegates from the locked out tanners of Salem and Peabody, the striking cloth finishers of Lawrence, the locked out rubber workers of Millville and Framingham, the locked out pork packers of John P. Squire & Co., of Cambridge; and the locked out employes of the Lees, of Athol, and the locked out shoemakers of the forty-two factories of Brockton to attend.

CRUELTY TO THE INSANE.

Repeated Outrageous Treatment by Brutal Attendants.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9.—The brutality of some of the attendants employed at the Insane hospital in this city, has become so flagrant, that the governor has appointed a committee to call and report upon the charges. Several attendants have been discharged within the past few days, and others have been suspended. The posts of the G. A. R. have entered upon an investigation, and one old soldier who was in the hospital has declared his readiness to give testimony in the case. Charges of cruelty and inhumanity are numerous.

Complaints by patients were not believed by the superintendent and only brought down on the complainants still greater brutality. One patient was taken into a bath room and the door locked, when he was kicked and stamped on until he promised never to complain again. Another patient became refractory and an attendant named Jamelson, tripped him and threw him face downward on the floor, jumped astride of him, grasped him by the ears and pounded the face in a pulp until the blood came plentifully. A third patient became restless one day and talked somewhat loudly to himself. An attendant took him into the bath room and choked him almost into insensibility. When he came out the blood was flowing freely from his mouth and nose.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

None But Members Eligible to the Coming Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—Mr. Patrick Egan has telegraphed to the Municipal Council of the Irish National League of New York city:

To Patrick Gleeson, Esq., Cor. Secretary I. N. L., New York:

DEAR SIR: Have just received your letter of 5th communicating to me a resolution passed at a meeting of the municipal council of the league of the 3d inst., asking that the national council of the league shall extend invitations to all organizations in America which have aided financial aid to the National league in Ireland.

In reply, I beg to refer you to article 13 of the constitution of the league, which provides that "representation at the annual league shall be composed of delegates duly elected by the various branches and societies affiliated with the league."

The forthcoming convention has been called as a national convention of the Irish National league of America, and, therefore, the national council, while now, as ever, profoundly appreciates the generous aid of honest elements of Irish nationalism, could not comply with your recommendation without committing a violation of the constitution. Yours truly,

PATRICK EGAN.

Brick Pomeroy's Secret.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—"Brick" Pomeroy says he believes he is one of the only three men in the world who know why J. Wilkes Booth killed President Lincoln. He says Booth, the assassin, was executed for treason, was Booth's intimate friend. Pomeroy, Senator Hale, Booth and another friend rested on the president and urged Booth's pardon. Booth refused to make the appeal. The president seemed moved and was undecided. When he heard that the order for execution had not been cancelled he grew frantic with grief and rage, and it was in this mood, said Pomeroy believes, for this reason and not for any other political cause, that he assassinated Lincoln.

Fighting in the Water.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Ned Fitzgibbons and Jack Moore, stonemakers, at 128 Roosevelt street, quarreled yesterday while drunk on the dock at the foot of Dover street, East river. In their struggle they both fell into the river. In the water they continued to fight, each keeping afloat with one hand and striking with the other. Becoming exhausted they sank. By this time a crowd had been attracted to the spot and when Fitzgibbons came to the surface he was rescued alive. Moore was picked up dead in a dying condition. Before reaching the hospital he expired from exhaustion and shock. Fitzgibbons was arrested on the charge of having caused Moore's death.

Cholera Among the Japs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Advices from Yokohama to July 27th state that the cholera is raging in that city and in Tokio. During the five days from July 15 to 20 the new cases developed in Yokohama averaged over 100 daily, with a corresponding 75 per cent. Atmospheric conditions are favorable for the spread of the disease, the weather being hotter than at any time since 1877. As far as known only two foreigners have been attacked by the disease, both of whom died. The better class of foreigners and natives are comparatively exempt.

Reappointed Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The president has reappointed the following postmasters at Cincinnati and W. H. Gilfry, postmaster at Dayton, O. Both of these gentlemen were nominated by the president during the last session of the senate, but failed of confirmation owing to non-action by that body on the nomination.

The Irish Lacrosse Team.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The steamship Etruria, with the Irish lacrosse team on board, has arrived. They will play against a picked nine on Tuesday, and against the New York lacrosse team on Wednesday. The game will be played on the Staten Island cricket grounds.

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Great Clearance Sale

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CLOTHING

Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy Goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from regular prices.

Men's Strictly All Wool Suits.....$6.00 to $8.00
Fine Cassimere Pants from.....$2.50 to $3.50
Full line of Boys' Suits at wonderful low cost prices.
Knee Pants, etc. Come early and secure a choice.

Boston Clothing House

25 PARK AVENUE.

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.

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REMOVAL.

S. J. NEAL,

THE

CARPET WEAVER,

has removed to

38 WEST FRONT ST,

in the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of all kinds of rags into rugs. Orders left at the above shop or at residence will receive prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.

GAVETT'S,

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China, Glass, Lamps

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J. P. LAIRE & CO.,

Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly $5.00	now	$3.25
" "	" 6.00	"	3.98
" "	" 8.00	"	5.00
Youth's "	" 10.00	"	6.98
" "	" 12.00	"	8.00
Men's "	" 15.00	"	12.00
" "	" 18.00	"	13.98
" "	" 20.00	"	15.00
" "	" 25.00	"	18.00

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

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SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

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Yard, formerly 20 MANNING AVENUE, at

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Lake House,

at Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort is now open for visitors, with grounds in thorough order, and refreshments of the best quality always on hand.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Quite, served in the Lake House Pavilion and Garden supplied with Ice Cream at short notice and Prices Low.

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will find neat, Safe and well-built boats at the Lake House, Somerset street, (Mack's old) four doors above Park street.

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FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

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AT SHORT NOTICE

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THROUGH THE RAPIDS.

TWO MORE COOPERS MAKE THE PERILOUS VOYAGE.

Graham and Hazlitt Outdone—The Navigation Improved and Perseverance Worthy of a Better Cause—What Will Be Next?

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Hazlett and Potts, the two coopers, brother workmen of Graham, who went through the Niagara rapids a few days ago, performed the same perilous journey in a barrel-shaped boat yesterday afternoon. They left Buffalo with their curious craft Saturday evening and went down the river to Chippewa, Canada, whence the boat was conveyed by a wagon to the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canadian side below the falls. In the afternoon fully 15,000 people from Buffalo and adjacent towns lined the bridge and banks of the river to see the two coopers go through the rapids. At 4 o'clock, the two men got inside their boat and were cast off. In a moment they were *in the current* and a few minutes later they were tossing in the whirlpool. Twice did the craft turn a complete somersault, but each time righted, and the little American flag on her stern was seen waving defiance to the frowning billows around her. As soon as the boat had passed the rapids, while the spectators were still wondering if the occupants of the boat were alive, Potts opened the manhole cover, lit up, and coolly lighted a cigar, amid cheers from the spectators. A moment later he disappeared, and Hazlett showed himself and waved a flag. Just one hour from the start the craft made its appearance off Queenstown, Canada, and was taken in tow by a boat. The two coopers got out, clambered into the boat and helped to tow their craft ashore. They are both in excellent condition, and ready to make the trip again at any time. Following is a description of the curious craft. It is built of oak staves one inch and a half in thickness and hooped like a barrel. It is ten feet long and three feet in diameter in the widest part and shaped like a cigar, the pointed end having an air-tight compartment about two feet long. In the center is an oval-shaped manhole nine by fourteen inches which is hermetically sealed. The barrel was made by Potts and Hazlett, assisted by the latter's two brothers, at Holmes & Adams' cooper shop, and weighs about 600 pounds. Under the bow a lead which is bolted to the barrel and runs its full length and up in front to the nose. The men enter the barrel through the manhole and sit back to back in the center, each having a web belt around him to prevent injury in being tossed about. There are also handles on the inside which they can use to steady themselves by in case of necessity. Hazlett is a single man, while Potts is married and has one child.

A Manager Missing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—T. J. Bradley, ex-manager of Pullman's extensive car works, near here, is missing. About ten days ago he was replaced by Assistant Superintendent Smith and his formal resignation was to have been accepted at a conference with Mr. Pullman last Monday. Bradley failed to keep the appointment for that purpose and has not since been seen. He is believed to owe in various people an aggregate of about $5,000. He had been Pullman's manager for years at a salary of $6,000, but lived very extravagantly.

Gold and Silver Production.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Dr. Kimball, director of the mint, has completed his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1885. The production of gold is estimated at $33,500,000, an increase of $1,000,000 over the estimate for the calendar year 1884. The production of silver for the calendar year 1885, calculated at the coining rate in silver dollars, is estimated at $51,600,000 against $48,800,000 in 1884, an increase of $2,800,000.

BRIEF MENTION.

A general lockout is threatened in the Augusta (Ga.) cotton mills, the owners having combined against the Knights of Labor.

The defense in the trial of the Chicago Anarchists will call the following witnesses who contradicted flatly the testimony given by witnesses for the state.

Fitz John Porter has been placed on the retired list.

The mails and passengers on the steamer Werra were forwarded to New York city from Boston. The officers and crew behaved admirably at the time of the accident and during the remainder of the voyage under tow of the steamer Venetian.

Parson Downs, of Boston, is engaged in showing that his deacons in Bowdoin square Baptist church are no better than they say he is.

Hungarian laborers are being shamefully maltreated by the men whose places they now occupy in the Hocking valley coal fields, O.

Capt. Wallace W. Hall, of Chicago, recently attached to the secret service bureau, was accidentally shot while struggling with his wife for the possession of his pistol.

A farmer was murdered by a neighbor with a scythe near Quebec.

The assistant city treasurer of Jackson, Mich., has been arrested and charged with theft.

A man arrested as the murderer of the Knock family on July 17, at Battle Creek, Mich., was kept in close confinement until Saturday, when he was discovered to be the wrong man.

A proposed victim of dynamiters at Coldwater, Mich., dug a hole, in which he placed the infernal machine for them, and thus escaped death when it exploded.

Frank Humphreys is to be hanged at Milledgeville, Ga., Sept. 24, for the murder of Jesse young last June.

A scarcity of mackerel is reported from Portland, Me.

Ten dollars invested in an old violin at Lake Wawayanda yesterday proved to bring the lucky angler who bought it better returns than all the finny denizens of the lake.

A distinguished assemblage of officials and citizens attended the funeral ceremonies of ex-Governor Seymour, at New Hartford. Interment took place at New Lebanon, Columbia county.

The belief is prevalent, and there seems to be little reason to doubt it, that Collector Hedden of New York has placed his resignation in the hands of President Cleveland.

Miss Eliza Lemon, recently an inmate of the New York Home for the Insane, sent to Bellevue hospital as insane, was pronounced sane and sent to the Charity hospital, where she died. No notification of her death was received by the home, and her cremation was accidentally discovered by friends in the Morgue.

STRIVING FOR PENNANTS.

The National Game Representatives Hard at Work.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The contest for supremacy in both the leading professional organizations—the National league and the American association—is extremely interesting at present. During the past few weeks the New Yorkers have been making progress in the league race and at one time, but two days behind the Chicago in games won and but five games behind the Detroits. The strong game the Boston and Philadelphia clubs have played against the Chicagos and Detroits has enabled the New Yorks in their upward course. The following table shows the standing of the clubs up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Detroit.....	56	18	Boston.....	32	39
Chicago.....	53	20	St. Louis ...	24	41
New York...	51	23	Philadelphia	23	42
Phila	42	27	Washington.	11	59

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The clubs battling for supremacy in the American association have been very evenly matched, with the exception of the St. Louis club, which has such a heavy lead at present that it is hardly likely they will lose much ground in gaining the championship. The struggle for second place, however, between the Louisville, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Cincinnati clubs is creating considerable attention. The following table shows the standing of the clubs up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis....	61	29	Cincinnati...	47	47
Louisville ...	50	39	Athletic.....	34	46
Brooklyn....	48	37	Baltimore....	32	51
Pittsburg...	47	40	Metrop'n....	29	58

GLADSTONE NOT DEAD.

A Manifesto That Indicates the State of Mind of the Liberals.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The National Liberal federation, which organization is the outgrowth of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's famous caucus, has issued a manifesto setting forth that although the result of the recent parliamentary elections failed to realize the hopes of the Liberals, the situation is still encouraging, the supporters of Home Rule being far in excess of any party in parliament. "Mr. Gladstone," the manifesto continues, "has secured the support of a vast majority of the Liberals and Liberal organizations, and as far as the National Liberal federation is concerned, the results of his appeal to the country completely justify the course taken by its council. Firmly as we regret our losses, the manner in which the Liberals responded to Mr. Gladstone's appeal proves that the National Liberal federation represents the real opinion of the Liberal party. The party being committed to the object of effecting union between England and Ireland, it will never abandon the aim until the goal is reached. No progress is possible in Liberal work until that matter is settled, nor will the Conservatives be able to indulge in congenial inactivity. It is the imperative duty of the Liberals to obtain, at the earliest possible moment, an explicit statement of the Tory policy with regard to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's policy will receive and his ultimate triumph is assured."

THE MAYFLOWER'S TRIUMPH.

The Puritan Did Her Best to Win, but Was Squarely Outsailed.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 9.—Afloat or ashore the Mayflower's great victory is the topic of conversation, and many already look upon it as a settled fact that she will be chosen to meet the Galatea for the international match. Some yachtsmen think that if the Puritan had not worked in shore on the starboard tack she might have won, but when told of this C. Malcon Forbes, her owner, said:

"She squarely outsailed us. It was a great race, and shows that the new sloop has been much improved. We tacked inshore because we saw the others doing so, and we wanted to hold a windward position. I am sorry the Priscilla did not do better, for her owner has shown much spirit in getting her shape for the race."

The Atlantic's people had not much to say regarding that sloop's performance. They seemed satisfied with beating and having defeated the Priscilla. The latter's owner takes his defeat in good part, but claims that the yacht was not "just right" for the contest.

TAXING STREET CARS.

Kansas City Officials Testing the Law On Subject.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9.—An ordinance was passed by the city council in May, 1885, requiring street car companies to pay a license of $25 for each car run, but the Corrigan company has always managed in some way to escape the levy. On Friday Mayor Kunz informally notified the various companies that unless the ordinance was complied with evening the cars would be stopped. All paid up but the Corrigan, and the mayor ordered the drivers of that company to be arrested as soon as they left their car barn, but the Corrigan company has always managed in some way to escape the levy. On Friday Mayor Kunz informally notified the various companies that unless the ordinance was complied with evening the cars would be stopped. All paid up but the Corrigan, and the mayor ordered the drivers of that company to be arrested as soon as they left their car barn, but the Corrigan company has always managed in some way to escape the levy. This was done, the proceeding causing a blockade in a very short time.

A test case will be made of one of the arrests. An injunction was obtained restraining the city from interfering with the company, and traffic is resumed pending a legal decision in the matter.

A Deliberate Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 9.—About 8 o'clock last evening a well-dressed, handsome man, about 25 years of age, called at the Valentine lodging house and was assigned a room. Before going up stairs he wrote a postal card, which he left on the counter. Shortly after turning in a few moments, he told the clerk that he wanted to be called at 5:30 in the morning. After getting his pillow he shot himself in the head, dying instantly. The letter written was directed to Louis Thompson, United States Receiving Ship, Navy Yard, League Island. On the postal card was directed to Miss Mary Hogan, Primrose, Lee county, Iowa, and reads: "When you get this I will be dead. Your brother,

"JOHN HOGAN."

Foiled In the Attempt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Four men broke into the Adelphi residence in Lake Hopatcong, and began working to force open the safe. They were surprised by a number of officers, who had obtained warning of the intended robbery. A lively fusillade of shots between the burglars and the officers followed. One of the burglars was wounded. He and one of his comrades were captured and locked up, but the others escaped. None of the officers were hurt. The burglars refused to give their names or residences.

Footracing Record Broken.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 9.—George Smith of Pittsburg has broken the professional flat footrace running record in a race with Fred Vokes, whom he beat by two yards in 150. Time, 14 3-5 seconds. The match was for $200 a side. The fifteen seconds record was made by C. Westall in Manchester, Eng., in 1851. Smith several years ago won the Sheffield (Eng.) handicap. Nokes was in the same race. The latter has been in this locality some time winning amateur races under the name of Seeley.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—For Tuesday slight, by warmer, fair weather is indicated for New England and the middle Atlantic states.

ABOUT BRASS BANDS.

A VETERAN BANDMASTER TALKS OF THEM AND THEIR MAKE-UP.

Inquiries as to Combinations and Full Bands—Which Metal Gives the Best Tone?—Over-The-Shoulder Instruments—Second-Hand Horns for Beginners.

In response to the inquiry whether brass bands were on the wane or not fashion in smaller cities and villages, where a few years ago they were all the rage, Mr. John F. Stratton, the ex-bandmaster, said to a reporter:

"You wouldn't think so if you saw the letters that come here every day asking about instruments and prices, and inquiries from members of newly-organized bands as to combinations and positions. I'll tell you of some of the questions we have asked us and what we reply to them. For instance, some writer that the instruments of the band that he belongs to are 'over-the-shoulder,' and their cornets are 'bell-treats.' What he means to know is whether the cornet's bell shall march in the first or rear ranks when the band is on parade. What do you suppose I tell such a man? It is this: Put the cornet-players in the front rank and make them march backward, so that the sound of all the instruments will go the same way. It may be a little inconvenient for them, but they're perky enough for it, for being so stupid as to get front cornets to use with over-the-shoulder instruments.

"Another wants to know which metal gives the best tone—brass, German silver, or copper. To this, we say that the old-fashioned idea is that brass is the best, but some think that copper is, because it is soft and gives a soft tone, while others claim that German silver is, because it is hard and gives a hard tone. But these views are all notional. It depends entirely on the player. There is no difference whatever if the ingredients are properly made. Another thing that troubles people who want to get up a band is whether bell-front and 'upright' instruments are better adapted for general use than the over-the-shoulder description. This depends upon what the general business of a band is. If brass band is organized to be a military band, to play for military and other parades. Certainly, for parades, over-the-shoulder instruments are the best, and for this reason: A band is engaged by a company—militia, firemen, or civic; when marching the sound goes directly toward those for whom the band is playing, and is heard distinctly. But it much better than they would if the instruments were front or upright. Then, again, suppose your instruments are front and upright, and the band is in the rear from the reason by which would your company keep step? For all other outdoor business over-the-shoulder instruments are equally as good as upright. But for use in halls, for indoor concerts, the front and upright instruments are preferable."

CHEAP, SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS.

"Don't you have calls for second-hand instruments?" was asked.

"Many of them. The inquiries come for cheap, second-hand instruments which would do for us to learn on. Now, practical musicians—usually add: 'We are going to get a cheap set to learn on, and if we make a success of it we shall raise money and buy a set of good instruments.' Nothing could be a greater mistake than such a plan. If there is any one class of human beings in the world who should have good, and the best, instruments, it is a band that is a class of beginners, and if they do not have them 'to learn on,' the chances are it never will learn on. Then, there will be another silly talk people: 'If you doubt your own ability and pluck, don't get up a band, but if you do get up one, buy instruments that will have a market in your town so that you can trade out, not as are merely made to sell.' But, talking about second hand instruments, why does a man sell a band horn, or a trade old instruments? Always, I say, because they don't want to play on them any more. They are either played out or they were poor instruments to begin with. Sometimes a man is exchanging—as I sell them, without trying and deceiving!

"I used to get my living largely as a logician and teacher of bands. I did that for years and it seems to me that if there ever was a 'land duck' in the band it was always that fellow with the second-hand instrument. How many times have I pulled—figuratively—one out of his hands to show him how to play his part, and I found I couldn't pile it in myself decently—not on that instrument; and I am ready to bet every teacher who hears about this has had the same experience. A man may be pretty 'thick-headed,' but if he has got a good instrument—one that shows a song and he is good himself—he can beat away, and at least not do much harm, that is if he don't play too loud. But if he has got an old, worn-out, wheezy instrument, all out of tune, and you show him a good, clear, new instrument or a song with long holding notes, you are in for it, that's all."

"What are the drums made of?"

"The shell is usually of either bird's-eye maple, mahogany, rosewood, white holly, brass, nickel-plate or German silver. The heads are of calf-skin or sheep-skin. A regulation-sized snare drum is a sixteen-inch head and twelve inches high. A drum major's baton is usually made of rosewood, ebony, holly, nickel-plate or German silver, with carved or silk cords and tassels.—New York Mail and Express.

A Case of Fashionable Barbarism.

I hear of a woman of fashion who has ordered a dress to be trimmed with camarins. It would be well if the crack-brained votaries of fashion would remember that there is no beauty in society. If any woman tries the experiment of going to court ornamented with singing birds, I will venture to predict that she will be ignominiously hissed, as the queen smartly objects to all such barbarities.—London Truth.

To Facilitate Quick Loading.

A board of officers at the Springfield, Mass., armory are investigating new models of cartridge boxes, designed to facilitate quick loading. In one model projecting metal strips attached at one end which passes over three sides of the box. It is held in position simply by the paper pasted over it. A light pull tears this cover and exposes the ends of the cartridge can drop into the slide unhampered.—Chicago Herald.

Features of the Colonial Exhibition.

Among the features of the colonial exhibition in London next summer will be aquarium tanks containing as many of the fish and other productions of the colonies as can be brought alive to England. Turtles will be kept in one tank, and their conversion into soup become a matter of public observation and sale.—Chicago Times Engineer.

The Proper Way to Say It.

It is not best to say in New York to my West Sixth street or East Tenth street, but you must say "Sixth street west" or "Tenth street east," or be marked down as a greeny.

Never stop, when walking with anyone the same purpose—it is a useless waste of time.—Detroit Free Press.

A Curious Incident.

A Quebec lawyer is in possession of theological students hearing the name "Pugsley," which has for years observed on the gravestone of a Methodist clergyman over the curious custom of divining for the water's proximity. The way of doing this is unique. The name, bent of the compass proceed from Berlin to Blue Church, Lunenburg county, on the Nova Scotia side of the Bay of Fundy, and there they celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Wilhelmsbohn reformatory. They immediately climb up on oak tree in the center of the village, and each one carves on the branches. Beer is handed up from the ground, and after the third glass has been drained the president delivers the anniversary speech, after which the highest limb is cut down. Then at the word of command all present are hurled to the ground and the notion is that the grapevine will live as many years as there are broken glasses. This year fourteen glasses were broken, so that the grapevine should yet be a contender.—Fall Mall Gazette.

The Origin of an Old Custom.

The notion of one beer driving out another gave rise to the old-fashioned custom of placing a burned part near the fire to drive out the live one. Immediately after the wedding breakfast, acting on the same principle as the application of turpentine and other stimulants to recent burns. This was one of the many sympathetic doctrine in old times.—Dr. Buchnell.

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 12th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

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24 W. FRONT STREET.

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Laundrying in all its branches.
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Custom or Glass Finish.
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MASONS' MATERIALS
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Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
Madison Avenue,
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BEST QUALITY **Coal**
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Orders by mail promptly attended to.
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COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!
All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM. 25 cts. Sold by Dr. Theron Druggist, Front street.

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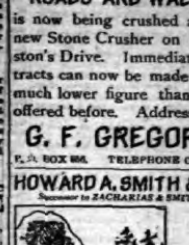

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The reduction from our Regular Prices are no mere pretense but are from 1-3 to 1-2 per cent. and no name less that 10. This is a rare Chance to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail to look at the IMMENSE bargains we have.
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ARMS' Pure Candy Delicious Ice Cream.
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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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RIESLING (Rhine Wine).....	15c.....	$1.25
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Philadelphia Ales and Porter, bottling, and per dozen, as usual for family trade. PURE APPLE CIDER (Cumberland county), per gallon, 25c. Delivery promptly attended to. Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention. Goods delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed. Leave orders with D. W. Lisell, C. Kuehnel, Addison Gaston, or at premises, or send word Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1,112, Plainfield, N. J.
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Heater Work A Specialty.
We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in all the different branches of the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can save you fuel. Remember years practical experience

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Represents the following first-class insurance companies.
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on approved security, and has bargains in
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Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

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Clare's Jewelry Store,
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Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, specialties, etc. New Goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and warranted to suit. Call and see them when New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mr. Clare solicits a continuance thereof.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

OUR INDIAN STUDENTS

AT THE HAMPTON COLLEGE—THEIR LIFE AND TRAINING.

Effect of Their Education—Indians as Pupils—The Labor System in Education. How the Little Indians Enjoy Themselves—A Wonderful Institution, Etc.

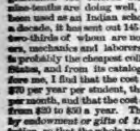
[Special Correspondence.]

HAMPTON, VA., Aug. 1.—I am writing this letter on some of the most historic ground in America. Hampton, Va., is situated within a few miles of Old Point Comfort, around which rise the battlements of Fortress Monroe, the largest fortification in the United States. On the waters opposite me the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought, and on the ground where I now sit Capt. John Smith stepped in 1608 before he went up the James river to have his life saved by Pocahontas. A stone's throw from here Ben Butler established the first colored school in the United States, and it was here that he made his declaration that the negro was contraband of war. Just across Hampton roads, out of sight, is Norfolk, and between Hampton and that point lie the rip-raps, where Andrew Jackson used to go fishing with the Kendal, and where it was supposed President Tyler was going for a summer vacation when he slipped off to New York and married Julia Gardiner in one of the churches there.

VIRGINIA HALL.

During the late war Hampton was regarded by the freedmen as a city of refuge. With Ben Butler to back them, the colored people collected here from all quarters, and it is probably this fact that caused the foundation of a great colored educational institution at this point. A colored population of 2,000,000 is within easy reach of Hampton, and about twenty years ago a school was opened here for colored scholars on a manual labor basis. This school has since developed into the present Normal and Agricultural institute of Hampton, which now has buildings and lands valued at $400,000, and which gives tuition annually to about 1,000 colored people and 140 Indians. It has become one of the great institutions of the United States, and it is known from Maine to Georgia and from Oregon to Florida. It has graduated 1,500 colored students, of whom nine-tenths are doing well, and though it has been used as an Indian school for only about a decade, it has sent out 145 educated Indians, two-thirds of whom are now teachers, farmers, mechanics and laborers in the west. It is probably the cheapest college in the United States, and from its catalogue, which lies before me, I find that the cost of tuition is only $70 per year per student, that board costs $16 per month, and that the cost of clothing ranges from $30 to $50 a year. This tuition is paid by endowment or gifts of friends of the institution, so that the whole necessary part to the colored student who wishes an education is about $50 a year for clothing and $10 a month for board.

Gen. S. C. Armstrong is a straight, fine looking man of 50, who has been engaged in this work for some years, and who is an enthusiast on the subject. His father was a missionary in the Sandwich Islands, and it is with a missionary spirit that Gen. Armstrong is pushing the education of the Indian and the negro. He believes that the future of the negro *is* wrapped up in his education, and he tells me that 90 per cent. of the graduates of the school go out as



GEN. ARMSTRONG.

teachers. He does not believe that the only good Indian is a dead Indian, and he says that, though there are hardly more than 3,000 out of the 11,000 Indians enrolled in boarding and day schools who are getting a practical education, that $5,000 would take such an education if they would put it, and that there are 30,000 who need it. He says there are twenty tribes ready to take lands in severalty, and that if the government will pay the treaty debt of the Indians of $4,000,000, as the interior department urges, it could, if the money was used wisely, put the Indians far in advance in civilization.

INDIAN BOYS IN UNIFORM.

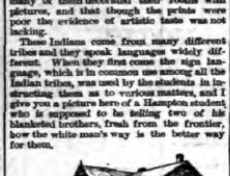
The students are all required to labor for certain hours every day, but they have only an hour's work a day which they are not paid for. For all over this the school pays them from 5 to 6 cents an hour, and they have the chance of making from $4 to $6 a month at the trades which they learn here. The aim is to give them such a training as will enable them to make good citizens and good men and women, and they are taught, in addition to the usual branches of education, the use of the various useful trades. The girls are taught how to keep house, to cook, to wash, to nurse and to sew, and the boys have certain hours of work upon the farm, in the sawmill, the carpenter shop, the tin shop, the blacksmith shop and elsewhere. The instruction is by no means a money making one. It is not managed as a speculation but as a great school, and it is, in a manner, charitable institution. It receives an appropriation from the state of Virginia and congress pays $167 a year for each Indian student being educated in it. The labor feature is a matter of education rather than for profit, and the students last year earned over $42,000.

The Indians and the negroes associate together here at Hampton, and the students are, as a class, fine looking, well-dressed fellows. I was much interested in the Indian scholars, and in company with a guide I made a tour of the school. The buildings are many, some of brick and some of wire nails and brick. Virginia hall, which was built by the Hampton singers, who, like the Fisk jubilee singers, traveled all over the country and gave concerts, is a fine French-roofed brick of about 150 feet front. One of its wings is 100 feet long, and its cost must have run high into the thousands. The Indians have are dressed like the whites, and they live like civilized people. The Indian boys' cottages is called the "wigwam." Each Indian has a room to himself,

A GROUP OF SIOUX INDIAN GIRLS.

fitted up with a washstand, a good, hard, clean bed, a chair and a table. I noted that many of the rooms were decorated with pictures, and that though the prints were poor the evidence of artistic taste was not lacking.

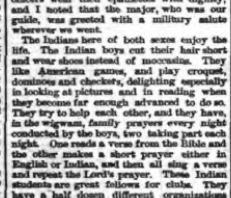
These Indians come from many different tribes and they speak languages widely different. When they first come the sign language, which is in common among all the Indian tribes, was used by the students in instructing them as to various matters, and I give you a picture here of a Hampton student who is supposed to be telling two of his blanketed brothers, fresh from the frontier, how the white man's way is the better way for them.



ONE OF THE DORMITORIES.

Hampton is managed somewhat as a military school. The officers drill daily, and the scholars all have uniforms. The dark skinned officers wear their epaulettes with dignity, and I noted that the major, who was our guide, was greeted with a military salute wherever we went.

The Indians of both sexes enjoy the life. The Indian boys cut their hair short and wear shoes instead of moccasins. They like American games, and play croquet, dominoes and checkers, delight especially in looking at pictures and in reading when they become far enough advanced to do so. They try to help each other, and they have, in the night school, the family prayer meeting conducted by the boys, two taking part each night. One reads a verse from the Bible and the other makes a short prayer either in English or Indian, and then all join in a verse and repeat the Lord's prayer. These Indian students are great fellows for clubs. They have a half dozen different organizations made up of debating societies, literary societies, temperance societies, brothers' societies, etc. The Indian girls have also clubs, and every two weeks these clubs meet together and have social and literary entertainments. The Indian is much more of a social animal than he is given credit for, and under proper surroundings he develops a love for social amusements equal to that of the English.



AN INDIAN GIRL IN HER ROOM.

The Indians here, as a rule, work half of the day and study the other half. I noted that a number of their class rooms, and heard them answer the questions propounded by the teachers. They were in the same classes with negro students, all dressed in blue uniforms, and I was told that the Indian learned more quickly, as a rule, than the negro. The Indian boys are straight, fine looking fellows, and they carry an independent air in their eye and in their walk. The most of those I heard talked English fairly well, though one was glum and would reply to none of the questions I asked him.

The Indian girls are, as a rule, not pretty. They are dressed plainly, and make good students. They learn readily all pertaining to housekeeping, and many of them make excellent cooks. Such as have gone out from Hampton have done well. Some are teachers, others are wives of Indians educating their husbands, and a great number have brought soap and water and good cooking to among the savages. Gen. W. Ludlow, one of the trustees of Hampton, who has traveled lately throughout the west, visited most of the tribes where the Hampton students

THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

were, and she says only of the seventy-three students she saw only four who had gone back to the use of the blanket. This use of the blanket, instead of civilized clothing, is with the Indians the sign of advancement or retrogression. If you can get an Indian to wear civilized clothing half the battle has been won. *His fellow Indians laugh at him when* he goes home, and try to persuade him to take off the white man's clothing. If he sticks to them he is pretty sure to keep up with the other habits of civilization.

I was much interested in going through the various shops and in noting the Indians and the colored boys at their trades. The Hampton industrial works, the gift of the millionaire, C. P. Huntington, is an immense planing mill, which saves over 2,000,000 feet of pine logs annually. A number of boys were working in it as I entered, and I noted that some of their work was finely finished mats for a church which is being put up for the school.

In the girls' industrial department I found 54 girls sewing and mending, and some making shirts, and the tailor's department had turned out 2,377 pieces of work last year, and among its workers are 3 Indian boy tailors. In the household division 130 colored and 30 Indian girls do their own washing, iron their own, and at the tables *40 boys are waiters and* 14 are cooks. In the Indian training shop there are 17 boys using carpenters' tools, 9 are learning shoemaking, and 4 are learning tinmaking. Three young Indians are employed in the printing office, and the paper which is issued by the school, containing articles and essays written by the students, is the almost every issue. The Indians make good shoemakers, and the shoe shops of Hampton are busy enough to have placed in Lynn, Mass., to turn out 800 pairs of shoes a year, and they do all the repairing for the students.

I noticed some harness made by the Indians in the harness shop, and the Indians do not take to this class of work, and the 10,000 dozen pairs of mittens which are turned out yearly are made by colored students.

I was much impressed with the scene at the dinner tables. All of the 700 students came in in an orderly manner, and all stood and sang a blessing over their meal in chorus. The forty waiters were all boys in white aprons, and the tables were small ones scattered throughout a big room. The boy at the head of the table helped out the dishes to the members of his table, and I noticed that the eating was done with as much decorum and etiquette as you will find at any ordinary family dinner table in America. The students seem to enjoy their meal, and they chatted together as they ate. There were many beautiful girls among the colored students, and not a few with faces so white and cameo-

LEARNING TO COOK.

sian-like in their features that only their association showed them to be of African origin. During the table visit I noted that I did not hear a vulgar word or see an unbecoming action in any of the students. The class rooms showed much intelligent teaching, and the scholars of the higher classes will compare very favorably with those of some of the white colleges which I have visited. The Hampton school has proved that the Indian and negro are susceptible of a high order of education, and the hundreds of graduates which this school turns out yearly cannot but be of great influence in *civilizing the races* to which they respectively belong.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Will Hubbard Kernan Stands Up in Their Defense.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—There is one large, luxuriant falsehood that I would like to see knocked in the head. It is a falsehood that has been repeated so often in the press and pulpit, in current literature and conversation, that the universal public has come to look upon it as a

Glittering, Gospel

Truth—unquestioned and unquestionable. It is a falsehood as glaringly false, withal, and in parades itself ceremoniously in all *seasons and in all conjunctures. I allude to the*

Reparte and Scalloped

Assertion that pertinacity to womanhood is a second nature with the average American—an assertion that insults our intelligence when we consider the facts of the case; when we consider that they have all pertaining to housekeeping, and many of them make excellent cooks. Such as have gone out from Hampton have done well. Some are teachers, others are wives of Indians educating their husbands, and a great number have brought soap and water and good cooking to among the savages. Gen. W. Ludlow, one of the trustees of Hampton, who has traveled lately throughout the west, visited most of the tribes where the Hampton students

THE SIGN LANGUAGE.

Don't think that I intend to indite a woman suffrage article, now and here, for I don't. The sweeping assertion quoted is hardly prepared for an article of that kind. That average brain of the, period is still warped and twisted by the

Hide-bound Policies and Bigotries

Of a black, barbaric past, and I, for one, don't propose to preach a reform which the majority of book sense are constitutionally unable to comprehend. I have not lived long enough to throw my life away on a desperately hopeless task like that. I simply propose to show that the average female in his treatment of the female is just as

Mean, Contemptible and Cruel

As the male of any other so-styled civilized race or people. Take, as an illustration of the mother-in-law as an illustration.

Whenever a man thinks he is just a bit the wittiest fellow of his acquaintance he forthwith begins to comment on the mother-in-law. He pictures her as a

Grim, Growling, Rude, Raspy

Hag, who was invented to rasping discord in the home of her married children, and whose death would be a just cause for wild, hilarious delight on the part of her son-in-law. He ascribes to her all the vices, and because, and only because, he looks down upon the weaker sex—considers woman as an inferior creature, made to be the

Toy or Tool

Of man. He never makes the father-in-law a subject of sport, compliments or jest. Oh, no! The father-in-law is a big, burly fellow, because—sex aristocracy—and is perfectly able to take care of himself. But the mother-in-law is only a woman—is weak, helpless—belongs to a sex that has long been unfitted for fisticuffs, and therefore leaves the lists barred for the attack of every errant coward that comes along.

That papers publish the low, nauseatic gibes and jests of the writings in question, is one of the many reasons why I frequently blush red for my profession.

The man who lampoons a mother-in-law, or who types such lampoon in his paper, thereby insults his own mother—insults her who went through the valley of the shadow of death, that his virgin love—who squinted for him, sacrificed her best years in his behalf, and would go through flood and flame to serve him still.

I wonder if he ever thinks of all this? I wonder if he did think of it, whether the thought would stay his pen? I wonder if he would ever consciously look at his mother—her silvery hair, her tender love in her kind old eyes, and then mock at her by mocking at her class?

There is a doubt, and of that doubt I gladly give him the benefit until proven otherwise. I have treated with more respect than it enjoys today, I want to hear no more of the sentiment that gallantry is a second nature with the average American, I want to hear no more of it, even though the lack of respect springs from more thoughtlessness.

A gentlemen is always thoughtful of the feelings of others—particularly of the weak.

WILL HUBBARD KERNAN.

ONE OF OUR WRITERS.

"Frank George" Carpenter, Otherwise the Well-Known "Carp."

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The letters from Washington signed "Frank George," with which your readers have been familiar for some months, were written by the chief of the capital bureau of The Cleveland Leader, the much-quoted "Carp." His name is Frank George Carpenter. Until recently his letters to The Leader have been signed "Carp," but these sent out through The American Press Association were written over the name of "Frank George." Recently it was borne in upon his modest mind that, so far as he knew, he had but one life to live and but one pen to exercise, and it was folly to divide his writing capital between two names, neither of which really represented him properly. He decided to sign all his letters with his own name—an excellent thing to do, for many reasons.

No correspondent, I think, has been read with greater interest or copied more extensively. He is not what is generally called a "brilliant writer," usually a convenient term for describing inaccuracy, but he is much better—an invariably interesting one. Instead of keeping close to the beckoned subjects of other correspondents, he finds time to dash off and to weariness, he finds hundreds of little things to talk about which the others overlook; and he tells them so simply, so entertainingly, that readers are always delighted. Dull he never is.

His method of keeping thoroughly posted on public affairs is so excellent that it should be followed by every journalist. It is valued accordingly for the economy of time, and wishes to keep from overburdening his memory. Many have wondered how Mr. Carpenter manages to keep so fully every public man's history at the instant command of his pen. It isn't by means of a phenomenal memory that he does this, but by an admirable system of clipping. His habit is to run over the newspapers and marks everything about any prominent, or likely to be prominent, man, or any important event. A clerk clips them out and files them in envelopes, correctly labeling every one. Afterward Mr. Carpenter's wife goes carefully through the envelope, rejecting all unnecessary matter and testing that everything has been added that should be.

Mr. Carpenter's collection of envelopes is a complete library of the times, far more convenient than any to be found in the city hall or could be. When he wants to interview a public man he looks through the envelope containing the published matter about him, goes forth to meet him as well posted about said man's life as the man himself. When something happens that recalls some past event he can turn to the envelope containing the accounts of it, and in half an hour thoroughly post himself in regard to it. He does

F. G. CARPENTER.

no telegraphic work; that he leaves over to another man. His is all done by digitation. An expert type writer is at his office every day from 9 o'clock until noon. He dictates and she plays it out on the keys. This is a rapid, but accurate script a joy to printers, and saves him the fatigue of writing. After dictating all the evening

he still feels as fresh as when he began, which would not be the case if he had written his letter himself. His letters average about 2,000 words each.

In appearance Mr. Carpenter is far from robust. Tall, slight and nervous across the shoulders, his physique is not of the kind that could bear much strain. His intellectual strength and brightness are shown in his eyes, which are singularly clear and deep. His forehead is high, full and massive, but not old fashioned red. In conversation he is entertaining and pleasing, but always modest. He is a Mansfield, O., boy. Born there in 1850, he left it at the age of 16, and went to Kenyon (O.) university in 1877. The energy and enterprise which distinguish him now in his career showed themselves in a journalistic venture before he was fairly launched from the doors of the university. On the day of his graduation he published a paper giving an account of the graduating exercises, and from the one issue made quite a little sum.

After leaving the university he studied law for a year, and then became the Columbus correspondent of The Cincinnati Gazette, until the campaign of 1880. At the same time he was also a correspondent of The Times, of Philadelphia, and of The Volksblatt, the late Mr. Rosenthal's paper.

Mr. Carpenter greatly overworked during the campaign of 1880, and suffered from ill-health during the two following years. In 1881 he traveled in Europe and Egypt. In November of '82 he located in Washington as The Leader's correspondent. He owns a home there, and with his wife and child makes it his permanent abiding place until continuing city. He will go abroad during the latter part of the year in summer for a few weeks of recreation.

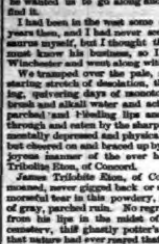
Though such a successful correspondent, Mr. Carpenter is something more than a news writer. His literary contributions to the magazines are as popular as his newspaper letters, though by no means frequent. His numerous journalistic duties prevent him from doing much literary work.

GERTRUDE GARDNER.

HUNTING AN ICHTHYOSAURUS.

Bill Nye and Forty Wives Disappointed in the Game.

SEVERAL years ago I had the pleasure of joining a party about to start out along the bank of Bitter creek on a hunting expedition. It was the boast of the party was a young man who had recently escaped from college with a large amount of inward knowledge which he desired to experiment with on the people of the far west. He had heard that there was an ichthyosaurus up some



where along the west side of Bitter creek, and he wanted us to go along and help him to find it.

I had been in the west some eight or nine years then, and I had never seen an ichthyosaurus myself, but I thought the young man must know his business, so I got out my Winchester and went along with the party.

We tramped over the pale, ashy, glaring, staring stretch of desolation, through burning, quivering days of monotony and sage-brush and alkali water and blazing eyes and parched mud blistling lips and nostrils cut through and eaten by the sharp alkaline air, mentally depressed and physically worn out, but chirpy on account of the hope and joyous manner of the ever hopeful James Tribolite Elton, of Concord.

James Tribolite Elton, of Concord, never moaned, never gripped back or shed a tear, remorseful fear in this powdery, hungry waste of gray, parched ruin. No regret came forth from his lips in the midst of this mighty consecration, but cheery gayety. I for all that nature had ever reared that was too poor to bear its own funeral expenses.

Now and then a lean, soiled gray coyote, without sufficient moral courage to look a dead mule in the hind foot, slipped across the horizon like a dirty phantom and faded into the hot and tremulous atmosphere. We scorned such game and pressed onward, encheered by the hope that seemed to spring eternal in the breast of James Tribolite Elton, of Concord.

Four days we wallowed through the unchanging desolation. Four nights we went through the motions of slumbering on the arid bosom of the wasted earth. On the fifth day James Tri-obite Elton said we must be getting near the point where we would find what we sought. On we pressed through the heat, rough chains of the eastern bank grass, over the shifting, yellow sand and through the ish gray of the bad land soil which never does anything but sit around through the accumulating ages and hold the world together with a kind of powdery poison that delights to creep into the nostrils of the pilgrim and steal away his brains, or when moistened by a little sweat or accidental rain and fall on the face of the pilgrim or on the feet of the pilgrim's mule till he has the most of an unurveyed "forty" on each foot, and the casual observer is chained by the weird sight of one homestead striving to jump another.

Toward evening James Tribolite Elton gave a wild shriek of joy and ran to us from the back of an old cayuse, and said he had found an ichthyosaurus. The animal was dead! Not only that, but it had been dead a long, long time!

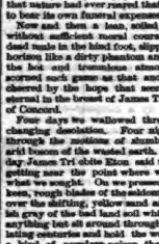
James Milton Sherrod said that "if a college education was of no more use to a man than that, he, for one, allowed that his boy would have to grope through life with an academical education, and very little of it."

Unhooked my gun and went back to camp a sadder and madder man, and, though years have come and gone, I am still irritable when I think of the five days we tramped along Bitter creek searching for an animal that was no longer alive, and our guide knew it before he started.

I was glad to say to J. Tribolite Elton that night as we all sat together in the gloaming discussing whether he should be taken home with us in the capacity of a guide or as an assistant, that it would be well enough to have better sense than to wear his young life away toying to have fun with his superiors in that way.

"Why, blame it all," says James, "what did you expect? You ought to know yourself that that animal is extinct."

"Extinct be cow kicked Milton Sherrod, in shrill, angry tones. "I should say he was extinct. That's what we're kickin' about. What



That's what we are kicking about.

galled me was that you should of waited till the old cuss was extinct before you come to us like a man and told us about it. You should have come to us like a man and told us we were a lot of boobs and condemn near kill us, and all the time you know that the blame brute is layin' there in the hot sun gittin' more and more extinct every minute. It's mean, I call it. I like a little nonsense now and then just as well as you do, but I'll be eternally banished to Bitter creek if I think it's square or right or white to play it on your friends this kind of a way.

"You claim that the animal has been dead quite a spell, you say, or some such thing as that, and try to get out of it that way. How long as you knew it and we didn't it down that you're a low cuss not to speak of it.

"If you had come to me, it make no to me, I say, whether this brute was cr—ss or not. I would have rolled up like a pinch'd steer long before this and helped you to bring it in. I'm glad you didn't know it. We haven't seen the Salt Lake papers for weeks. You see your old-fashioned way of doing has its drawbacks, and that the day is not far distant when you will wake up and find yourself in the bottom of a deep grave.

"You bring us 150 miles to look at an old bone pile that cramped itself into ground and died, and that the animal is extinct. That's a great way to talk to an old man like me, a man who has raised a great grandfather. Pretty you explode that of a few years ago, and you come to us with a cock-and-bull story from river in the Yellowstone valley about a young kangaroo with a moth-eaten eye-lid, and we have to sit down and work into a fit-lishing laugh and keep it up till the mail we've been bullin' for five days is settled.

"I just want to say to you, James Tribolite Elton, that you're no friend of mine, and I want to with no prejudice against you, for I never met you you so much. I don't like this way you've treated me. I don't like this way you've treated your self. I don't like this way you've treated these young men. You've made up with a wild start on the bulletin' and find yourself a good deal extinctier than you had calculated. Good night."—Bill Nye in Chicago News.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $45.00.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER,
Special attention given to heating or public buildings and private dwellings by hot water or steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Eccleston Self Feeding Boiler.
Send for Illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE 20 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.
WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.
Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the
LACE WEB SPRING BED.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Portraits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dressing, Underwear, Corsets, Having exciting rooms a new proprietor for the front rooms, will be pleased to wait on the ladies in the latest style. 28 East Front street. Wanted a dressmaker.

John Lindsay, Established 1866. Gardener & Florist, Landscape gardening in all its branches. No. 320 West Front street, near the Baptist church. 7-27

E. B. Maynard, No. 19 Ninth Street, Shaving & Hair Cutting, Four first-class rooms in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty.

Jules Boutes, (Late of Paris) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. A full line of Frenchi perfumeries, toilet and fancy articles. Shampooing and theatrical costumes a specialty. 28 West Front St.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Andrew D. S. Quinn, P. O. Box 300, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son, For Cumlan Spring Water Ice. Stay at the North Avenue Ice Co. only. Prices as low as can be bought in the city. Many for sale. 5 25-86

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Green St. and Second Ave., Dealer in all Kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 15.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Fresh and Salted Meats always in season. 21 West Front street. Orders promptly attended to.

I. L. McVoy, Drives Hotel, Best Horse and Wagon Stable in the city. Horses by week, month or year. Also an experience of fifteen years as a horse trainer. Horses boarded by the day, week or month with careful care. Stable on Watson street, 2 doors west Front street. Shop on East Front.

T. F. Morgans, Housecleaner, Hooks, Stationery and Music, 27 East Front.

Farmer's Hotel, Corner Front and Somerset streets, Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hinson, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 298 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels and restaurants supplied with fresh meats, supplied at lowest market rates with

Closter Spring Butter and Eggs, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. Composite, Mantle & Privy Vaults, Also Cisterns and Sewers. Having had many years experience in the business, I am prepared to put up vaults and cisterns in the most approved manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Residence, Grant avenue, Dunellen. Orders left at Dunellen Post Office will receive prompt attention. Terms reasonable. Thomas Berry, 3 Dunellen Street, next to Arnold's grocery.

James Q. Miles, Also Agent for Universal Cotton & Dynamite, For sale by Hardware Dealers in Plainfield, Dunellen, Somerville, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Rahway, Metuchen, Perth Amboy, and at Office, 5 Cedar street, New York.

Builders Cards.

Theodore Gray, Mason & Builder, JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters and Builders, Estimates furnished for all classes of work. JOBBING A SPECIALTY. All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H B Gayle, 24 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, Grocer & Goodness, Specialties—Tea Dunnet, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees, Spices and Produce. Fine assortment of Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies and other table delicacies. Choice brands of Cigars (in bulk) at wholesale. White Cosmos, C. C. Coal. Northeast corner Somerset.

John Kimbourn, Mason and Builder, Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop on West Front Street, P. O. Box 90.

R. A. Ross, 21 Somerset st., North Plainfield, Estimates furnished and jobbing done. Satisfaction guaranteed. Residence Dunellen Avenue.

R. V. Saums, Carpenter & Builder, Residence, Clinton avenue, near depot, Box 1,000. P. O. Box 1,000. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work. 13

J. Manning, P. O. Box 1,000. Carpenter & Builder, 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Builders, Bankers, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning, Office of all kinds.

The Prince Royal FOR MEN'S WEAR. $3.50

SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop IN AT JOHN J. KENNEY'S Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity *And Ask* TO SEE Our *Favorite* $2.00 Shoe. It's a *Surpriser!*

FOR BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND House Furnishing Goods AND YOU WILL FIND First Class Cabinet Work AT REASONABLE PRICES. UPHOLSTERING CALL AT THE STORE OF J. S. Powlison 28 West Front Street.

To the Public! We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of LEHIGH COAL Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order, promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice. H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 34. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886. Price Two Cents

Centennial Corner

WANTED—A good girl to assist in house work. 11 Liberty street.

DESK ROOM WANTED. State location and terms. A. A., care of Evening News.

MILK ROUTE—Wanted to purchase, a milk route in a good locality. Address H. C. P., office of Evening News. 7-4

FOR SALE—At a bargain, first-class new business wagon. Apply to Fred. Hoffman, Park avenue, Plainfield. Price, $100. Also, one second-hand Express wagon, cheap. Apply to Fred. Hoffman, Park avenue, Plainfield. 7-3

50 SHARES Manz Hall stock for sale. J. C. Page & Co.

WANTED—A horse certainly learned to work all members of a family. Address, stating price and full particulars, Don Pedro, care of Evening News. 7-3

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. V. Voll. 7-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 7-tf

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.—A chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady or gentleman to drive. Price $50; may be seen at my residence on East Fifth street, or J. H. Fisher's, W. R. cor. Somerset and Front street. 6-6-tf

BUTLER'S PLAYER'S ATTENTION!

BALL.—A special meeting of the Solicitors and Players of Union No. 14 will be held in their rooms, on the North side of Front street, Evening, Aug. 10th, at half past seven o'clock. Special business of importance to all members. Come in full force. By order of

T. T. SCOTT, President.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Rhoades and Cooper D. Morrison has been dissolved by mutual consent, this notice of dissolution to take effect from and after the 1st day of August, 1886. All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm of Rhoades & Morrison are requested to call and settle the same at once. All notes due the firm, in whatever name, will be found in the hands of

A. RHOADES,
GEO. D. MORRISON.

Dated at Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 2nd, 1886. 7-3

TO LET.—The Centre Block, North Plainfield, fronting on the public square and existing rooms to let for business purposes. Apply to J. Martin, Long's Block, or at the Centre Block, 4 to 6 p. m. 4-6-tf

GOOD PRICES PAID for second-hand clothing, also for all good and genteel castoff clothing, also for all gold and silver coin. Call or address 11 Second Street, Elizabeth. Letters promptly attended to. 12-6-85-1y

WARNER & CO.

Plainfield Marble and Granite Works. Established 1870. Office and Yard, West Front street. Cemetery work a specialty. Lettering and monuments cleaned and repaired. Also, Iron Fences for cemetery and private purposes. Orders left at the office, or with Mr. Wagner, at the Cemetery, will receive prompt attention. W. H. Warner & Co. Work can be seen at Mr. Charles Fuller's, late house West Front street. 2-12-tf

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC

Furnished for any occasion by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and picnics. Reliable musicians furnished. Lessons given on all instruments. Call at or Send Postal Card to P. O. Box 1.

FINE DOBBINS' CIGARS.

Manufactured on Fort Avenue, corner of Second street. 7-2-tf

FRENCH CUT FLOWERS.

O. Floral every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Made to order at short notice in the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Linden, Post avenue, opposite North avenue. 5-16-tf

Professional Cards.

J. JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public. Office: Second floor, Smith's Block, Plainfield, N. J.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
24 West Front street. A new local anesthetic for extracting teeth without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

DR. SCOTT, W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
No. 6 East Front street, (next door to Post Office), Plainfield, N. J. Office hours from 9 till 5. 12-22-tf

J. E. PERSTER,
Attorney-at-Law. Office in Chas. Platt's Building, (U. W. Hedges' old office), Front street, near Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Dec. 1st night calls promptly answered. Telephone call at office. Residence on Somerset street, between Second and Third streets. Residence on E. Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Attorney-at-Law, Notary, New York City. Office, 49 and 51 Liberty and Tribune Building. Residence, Plainfield, N. J. 2-27-tf

WM. E. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office, R. R. depot. Money to lend on land and mortgage.

J. K. OAKLEY, Jr.
Architect, No. 42 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

ARTHUR D. MILLER,
Attorney at the bar, Notary Public, Master in Chancery, and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in the building of William B. Manning, Esq., on East Front street, near the depot and the Library, for the transaction of all kinds of legal business, real estate and collecting of claims a specialty. Office over Post Office. 2-27-tf

F. A. DUNHAM.
Office, Park avenue, Corner's Building, 1 door north of Front street, Plainfield. Having had twelve years' experience in city, promises to meet the wants of the people in all matters in the line of Dentistry and Mechanism. 4-7-tf

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Physician, Surgeon and Electrician, corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

CHARLES A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney for the Union and Second National Banks.

Educational.

ELOCUTION.
Miss Nettie Matthew, class or private lessons, Studio, Park avenue, West Alberts, P. O. Box 1004.

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private lessons, either on a piano or organ. Residence, Mrs. Dunn's, Second street, North Plainfield. Studio, 38 Dunn street, North Plainfield. 12-10-tf

MISS M. A. BARIGHT
Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1004.

MISS NETTIE MATTHEW,
Teacher of Elocution, either at her residence or at people's residence. Liberal terms to churches for entertainments. P. O. Box 978

EDSALL'S.

BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS.
BARGAINS IN GINGHAMS.
BARGAINS IN SATTEENS.
BARGAINS IN CAMBRICS.

EDSALL'S.

The News is delivered in Plainfield, North Plainfield, Westfield, New Market and Dunellen, at two cents per week, payable to the carrier. Orders may be left at the office, Charles F. W. Wissler's corner of Park and Second streets, or with the carriers. Subscribers who fail to receive The News in this locality, will be will receive subscriptions and orders for and answers to advertisements.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Close—2.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 6.00 p. m.
Arrive—7.35, 9.30 and 11.45 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE, RARITAN BOR., MAILS
Close—7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Arrive—8.45 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Bound Brook closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Post Office open at 7.00 a. m. and 6 closes at 7.30 p. m. Delivery closed at 8 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to accommodate early mail.

MONEY MAILS—Arrive at 9.17 a. m. Close at 10.00 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 5.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Shelley Brug & Co.'s Block of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
6 a. m.	64	6 a. m.	70
9 a. m.	73	9 a. m.	82
12 m	80	12 m	86
3 p. m.	81	3 p. m.	77

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5.06
Sun Sets	7.02
Moon Sets	8.09

BE CERTAIN FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY NOON TO AVOID DELAYING OUR POSITION.

FOR PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE NEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

JOTTINGS.

—The street commissioner was to day actively engaged in scraping the roadbed along West Front street.

—A game of base ball was played Sunday afternoon on the grounds situated on Terrill road between two local nines of this city.

—The policy of last year will be followed at the New Jersey State Agricultural fair at Waverly this year, and no tickets issued to stockholders.

—A sign, six feet high by 120 feet long, has been placed on the Scott Press Works and is to be lettered by James Q. Miles of North avenue.

—The coroner's inquest on the death of John Monanah, who dropped dead at Elizabeth recently, after drinking a dozen glasses of whisky, will be held to-day.

—The regular August meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be held in the city council room on West Front street at eight o'clock this evening.

—Judgment was entered by confession before Justice Nash this morning in the action upon contract case brought by Hoagland vs. Ham in the sum of $41.21 debt and $9 80 costs.

—Street Commissioner Angleman has been plowing up the gutters along East Fourth street between Park avenue and Pence street, and leveling off the road bed, during the past few days.

—The regular weekly meeting for young men held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening was well attended. Mr. C. C. Tyler led the meeting, and a male choir furnished excellent music for the occasion.

—The regular Saturday evening open air concert given by the Excelsior Cornet Band of Bound Brook on the lawn adjoining the depot at Dunellen was postponed Saturday night on account of the inclement weather.

—The large elm tree in front of the public school building on West Fourth street have been trimmed by the tree trimmers to a height of about twenty feet. How much better the entire city would appear, if all the large trees were thus trimmed.

—A gentleman from the rural district purchased an excursion ticket at the depot yesterday, and at the same time remarked that he was sleepy, and asked the ticket agent in the event of his falling asleep if he would awake him before the train came.

—Mr. R. G. Shaw, the druggist, has caused to have erected in the new bicycle club building a fountain from which he will dispose of root beer, free of charge, to the members of the Plainfield bicycle club and visiting wheelmen at the opening of the club house to-night.

—The case of Parkinson vs. Smalley came up for trial before Justice Mattison yesterday at two p. m. After the complainant had rested his case, W. R. Codrington in behalf of Mr. Smalley moved to dismiss the case on the ground that no case such as the "Disorderly Act" contemplated was made out. The motion was granted.

—Unity Lodge No. 109 K. of P., of this place will attend in a body the Young Men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday evening next. Edward L. Sutton of Third Place who is absent from the city with his family will return and conduct the service. Special music befitting the occasion will be rendered by a choir of male voices.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad has secured the right to lay a fourth track through Elizabeth by the action of the city council at its meeting last Monday night. The Long Bolls Engine Company, the chief obstacle in the way, was sold to the railroad company for $12,000. The company is now said to be in possession of about all the property on the line of the proposed new track.

—A juvenile entertainment for the benefit of the Children's Home is being arranged to take place at the residence of Leo Daft, on Putnam avenue, on Saturday, August 16th, beginning at 7.45 p. m. The admission fee has been placed at 50 cents, and the worthy cause for which the entertainment is given will undoubtedly draw a large number of friends of the poor children and their benefactors.

Another Shock Case.

The reading room of Hughes Hotel was crowded yesterday morning with spectators present to listen to the trial of Henry Goeller jr., charged with violation of the peace by a disturbance by drinking a bock in the Borough limits without a license.

Upon the case being called Judge Ulrich, who appeared for the defendant, demanded a jury on the ground of custom, and that under the provision of the constitution "that the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate," he was entitled to it.

Borough Counsel Jackson opposed the motion and maintained that the provision of the constitution referred to the right of trial by jury as it existed when the constitution was adopted and that at that time a summary pr ocedings for violation of municipal ordinances, the right to a jury trial did not exist.

He further cited as opinion of Judge Depue, wherein he held that as act of the legislature investing the Common Council to provide for the enforcement of its ordinances by imprisonment or a fine without providing for a trial by jury is not unconstitutional.

Justice Mattison denied a jury and the case proceeded.

Marshal Weaver was called as a witness for the complainant and testified that the defendant admitted he was conveying the passenger in his hack for hire, and further testified that he saw defendant leave the passenger in the boarding house to-wit, other place therein and there let him out.

On his own behalf the defendant denied it was a hack, but on cross-examination admitted the vehicle was the same as was licensed as a hack in the city of Plainfield. Justice the thereupon found the defendant guilty, as charged, and fined him five dollars and costs.

During the trial the defendant ran away from court, but, upon discovering from his counsel that thereby the recognizance in the sum of $100, given for his appearance for trial and conditioned that he would not depart from the court without leave, would be forfeited, he was induced to return and fix the matter up.

Opening of the Bicycle Club's Building.

To-night the long locked for opening of of the Plainfield Bicycle Club's new building on Sycamore street will take place. That everything will attend the formal opening there is but little doubt, as the committee appointed to complete the arrangements have been untiring in their efforts to make the affair a success. Clubs from Westfield, Somerville, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick, Jersey City, Newark and other favorable points are expected to be present in a body and participate in the Chinese lantern parade, and it is thought that about 100 wheelmen will be in line. After the parade the visiting delegates will be tendered a collation in the club house, and to-morrow afternoon and evening the building will be thrown open to the public for inspection between the hours of three and ten p. m.

—The large fog stones laid over the culverts at Central avenue and Third streets are a much needed improvement.

—A letter received yesterday from Joseph B. Miller, of the firm of Miller Bros., the proprietors of Laing's Hotel in this city announces his safe arrival in London, on his European trip.

—The trial of Samuel Haddon, who was arrested in the borough yesterday morning for an alleged assault upon a young son of John McDonald, which was to have come up yesterday afternoon, was postponed over until this afternoon at four o'clock.

—A short time before the fire was discovered in the building owned by Mr. P. M. French on Somerset street on Sunday afternoon, a man was seen to wade through the brook, passing under the Somerset street bridge, and emerge in the rear of Mr. Parmele's Hotel. He wore rubber boots and disappeared before his identity was made known.

—St. Mary's T. A. B. Society held its regular August meeting in the hall on Fourth street at eight o'clock last evening. In the absence of President Keeney, Vice President Roth occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Several committees made encouraging reports and the meeting adjourned.

—Mr. J. N. Jenkins yesterday afternoon began the work of unloading the large boilers which arrived last week and are to be placed in position in the electric light company's new building on Madison avenue. It was the intention of Mr. Jenkins to have the cars run on a siding at Madison avenue and unload them from that point, but the railroad company is said to have objected to this, and consequently the work is being done from a siding in the rear of the freight depot.

—The assessments for fire lanes have been made by a boundary set down on a map which is now transpires is incorrect. The correction of the error leaves out of the fire limits $62,000 worth of property on which there have hitherto been paid. $62,000 worth of property is without protection from fire unless voluntarily given. The residences are those west of Mr. Cook's on Rockview avenue, including Martin I. Conley's and the McCutcheons. The firemen have hitherto responded when called upon, and the people in that vicinity are not of a class who would shirk their share of the expenses of maintaining the fire department in return for protection. We have now the anomaly of three differing boundaries, to-wit: three distinct assessments, of 4 population of scarcely fifteen thousand people. Political paupers will endeavor to have this ridiculous state of affairs continued, for the sake of the loaves and the fishes, which they may also thereby, but people generally will find it eventually necessary for the better administration of our affairs to make this locality all one in government, as it is one in interest. If some of our more intelligent citizens would talk the matter over together a solution might eventually be the result aforesaid. It must come eventually.

PERSONAL.

[Miss Jennie Dunn of Fifth and New streets is enjoying the invigorating air at Asbury Park.

Foreman T. H. Keller of No. 2 Engine Company and family have gone to Point Pleasant, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cree of Johnstown, N. Y., are visiting Mr and Mrs. A. E. Bushnell of East Second street.

Mrs. Walter Scott of East Front street, who has been on a three months' trip to Europe, returned home yesterday.

The Misses Fannie and Mamie Rafferty of Park avenue start to-night for a few weeks' visit to relatives in Hunterdon county.

Mrs. Dr. Dunham and family have returned to their home on Union street after a two weeks' absence in New York State.

Mrs. R. J. Walker of East Front street, together with her two daughters, have gone on a three weeks' visit to friends at Hamburg, Sussex county, New Jersey.

Master William Bartow of Bound Brook, has accepted a position as Cornetist in the Dunellen Presbyterian Church, playing at both the morning and evening services.

A letter from Corporation Counsel Marsh a few days ago, states that he and his wife and mother are in Switzerland in the best of health and having a good time generally.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis and Mr. C. Potter, Jr., of this city left last evening from their trip of nearly a month among the Thousand Islands and other places of interest.

Miss Lillian A. Dorman of Central avenue, who for the past three weeks has been summering at the Catskills, left there to-day for Lake George, where she will be registered at the Fort George Hotel.

Francis C. Harder and wife of East Front street, in company with William Taylor and wife of East Fifth street, started for the Catskills this morning, where they will remain for an indefinite length of time.

The family of D. V. L. Sheppard, 71 Park avenue, are stopping at the Gilley House, Asbury Park. On Friday last Master Percy, while playing on the beach, fell and broke his right arm. Dr. Samuel Johnson of Ocean Grove attended him, and he is now recovering.

Howard Pope and wife of West Fifth street, Wm. A. Woodruff and family of East Second street, Robert Radford and family of Park avenue and Ashland C. Morton of West Fifth street, comprised the party which left town this morning for a two weeks' trip to the Catskills.

Robert W. Anderson, the Front street dentist who, in company with William D. Craig of Somerset street, sailed for Europe on a pleasure trip a few weeks ago, arrived in New York, per steamer Furnessia on Monday last, and is now sleeping at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. He will probably return to his home here about the middle of August.

William G. Morse of this city is the possessor of a newspaper published in Portland Maine, in November, 1850, which he highly prizes. It is called the "Portland Pleasure Boat," it is a four-page folio, and was published by J. Hacker. It is interesting as showing the spirit of the people of Maine on the slavery question ten years before the war.

Editor Hugh Boyd, proprietor of the New Brunswick Home News, now traveling in Europe with his wife and four children, has written to friends in this city, stating that he does not expect to return before the latter part of September. During their two months' absence, the family will visit Queenstown, Cork, Blarney castle, Lakes of Killarney, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, the Giant's Causeway, cross the channel from Belfast to Londonderry thence visit London and Paris.

A quiet, little wedding took place at St. Mary's church Sunday evening, the contracting parties being Aaron Mettler of this city and Miss Lizzie Burns of New York. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and a few friends of the bride and groom. The bride wore a walking suit of satin foulard, with a point lace front and corsage bouquet of white roses. The Rev. Father Smyth performed the ceremony. Miss Anna Buckley of Rosedale, N. Y., made a charming bridesmaid, in cream sun's veiling and lace. Herman Keller acted as groomsman.

George Dunning Morrison, recently of the firm of Rheume & Co., starts to-morrow for a two months' vacation trip West. Capt. Morrison has followed the sea since 1855, serving before the mast and rising step by step, until in 1871 he was made Captain, commanding vessels over the ocean during the succeeding twelve years. Until a year and a half ago, when he located in Plainfield, he was married in 1873, and the couple have an interesting family of children, consisting of three girls. Last January the ship Frank R. Thayer, of which Capt. Morrison was commander just before he had retired from the sea, was aboard in the South Atlantic, during which two revengeful Malays of the crew murdered five or six of the others, members of the crew, attempted to murder the Captain, and finally set fire to the ship, burning it to the water's edge, the Malays leaving pretty near the ground three after doing their hellish work. So that Captain Morrison probably owes his life to his fortunate retirement to Plainfield for his home. In 1872 the British government presented him with an elegant gold watch, which he still carries. It is inscribed as follows:

"Presented by the British government to Captain George Dunning Morrison of the American ship, General McClellan of New York, in testimony of his humanity to the crew of the ship, 'Strathern' of Leith in the gale encountered on the 9th of September, 1872."

The crew comprised twenty-one souls. In September, 1873, he rescued the crew of the French bark Lotus, comprising fourteen souls, who would otherwise have perished. But the French government, then at war with Prussia, probably never ever again failed to recognize the act. Capt. Morrison has made many warm friends in Plainfield, who will regret his probable change of habitation.

Injured by the Cars.

An unknown German, apparently about forty years of age, boarded a west-bound freight train near the depot shortly after noon yesterday, on his way to Bound Brook. He was said to smack of work. The man said he could be heard of at a place at Bound Brook where he was employed, and was on his way to the place when the train backs threw him off near the Grant avenue station. The engineer on No. 30 engine, drawing an excursion board train, observed a man lying across the main track. He stopped his train and the trainmen removed the man from the track. He was unconscious, but soon regained his senses and started to walk to this city, arriving here about two o'clock. The left leg was badly injured above the knee, both eyes were blackened and swollen, and an ugly wound had been inflicted on the right leg. The unfortunate man went into Reynolds' drug store, where his wounds were dressed, and he departed without disclosing his identity.

Prohibition Mass Meeting.

The committee appointed from the Prohibition League of this place to make the necessary arrangements for the mass meeting to be held in this city on Friday next have decided to hold the meeting in Reform Hall and not in Grove park as was first anticipated. Two meetings will be held, one in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock and one in the evening at a quarter before eight o'clock. The following persons have been delegated by the State League to speak at the meetings: Dr. Clinton B. Fisk of Monmouth, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, and Messrs T. B. Cator of Jersey City; Geo. A. Vibbard of Boston; E. A. Cheves of Kentucky and Mrs. Lathrop of Wisconsin is expected to be present and make an address.

An Unsuccessful Attempt to Rob.

Supposed burglars attempted to effect an entrance into the residence of Mrs R. Manning on East Front street during Friday night by prying open a window in the front part of the house. The noise made by the alleged burglars alarmed the inmates of house, who fled several volleys after them, apparently without effect. An examination of the premises failed to discover any articles missing and the intruders are thought to have been frightened away before gaining admittance to the place.

River Entertainment at Grindell.

The second in the series of river entertainments given under the auspices of the Grindford River Improvement Association, which was unavoidably postponed on account of the inclement weather, will take place this evening. A grand Chinese lantern parade will be in line, all gayly decorated. A brass band will furnish music.

WESTFIELD.

Rev. Mr. Cadwell started to-day with his family for a month's stay at Meriden, N. Y.

Miss Lulu Worth and her brother Al. have gone for a two weeks' sojourn at Parkersville, Conn.

Edward Harbison returned on Sunday by steamer Germanic, from Europe, having had a very pleasant journey over.

The Misses Etta and Josie Bissely of Madison avenue, are the guests of the Misses Minnie Maggie and Mary O'Dood of Washington street, yesterday.

Miss C. L. Watts of New York, who for the last six months has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. E. Gannett of Park avenue, closed her visit here on Monday.

One of George Thatcher's horses, while being driven home last evening, by his light-footed last evening, became frightened by a passing train when coming around the corner on the Elizabeth avenue crossing and started on a run down Broad street. When in front of Mr. Van Emburgh's store the cart came in contact with a telegraph pole, completely wrecking the cart and throwing the lady out on the sidewalk. The horse turned the corner of Winfield's store and was caught by Mr. Traynor. In the meantime Dr. Harrison was summoned to attend the lady, who, after recovering from the first shock, seemed to be all right, excepting the severe bruises she received.

STATE NOTES.

Martin B Robinson will be commissioned as postmaster of Bridgeport, Gloucester county.

The Bonny Organ Factory at Washington has been bought by B. H. Parsons of New York for $17,000.

The corner stone of the new State Capitol building will be laid on October 1. The feature will be an address by Governor Abbett.

Cards have been received in Princeton announcing the marriage of Professor S. H. Wissner of Princeton College to Miss Sarah M. Bennett, at Brooklyn, New York, on the 4th inst.

Every hotel and saloon but one in the town of South River was raided on Sunday because of sales of liquors. The keepers were fined and were compelled to close their establishments.

Forty free scholarships in Rutgers Scientific School are open to students coming in the Freshman class. Twenty-three have been filled, and at the opening of the term there will be eighteen vacancies.

Mayor Brakely of Bordentown, has been served with papers in a libel suit, and said libel also been brought against him for false imprisonment. The complainant in both cases is Mrs. Sarah Smith, who was arrested on the charge of stealing money from Levi Davis, the hotel keeper at that place.

State Secretary, Rev. S. W. Clark, reports that the people in the New Jersey Sunday-schools; number of teachers, 12,205; average attendance, 104,645; contributed for missionary purposes, $3,000; number of schools reporting, 1,262; union school, 261. The reports show very gratifying gains in all particulars.

Edward Mullin, an accountant, who was appointed to examine the books of the Aqueduct board of Newark and discovered the peculation of Superintendent Ball to the tune of $1,500 in the collection service account, has reported that the apparent shortage in the accounts of the superintendent prior to the introduction into the department of the present system of bookkeeping.

Marriages.

MATTOX—BURNS—In St. Mary's church, by Rev. Father Smyth, on Sunday, August 8th, Aaron Mettler of Plainfield and Miss Lizzie Burns of New York.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to make contracts for incandescent lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light are obtained in each section of the residence portions of the city, the necessary mains will be constructed. The date at which domestic lighting will be commenced in each section will depend upon the number of applications for light and their location.

The supply to the business men on the city hall square will commence after the establishment of the contract with the city for seven lightings. Some delay has consequently been occasioned in the completion of the company having consented to set back their time for the latter lighting to avoid building operations, as also on account of the fear by fire of material which cannot be insured against fire risks.

The company has decided in lieu of suspending poles upon a canvass for light contracts, to erect a number of masts which would have been used for that purpose to the fitting and wiring free of cost the premises of the first ten consumers applying for lights, namely, 200 in the business section and 200 in the residence section.

The masts are now being erected from Mr. Mulford, real estate and insurance agent, 32 and 34 North avenue, opposite the railway depot, where the respective offices of the company will receive applications and further information during the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 4.30 to 6.30 p. m.

ALEX. P. WESNEY, C. E.,
Engineer in Charge.

7-27-tf

J. J. SHARP,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARRIAGES
of every description. Have on hand depot wagons, surreys, phaetons and buggies. Also, a fine delivery wagon for sale, nearly new. Particular attention given to repairing in all branches. Shop next depot Park avenue. 7-3-tf

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield that Trustees of the Fire Department of the Fire Taxes to said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace of Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector
for the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1886.

Try B. T. B Ashes' Pure Candy and Delicious Ice Cream.
NOTICE.
All made on the Premises, Front street, Opp. Post Office.

Voorhees'
DRUG STORE,
at the old established stand,
21 WEST FRONT ST.
near Music Hall. Established 1869.

You can get the Purest Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the most strong. Equal to Ayers' and Hood's for Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colic, cramps, diarrhea, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c to 50c per bottle.

Bond, just received, a bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 45c per bottle.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 50c bottle. Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 50c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda Water of first quality, 5 cents a glass.

Calisaya and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Bromo Caffeine for Brain-workers cures headache.

At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, with Orange, Lemon or Raspberry.

Syrup Cons, something new; nothing like it drawn from any other fountain in the city.

Dixon's Ice Cream
25c PER QUART.
to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

Depot '35 West Front St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Telephone 35. Branch, E. C. Telephone 48b. Kitchen, 48c. Factory, 48d. Entered at Plainfield Postoffice as second class matter.

At the White Front.
HOT WEATHER ARGUMENTS.

Those who complain of dull trade generally, when well cared for, if they know what is wanted they will have no dull days.

Chilly Facts for Sultry Weather.

Commencing Monday we will offer our entire stock of Summer goods at such low prices as will insure their prompt sales, as we want cash and must have room for fall goods.

Our stock of Summer wash Fabrics is generally well assorted, and if you are in need of you want in plain and figured lawns, ginghams, buntings, cretonnes, seersuckers and cottonades, all at reduced prices.

Our low prices in ladies goods are fruitful two, underwear and hosiery should attract the attention of all.

Parasols, sun umbrellas and fans must go with the rest.

SPECIAL.

200 Doz. ladies linen hem handkerchiefs, former price 25 reduced to 12½c. 3000 yds. Hamburg insertion, various designs at half price.

300 doz. ladies tuned of 1-4c each. 20 pieces black cashmere, 36 inch wide, worth $1.00 per yard, we will sell for 50c, and we will not have come don't forget to go to store and look over our line of crockery, tinware and house furnishing goods, etc.

J. R. WHITE and SON.

GRAND
Mass Meeting.
The Union Co. Prohibitionists
will hold their first Mass Meeting at
REFORM HALL
PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
FRIDAY, AUG. 13,
The afternoon meeting at 2.30 p. m. The evening meeting at 7.45 p. m. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
GENERAL
Clinton B. Fisk,
CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.
JUDGE MORROW,
of Belvidere.
GEO. A. VIBBARD of Boston.
E. S. CHEVES, of Kentucky and others.
The Public are Invited
to attend.

A JUVENILE
ENTERTAINMENT
for the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S HOME,
will be held at the home of
Leo Daft, Putnam avenue,
Saturday, AUG. 16,
At 7.45 p. m.
Tickets Fifty Cents.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
56 Park Avenue.
Telephone Call 48. Residence 48 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles and Tandems.
English and American Bicycles. Repairing and Nickel Plating done on the premises, cor. Liberty and other streets.
E. POUND, 37 E. Third street.
W. SERRELL, 48 Madison avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

Photography and Instantaneous Old
No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Pictures taken of Children.
Pictures Copied and Enlarged, Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest prices consistent with First-Class Work.
F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer
Campbell's Comforts
IN THE LINE OF
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have a complete assortment of ready-made goods constantly in the upper part of the same building. We have special facilities for making all kinds of goods to order and to retail order, either hand or machine work. We also will call for and deliver repairing done without using any teams. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be had made without the use of any teams and made quite reasonable. Remember the place
85½ West Front St.

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Trains in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 23, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.57, 5.42, 6.32, 7.09, 7.55, 8.30, 9.03, 9.30, 10.32, 11.09 a. m.; 12.33, 1.30, 2.25, 3.17, 3.51, 5.30, 6.38, 6.52 7.05, 7.32, 8.46, 9.45, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27 (9.15 Sat.), 10.52, 11.31 a. m.; 1.57, 3.31, 6.31 7.50, 7.05, 9.29 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.45, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 p. m. Sunday, 3.45, 8.45, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 p. m.

Express trains, 5.42, 6.32, 7.09, 7.55, 8.30, 9.03, 9.30, 10.32, 11.09 a. m.; 12.33, 1.30, 2.25, 3.17, 3.51, 5.30, 6.38, 6.52, 7.05, 7.32, 8.46, 9.45, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 5.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.57, 3.30, 7.05, 9.29 p. m.

Leave Newark at 5.00, 6.00, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.35, 7.05, 7.25, 8.37, 9.10, 10.00, 11.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.45, 9.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30 4.10, 5.25, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Plainfield.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.45, 4.54, 5.02, 6.28, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.57, 6.02, 6.28, 9.50, 7.25, 8.05, 8.17, 9.50, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.59 a. m.; 2.45, 8.14, 6.31, 10.30 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.33, 7.39, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 6.35, 7.05, 8.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.20, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 4.54, 5.02, 6.28, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 4.54, 8.17 p. m.

Leave at 7.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 8.50, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Read ing and Mauch Chunk.

9.05 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Driftonville, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Morristown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Driftonville, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.28 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.57, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.31 6.08, 8.00 Sunday parlor cars Ocean Grove 8.37 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.32, 5.10*, 8.30, 10.10, 11.44 a. m. 2.14, 5.03*, 6.05*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 5.10*, 9.35 a. m. 8.17 p. m.

* DENOTES EXPRESS.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30* 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.18, 9.21, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.03, 3.21, 5.25, 8.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.18 a. m.; 4.43 p. m.

Thirteenth Street and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.31,* 9.03, 10.05, 11.25 a. m.; 4.22, 6.24, 7.22 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 6.35, 9.40* 4.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by train marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

H. SANDUSKY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt. Div.

J. E. WOOTEN Gen. Manager

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886.

The Fate of the Lecture Bureau.

Yesterday, when I first started my bureau the universal entertainment of the future, the lectures, the only English man who did the country west back and wrote that the staple productions of America were pies and lectures. But several years ago pumpkin took a header, and to-day there is no one in this country that I know of, except Beecher and Ingersoll, who can draw a paying house with a lecture. Well, last year readings and recitations were popular, and we fondly hoped that they had come to stay; but they hadn't. As a drawing card they are a thing of the past. One thing that is connected closely with this change—whether as cause or effect I can't tell—is the erection of opera houses in all the cities and many of the villages of the country. Until this was done theatricals had no show in these places and as lectures and concerts fill up the churches and plain halls, we had everything our way. But now—well, please excuse me. —Chicago Journal Interview.

About Rev. Sam Jones' Tobacco.

The facts are simply these: During his visit to Chicago Mr. Jones both chewed and smoked tobacco. He made no confession of the chewing habit being brought to his attention he announced its intention of abandoning it, but made no such word for it that he has never chewed since. He never made any pledge as to giving up smoking; on the contrary, he has never abandoned smoking for a short length of time, but nor did he pretend so to do. He smoked while he was at Chicago and after he left. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Jones never made any effort to conceal the fact that he does smoke.—Baltimo.s Herald.

Commercial Depot Accommodations.

The depot accommodations at Murray, Iowa, consist of two box-cars, one for the accommodation of passengers and the freight department. The passenger depot is distinguished from the freight by an empty dry goods box in front of the door, which serves as a settee.—Chicago Herald.

Italian railroads, it is said, reduce the fares of the pilgrims who proceed yearly to Rome to consult Pasteur, at Paris.

A Romance in Alaska.

A news paragraph on Alaska was an incident of one of the mornings of last week. Three spacious canoes filled with natives formed a line of tugs towing a raft of timber across the harbor entrance. The last canoe was next to the raft had a massive power of thirteen "engines," the next one in line had twelve, and the leading one had eight, and the raft itself was one immense fir tree, a stout cable fastened to the bow. While the entire force were paddling for keeps their paddles kept stroke with a hand-bell, which one of the Indians worked up to a compound of "Old Hundred," "John Brown's Body," and "Whoop-le-Up Elsie Jane." A small portion of Sitka's population turned out to see the start, and by the time it was being moved along at train of fully three miles an hour.—Sitka Alaskan.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

Spies and Parsons Tell Their Side of the Story.

LETTERS READ FROM MOST,

Which Abound in Mysterious Allusions and Threats.

Offering to Furnish Medicine to the Chicago, Hocking Valley and Pittsburg Brethren—Spies Furnished Reporters Sensations to Order—He Denies the Testimony Given by the State's Witnesses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Spies said he remembered putting a notice in The Arbeiter-Zeitung calling the Haymarket meeting. On that day a circular was handed to him containing the line, "Workingmen, arm yourselves!" with the request that it be inserted. The witness said to the messenger: "If this is for the meeting which I am to address I would certainly not care to insert it." The messenger asked him why, to which Spies replied: "On account of those lines in the bottom." It was afterwards agreed to distribute only circulars with the line omitted, and Spies then consented to speak.

The witness continuing, said he got to the Haymarket about 8:30 o'clock. His brother Henry accompanied him and remained with him during the entire evening. He did not see Schwab at the meeting, and Schnaubelt told him Schwab had gone to the North Side. The meeting was very positive terms, the conversation that Mr. Thompson alleged he overheard Spies engage in with Schwab, whom he said he did not see that night, was a lie. He was not in the alley with any man. The statement that he handed Schnaubelt something on Randolph street and then returned to the meeting was without said any intent. After finishing his speech the witness said he remained on the wagon and was there when the police came up. At that time the meeting was as good as adjourned. When he heard the order to disperse he started to get down out of the wagon, and as soon as he reached the ground he heard a loud detonation, which he thought was a cannon to frighten the people. The testimony of the witness Gilmer, the witness said, was untrue in every particular. He denied that the witness Wilkinson, the reporter for The Daily News, and related a conversation which he had with him in January or February.

"He said he wanted to get some data," continued Spies, "wherewith to prepare an article on Anarchism, Socialism and dynamite, and all that. I happened to have four bombs in my possession, which I had for about three years. A man on his way to New Zealand gave me two bombs. Another man whose name I have called with two bombs, and wanted to know if their construction was proper. That's how I came to possess them. He wanted one to show to Mr. Wilkinson, and let him take it. We went to dinner at a restaurant and we conversed about society, its present state and the trouble that was likely to ensue. We spoke about street warfare, and all that was published in the papers every day. There was constant talk that so many wild-eyed Socialists were arriving every day, and I told him it was all nonsense. I had heard of 3,000 armed Socialists in Chicago. We spoke about revolutions, and I said that in past ages revolutions had to be made to overthrow the downtrodden masses and that dynamite was a child of the same purport, and was a great leveler."

The witness also remembered the tooth pick illustration, and recalled speaking of the Washington street tunnel, and saying how very comparatively few men could hold that tunnel against hundreds of soldiers. Nothing was said about Chicago, nor was any time fixed for the revolution. In explanation of the insertion of the word "Ruhe" in The Arbeiter-Zeitung, May 4, the witness said the night before, at 11 o'clock, he received a letter as follows:

"Mr. Editor: Please insert in to-day's letter box the word 'Ruhe' in prominent letters."

He did not know its meaning till the next afternoon, when Balthasar Rau told him the armed meeting was adopted and the word "Ruhe" as a signal to keep their powder dry and be in readiness in case the police precipitated a riot. The witness told Rau that it was very foolish and unnecessary and said there was no way in which it could be undone. The witness further testified that he had two packages of giant powder, and some fuse in his desk for over two years, and kept them chiefly to show to reporters, as they bothered him a good deal. They always wanted some sensation, and one day he wanted the dynamite to study it. In reply to questions the witness said he knew absolutely nothing about a package of dynamite and a revolver left at the The Arbeiter-Zeitung office. He usually carried a revolver, but on the night of the riot he left it with ex-Alderman Stober. In regard to his whereabouts on the night of the riot he contented in the most ferocious manner at headquarters. "As soon as I got into the station," said the witness, "Superintendent Ehrmdt started in on me. I told him: 'You dirty Dutch dog; you hound; you whelp —; you; we will strangle you; we will kill you!' Then they jumped upon us and tore us apart. I never said anything. Then they searched us, took our money, even our handkerchiefs, and would not give us back a cent. I was held in a cell and have not had my liberty since."

Spies' cross-examination was very interesting and at times very exciting. His counsel raised objections time and again to the questions put by the state, but they were generally overruled. The editors of The Arbeiter-Zeitung, Spies wrote at the time referred, and the witness assumed no responsibility. The witness said he got dynamite from the Rhea Powder company to experiment and get acquainted with it. He thought he was experimenting with it, the same as he would go out and practice with a revolver, "out of mere curiosity," suggested Mr. Ingham.

"No, I cannot say that I did."

The witness admitted that he wrote the "Revenge" circular. He wrote "Workingmen to Arms," because he wanted to arouse the class of people who read his paper.

"What did you want them to do?" asked Mr. Ingham.

"I did not want them to do anything in particular."

"Didn't you want them to arm themselves?"

"I did. I wanted them to arm themselves, and it would be well for them if they did. They have the constitutional right to arm themselves against the unlawful acts of the police or any other organization."

HE KNEW HERR MOST.

A Letter From The New York Leader Which is Suggestive.

Spies was then asked if he knew Herr Most and replied that he did. A letter posted and written by Most to the witness, he said he recognized the handwriting as Most's, and requested that it be read. The letter, dated Hoboken, May 1, 1886, addressed to Spies, as a friendship, was placed in evidence and read. It was as follows:

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1885.

DEAR SPIES: Are you aware that the letter from the Hocking Valley was not written by a detective? In a week I will come to Chicago, and I have an invitation to go also to the Hocking Valley; for the present I send some printed matter there. The "sch. h." always existed—but on paper. I told you this some months ago. On the 27th I am in the condition to open my "medicine," and the genuine article at that. Directions for use are, perhaps, not needed with these people. However, they were already published in The Fr. Appeal, and I can also send. Now if you consider the address of Buchtel thoroughly reliable I will ship twenty to twenty-five pounds to him. I have organizations in steadily growing; we insert our meetings only in the The Fr. and cannot notice that they are worse attended on that account. The new group in Allegheny will be No. 45 in The New York V. Z. Don't forget to put yourselves into communication with Drury in reference to the English organ. The matter is already discussed well. Such a paper is the more necessary, as The Truth is indeed getting more miserable and confused from issue to issue; and in possession of Powderly and Co. the latter is. Greetings to Schwab, Rau, Ens and to you also. Yours,

JOHN MOST.

P. S. To Buchtel. I will, of course, write for the present only in general terms.

The postal card was also read and ran as follows:

L. S.: I had scarcely mailed my letter yesterday when the telegraph brought news from H. M. One does not know whether to rejoice over that or not. The advance is itself is elevating, and in the circumstances that it will remain so for some time to come, I suppose. Greetings and a shake.' Yours,

J. M.

PARSONS TALKS PLAINLY.

He is a Socialist and an Anarchist and Doesn't Care Who Knows It.

When Spies stepped down Parsons called to the stand. He testified that he attended the Haymarket meeting. When the bomb exploded he was standing in Zepf's saloon. A volley of shots followed the explosion. He was not struck by a shot in the saloon. The witness then, at the request of Capt. Black, gave the substance of his remarks at the Haymarket.

Parsons made a regular stump speech, referring to notes and going through all the motions, and did not stop for an hour.

On the cross-examination Parsons said he had edited The Alarm.

"You told the workingman to defend themselves?" said Mr. Grinnell.

"Yes."

"With dynamite?"

"If necessary."

"Did you say anything about dynamite that night?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever advise them to throw dynamite?"

"Possibly."

"You told them that the present social system should be changed?"

"In the interest of humanity."

"Did you tell them how?"

"No, sir; because I do not know myself!"

"Did you not tell them that they must use force?"

"I told them that the capitalists used force and that they might be driven to force."

"What did you mean by the expression, 'to arms!'?"

"I said if they did not wish to see their wives and children starve they should arm themselves."

"You are a Socialist?"

"I am."

"An Anarchist?"

"I am, as I understand it."

"The Alarm expresses your Anarchy, doesn't it?"

"Never mind that," said Mr. Leister.

The court sustained the objection and the witness was dismissed. This closed to-day's proceedings.

RACEHORSES KILLED.

Lightning Plays Havoc in the Omaha Speed Barns.

OMAHA, Aug. 10.—Lightning struck the speed barns of the Omaha Driving park yesterday morning, setting the building on fire. The stable boy, Richard Dick Wild, the 2-year-old pacer, worth $3,000, owned by J. H. McShane and Edward Pyle; Ida, the 5-year-old black mare, valued at $1,000, owned by Edward Pyle, and Capt. P., the 4-year-old trotter, valued at $1,500.

The flames spread with great rapidity, and most of the horses were rescued by the drivers. The following horses were burned to death: Muscotte, trotter, record 2:27 1-4; Little Wilkes, young trotter, record 2:30; Red R., trotter; Lapel Trotter, record 2:30, and pacing record 3:20; Lasher, the 4-year-old stallion, owned by Pyle, and valued at $3,000, and M. Trotter, a 2-year-old stallion. A 15-year-old colt standing directly under the barn was killed by the shock. The horses were here preparatory for the opening season at the park.

KENTUCKY MAY REJOICE.

But How About Texas and Missouri?

LEXINGTON, Aug. 10.—There is a strong probability that the Kentucky Rowan county troubles are at an end. The feud has given Kentucky a bad name throughout the country and the prospect of a settlement will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the commonwealth. Craig Tolliver and Cook Humphrey, leaders of the rival factions, have agreed to bury Rowan county forever. Papers to that effect have already been signed. The prosecution has consented to compromise by dismissing the cases against Tolliver and Humphrey. A conviction of the parties would be hard to secure on account of the difficulty of procuring witnesses, etc., so that this compromise is deemed the best plan to secure peace. Humphrey is preparing to leave for Texas, where he will go into the cattle business. Craig Tolliver will locate either in Kansas or Missouri, and will leave for his future home this week.

American Bankers Will Meet.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The American Bankers association will hold its annual convention here next Wednesday and Thursday. On the first day will come the president's address, officers' reports, elections, resolutions and discussion of the silver and other questions. On Thursday the convention will listen to addresses on Bankruptcy, Legislation, Defalcations and Clearing Houses. On Wednesday evening the visiting delegates will be given a reception at the Hotel Brunswick; on Thursday afternoon they will go down the harbor, and on Thursday evening a banquet will be served at the Parker house.

BELLIGERENT BELFAST.

AN EARLY MORNING OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

Twelve Hundred Soldiers and the Police Force Combined Fail to Preserve Quiet.

Hospitals Filled with Wounded—The Rioters in a State of Desperation.

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—At 2 a. m. this morning the mob made a desperate attack upon the police, throwing stones in a perfect hail with such precision of aim that they were compelled to fly for their lives. Some of the officers were badly wounded, and several terrified people sought refuge in the houses. Finally the police attacked a mob they fired into it, and were at once followed by the soldiers, who charged it by a bayonet charge. Once the mob broke and fled in all directions, but soon rallied and their bayonets freely, wounding thirty of the rioters. A soldier fired at a boy at a distance of ten feet and wounded him. The soldier was court martialed at once.

Belfast looks like a city that had gone through a siege. Windows are broken everywhere, house are in ruins and the streets are filled with soldiers and police. Twelve hundred troops have arrived.

Eleven persons are known to have been killed in the rioting since Sunday, and about three hundred others are in the hospital. The actual number of fatalities and casualties can only be guessed at. Almost every house on the Shankhill road contains from one to five wounded people, many of them women and children. The reason for concealing the wounded is the fear of prosecution for rioting upon recovery. A little girl was shot dead on the street yesterday.

The plan of the authorities is to keep the mobs moving. The liquor stores have been ordered to keep closed until further orders.

Fifty persons were examined by the magistrates to terms of imprisonment varying from one to six months.

There are 5,000 extra police and military quartered in Belfast and more soldiers are now on their way from Dublin.

Belfast is quieter, the heavy force of military having the effect of cowing the rioters.

It is expected, if there is the slightest sign of outbreak hereafter, to place the city under martial law. Dublin castle is evidently alive to the situation. At the office of police, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is receiving dispatches from the police authorities here every half hour.

An incident of the disorders is as follows: Mrs. McIlwaine on Saturday harangued a small crowd of neighbors in regard to the riots, and roundly abused the police for firing upon the rioters. She concluded and voiced a fear that she would lose her life on account of her speech. She, therefore, in order to avoid recognition, tied a black shawl over her head instead of the white one which she wore Saturday.

This precaution, however, failed to save her. Instead of escaping the fate, she rose to her door to gather in some straying children. A bullet struck her in the head and she fell lifeless in the doorway.

The Protestants to Blame.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Times says the Belfast riots have almost risen to the height of civil war, and it is questionable if the government shall restore order. The disloyal classes will at once know they will not be indulged when they see nearly Protestants compelled to observe order. "We are convinced," The Times says, "that there are faults on all sides, with the police, the military and the Orangemen, but the greater share of the responsibility belongs to the Protestants. They boast of their loyalty; they are in the majority and should not fear the Catholics, and, therefore, they should not allow it to become political struggle. All of these things weigh against the aggression of the Protestants."

THE WALLINGFORD MYSTERY.

Is the Dead Body That of a Pensioner? The Mystery Still Unsolved.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10.—There are little if any more facts in the Wallingford skeleton mystery. A scouting party left Wallingford to scour the woods in the hope of finding the missing parts of the body, but it is not likely that their efforts will meet with much success. Wallingford physicians scout the idea that medical students had anything to do with the affair, and say that they had had abundant means of disposing of the remains in some other manner, but the terrible work was performed in the most scientific manner, the head being severed at the fifth vertebrae from the apex of the neck in a manner that would do credit to a skilled surgeon. The theory is that the body is that of a pensioner named Allen, a man of irregular habits, who drew $1,800 a dozen years ago in New Haven and has not been heard of since. Crowser Mix came to Wallingford yesterday, and with Chauncey Austin went over the ground, returning shortly after noon. The coroner said he had not found anything that had not been already known. A post mortem examination of the head and the body is in a worse state than on Sunday, but nothing indicating poison was found.

It has since been ascertained that Cogan is at Saybrook alive and well.

A Dash for Liberty.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Kid Smith and Con Kane, prisoners from the state penitentiary at Jackson brought here last week to identify a party charged with the burglary in the Union depot to be brought back to prison. In the depot waiting room the men, who were handcuffed together, made a dash to get away and when Officer Conway sought to stop them Kane drew a revolver and put it to Conway's head. When about to fire it was knocked from his hand. The men were pinioned and overpowered, but before they were taken to prison Kane had taken an oath that it is probable that the revolver was slipped into Kane's hand by a sympathizer.

Shot By a Law Professor.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Hon. H. Sneed, secretary of the board of trustees of the state university, at Oxford, Miss., was shot by Professor Thompson, of Mississippi university, at Oxford, Miss., and died yesterday morning. The tragedy grew out of recent religious troubles between the professors and the university.

Collector Holden Gets a Leave.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A Washington special to The Graphic says: Collector Holden had been granted a leave of absence for ten days.

BAYARD TALKS ABOUT MEXICO.

He Thinks Political Motives Have Been Attributed to Him Unjustly.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A Washington special to The Journal says: Mr. Bayard has authorized an interview on the Mexican situation to be given to the public. He says that while war on the Mexican border is framed into a fiction, it will not be the fault of the Federal government, either of the United States or of Mexico." He says he is confident a friendly adjustment should not be reached. He has been assured that such was the desire of the Mexican government. The difficulty in the Mexican border has arisen through depredating Indians in this country who, in their efforts to embarrass the administration, have employed methods of opposition to the Mexican Government's officials. He claims, has been strengthened by the efforts of Mr. Bialne's friends to show that Mr. Bayard has acted with precipitancy and has been to exacting with Mexico. Mr. Bayard said he considered the principle involved to be one of the greatest importance and one as to which the whole country should be a unit. The personal motives or characters of Cutting and Ochoa had nothing to do with the matter. He is determined to resist the position taken by Mexico, and he expresses full confidence as to popular approval of his course.

"My countrymen," he said, with evident feeling, "will not be deceived by partisan misrepresentation. They will recognize the principle involved to be one of the greatest importance and one as to which the whole country should be a unit. The personal motives or characters of Cutting and Ochoa have nothing to do with the matter. He is determined to resist the position taken by Mexico, and he expresses full confidence as to popular approval of his course.

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Knickerbockers, etc. Come early and secure a choice.

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" "	"	5.00	" 3.98
Youth's "	"	3.00	" 1.98
" "	"	4.00	" 2.98
" "	"	7.00	" 4.98
Men's "	"	5.00	" 3.98
" "	"	15.00	" 11.98
" "	"	12.00	" 8.98

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CARPET WEAVER,

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The above well-known Summer Resort is now open for the season of 1886. Boating, fishing and attractive walks in attendance day and evening.

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will find new, elegant and substantial boats at the Lake House Boathouse on Front street, (North side) three doors above Park avenue.

JOHN H. TIER.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PEABODY WORKED UP

TO THE BORDER OF A DANGEROUS LABOR RIOT.

Workmen Chased by the Rich and Deftly Handled — Policemen Guarding the Shops and Laborers—Special Constables Sworn In—More Trouble Expected.

PEABODY, Mass., Aug. 10.—Thirty policemen yesterday escorted four of Osborne's workmen to and from their dinner through a crowd which confined its demonstration to hooting. Dr. Tibbetts and E. F. Farnsworth, of the Law and Order league, became separated from the police, and were surrounded by a mob, which called them scabs and cutthroats, but offered no personal violence. The feeling on both sides is intense. Arrangements have been made whereby the entire police force of Salem can be summoned at a moment's notice, and aid must be had from Boston in a case of emergency. The Knights of Labor held a meeting, and adopted resolutions commendatory of the action of last Saturday, and pledging themselves to aid the authorities in maintaining order.

While all the officers, regular, special and deputized, were guarding the non-union men from Osborne's factory to the hyarding house a mob gathered at the factory of Charles Harrington on Boston street. Some thirty or forty are here employed, and a committee of the Knights went to the shop to endeavor to see the non-union men. They waited outside until the non-union men came out. Two or three officers, however, had collected, and when the alleged scabs appeared the crowd set up such a clamor that it was feared the non-union men would be assaulted. The officers hurried them into wagons, the horses were whipped up and away dashed purveyors and parsued. While the men were coming out of Harrington's factory another crowd gathered around Winchester's tannery on Grove street. James Burke was the first non-union man to come out. The mob cursed their parsuing officers, and Burke was hurried upon him. He and a companion ran for their lives through the fields, followed by the crowd. Before they had gone 200 yards they were overtaken and pelted to the ground. Then the crowd kicked and pounded them in an unmerciful manner, and bruised and bleeding they were carried to their respective homes. The news of this fresh outrage caused the wildest excitement through the town.

Louis D. Loonberg was going to his work as usual at Winchester's wood yard on Grove street at 12:30 o'clock, when he was chased *into the tannery* beam house and there struck down from behind, horribly beaten, stomped and trampled upon. He is confined to his house and he may die. The selectmen have met and seventy special officers have been sworn in to do duty until the troubles subside. If there are fresh outbreaks and the indications are that there will be—Chairman Poor, of the board of selectmen, will call for military protection from the state.

Bowles, the alleged stone thrower, was arraigned f trespass and had his case continued until Wednesday.

An Armistice Agreed Upon.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The lockout of the 750 employes of John P. Squire & Co., packers, of Cambridge, has ended. The compromise was effected by Mayor Russell. He sent word to Mr. Squire and W. W. Kimball that he desired to meet them at the city hall. By then proposed that Mr. Squire put back all the locked out men, and then investigate the matter of wages to the full satisfaction of the men. In this way neither side would be compromised. Mr. Squire authorized the mayor to notify the men of his acceptance of this proposition. At 1 p. m. the mayor called the men together at Institute hall, laid the proposition before them, and it was accepted. The men agreed to work to-day.

Who Can Be He?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—There is the best reason to believe that the name of Mr. Hedden, as collector of the port of New York, has been selected, and that the appointment will be announced very soon. The new collector, it is said, is not connected with any political organization or faction in New York city, and is selected on the grounds of special fitness and the president's personal knowledge of his qualifications. The appointee will not be one of the present officers of the New York custom house.

Riddleberger's Way.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 10.—In an interview with Senator Sherman a reporter asked why Senator Riddleberger objected to the adoption of the usual resolution of thanks in the senate the other day.

"Because he didn't know say better," coolly replied Sherman.

"Then there was nothing personal in his conduct?"

"No, nothing of that kind that I know of. It was just his way."

A Brewery Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—A fire broke out last evening in the buildings of the Seligmann Brewing company, at Ridgewood, L. I., which resulted in their total destruction. The loss is estimated at $120,000. Insurance, $40,000. The engriage shops of William Lang were damaged to the extent of $1,000.

Fifty Horses Burned.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—The stable of the Newark and Irvington Street Railway company was burned early yesterday morning, also the car sheds and a few tenements. Fifty horses were burned to death. Total loss about $25,000.

Postoffice Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—It is estimated at the postoffice department that the deficiency for the last fiscal year will be about $7,000,000.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Disastrous forest fires are raging in Wisconsin, and lumber, barns and grain in fields and entire villages have been laid in ashes.

The Squire investigation in New York has developed a disgraceful state of things in the conduct of municipal affairs in the metropolis.

Cutting, the convicted Texan, has telegraphed Governor Ireland asking the protection of Texas. He says he is in the hands of his government, though it looks very much like he was in the hands of Mexicans.

The Costa Rican congress has authorized the establishment of a new line of steamers between Panama and San Francisco, to be named the Spanish American Steamship company.

The widows of the men killed in a recent dynamite explosion at McCalesville, N. J., have been given pensions by the Atlantic Powder company.

Felix McNally while playing baseball in Chicago was struck by the knee of another player and his skull fractured. He is in a dying condition.

Smith, the third baseman of the Toronto baseball club, while bathing fell on his head and received injuries from which he died.

A mob in Indiana hung Thomas Hobbs and his son to a limb of a tree for murdering citizens.

The cotton mills of Augusta, Ga., are on a strike and fight with Knights of Labor.

A PRIEST'S INDIGNATION

Aroused by His Parishioners Patronizing Father Salmon.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10.—Roman Catholic circles in this city are very much agitated over a discourse, preached on Sunday by Father Maloney, of St. John's church, which took the form of an assault on the public school system. He said that during the past week or two he had been visiting the houses of his parishioners who, he had been informed, were neglecting their duty to the parochial schools were not better attended by the children of the parish. In one instance he called upon a widow who told him that she would not send as he wished; that the people had been priest-ridden long enough, and that she would give her children a public school education if they were to leave the inside of church or a Sunday school. "Look at me," she said. "How many salt tears have I shed because I have not had an education?"

Father Maloney said he hoped God would pity her, and said he never felt more like putting the curse of God on any one in his life. In conclusion the priest said that in the city of Hartford, the city of the bishop, no Catholics are allowed to receive absolution or communion who do not send their children to the parochial schools. I am going to the synod next Tuesday, as all the priests are, and if they feel as I do on this subject there will not be any one in this parish who will get absolution or be permitted to come to the *altar rail, if they send* their children to the public schools." To say that Father Maloney's remarks occasioned no surprise and some indignation among the members of the big congregation that listened to him, would very inadequately express the feeling that they caused. Prominent Catholics say that such remarks as those made by the priest are unfortunate, in the fact that they are apt to revive the religious intolerance prevalent over a score of years ago.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S WILL READ.

His Relatives and Servants Provided for—Millions for Charity.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Mr. Tilden's will was read last evening to the relatives of the deceased. *The estate disposed of amounts to* about $5,000,000 in value. All the relatives of the testator are well provided for, but the bulk of the estate is devoted to charitable and public purposes. Greystone is ordered to be sold. Most of Mr. Tilden's property consisted of government and railroad bonds.

The exact amount of the bequests to relatives is not yet made public. After these bequests are provided for all the residue of the estate is left in the hands of trustees, who are instructed to devote it to public uses, wholly in their discretion, except that they shall establish public libraries at New Lebanon, Yonkers and New York. They may use whatever amount they think proper for this purpose, and whatever is left is to be used in establishing educational or charitable institutions wherever the trustees think they are most needed. One of the trustees said that probably $1,000,000 goes to relatives, $2,000,000 to the three libraries mentioned and $2,000,000 to the other institutions provided for. This last-named $2,000,000 may possibly be devoted to founding one large institution instead of several. It is understood that each of the relatives receives about $100,000. The servants are all generously remembered. The house in West Thirty-eighth street, in Miss Tilden's will to Greenwood park mansion will probably be used for the *New York library specified in the will.*

Increased Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Commissioner of Pensions Black will soon issue an order to pension agents directing them to pay to pensioners in Miss Pratt's rate due to them under the recent act of congress allowing an increase in pensions for the loss of an arm only. The commissioner intends to arrange matters so that those entitled to the increase need not apply for it at the pension office, nor even correspond with the office to obtain their increased pension.

In the Diamond Field.

At New York—New York, 3; Detroit, 2.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 1.
At Washington—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 13.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 7; Baltimore, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Metropolitans, 0.
At Boston—Boston, 5; Kansas City, 6.

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—For Connecticut, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey fair weather followed by local rains, southerly winds becoming easterly; nearly stationary temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Quiet Opening Is Stiffened by Supporting Orders.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Money loaned at easy rates; viz. 1@2 per cent; closing bid and asked 4.85½@4.86, Governments firm. Currency 6s, 128 bid; 6s, coup., 113½ bid; 4s coup., 120½ bid.

The stock market opened quiet, but declined fractionally during the first few transactions, but toward 10:30 the market stiffened on supporting orders, and figures went ¼ to 1 per cent. higher.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	79¾	Del. & Hudson	99¾
Adams Express	142	Del., Lack. & W.	129½
U. S. Express	70	Erie	30¾
C., C., C. & I.	57	Erie pf	69
N. J. Central	109¾	Hannibal & St. Joseph	36
Ohio & Miss.	23	Do pf	80
Illinois Central	129¾	Lake Erie & West.	16½
Ohio Central	8	Do pf	50
Michigan Central	81	Northwest	111¾
Northern Pacific	31	Do pf	134¾
Do pref	71	Ontario & West.	19¾
Pacific Mail	47	Oregon & Trans.	49¾
Union Pacific	57	Pacific Mail	47½
Missouri Pacific	93	Reading	47¾
Texas Pacific	15¾	Rock Island	120¾
Metropolitan L.	107	St. Paul	70¾
Alton & T. H.	35	Do pf	110
Canada Southern	49¾	Burl. & Quincy	118
Canada Pacific	52¾	St. Paul & Omaha	37¾
Chicago & Alton	144¾	Oregon Trans.	39¾
Chic. & Ohio	19¾	Wabash	19¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—FLOUR—Closed dull and weak. Minnesota extras, $2.85@3; winter wheat extras, $2.40@3; city mill extras, $4.30@4.45. Rosts are flour closed quiet; common to choice extras, $2.60@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, while prices were irregular, closing ¼ to 3c lower. Spot lots closed weak, and 14 to 3c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 91c; No. 1 white at 86c.; No. 2 red winter at 86c.; No. 3 do. at 83c., and ungraded red at 82@84c.; No. 2 red winter (May), 89@90c; do. Sept., 84@85c; do. Oct., 86@87c.

CORN—Options were dull and weak, and closed ¾ to 1c lower. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 52½c, and ungraded do. at 50c.; No. 2 mixed Oct., 52½c.; do. Nov., 52½c.

OATS—Closed dull and weak for spot lots and options, which were ¼ to 3c lower. No. 1 white state at 36@37c., and No. 2 do. at 35c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 33½@34½c.; do., Sept., 29½@30c.

RYE—Dull; western, 58@59c.; state, 56½@57c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11.62½@11.87½.

LARD—Dull and lower; cash, $7.67½; Sept., $7.82.

BUTTER—Quiet; state, 16@21½c.; western, 13@16c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 10½c.; western, 10½@10c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

SUGAR—Raw; dull; fair refining, 4½@4 15-16c.; refined cut loaf, 6¾c.; granulated, 6¼c.; cubes, 6 3-16@6¾c.; powdered, 6¼@6½c.; granulated, 6c.; coffee, 6 1-16@6¼c.; yellow, 4½@5c.; off A, 5 3-16@5¼c.; mould A, 5¾@5¾c.; confectioners' A, 5¾@5¾c.; white "A" standard, 5 9-16c.; cubes and "A," 5¾c.; white extra "C," 5½@5¾c.

MATERIALS FOR MAKING LACE.

Fiber of the Aloe—Long-Back Tree—Asbestos—Spider's Web—Human Hair.

Human ingenuity has almost exhausted itself in finding new materials from which the product of marvelous industry and patience can be manufactured. The thread used in making Brussels lace is of such extreme fineness that it has to be kept moist in order to prevent the dry air causing it to break. That this lace is so expensive is due to the fineness of the thread spun by hand, which costs all the way from $1,000 to $5,000 a pound.

The fiber of the aloe has been successfully manufactured into lace both for its natural color and for dyeing, and is made in the Canaries and Spain. In Jamaica a peculiar lace has been made from the inner bark of the logwhor, or lace-bark tree, and in 1851 a dress from this material was the square yard, weighing less than the square yard.

In South America a native spider weaves a sort of lace by a regular open-work pattern, and which was exhibited by English admirers of Lopez as filmy hangings for her boudoir over panels of crimson satin. Points lace, or lace woven from human hair, has also found a place in history, and both Queen Elizabeth and her fair cousin of Scotland had valuable specimens of it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Scenes in the Stock Exchange.

The busiest hour is apt to be 12:15 p. m., for at that time the brokers get up to lunge, and punctuating each shout with a shake of the fist at the chairman, remind him that delivery time has come. The day's transactions are then preliminarily and adjusted. White-haired old men and dapper youngsters make outcry together, and above the hubbub sound the shouts of the chairman and the English intones of Logan as filmy hangings for her boudoir over pants of crimson satin. Points lace, or lace woven from human hair, has also found a place in history, and both Queen Elizabeth and her fair cousin of Scotland had valuable specimens of it.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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On Top of Mount Washington.

The Mount Washington signal office is a one-story building, containing three rooms. It is built with double walls, filled with sawdust, double windows, doors, and floors. Large iron rods run through the house, and are bolted into the rocks beneath, while two heavy iron cables are thrown over it and fastened on each side. In the coldest weather the only fuel allowed is coal, and the weather which is only 12x15 feet in dimensions. Two stoves of the best make are run at their full capacity, and by wrapping themselves in blankets the observers just manage to keep from freezing. The stoves occupy nearly *half the space in the room, and yet water in* there will freeze in a moment.

The water used by the signal is almost indescribable. It comes at short intervals, and sounds as if an army was pounding at the door with a huge battering ram. No human exertion could live for two minutes exposed to such a blast. Even in August the water sometimes freezes solid. Everybody has seen frost on the windows of houses, but here it looks. On Mount Washington it forms four or five feet thick, and if a person goes out all muffled up it will deposit a foot deep on his clothing.—Chicago Times.

The Chief and the Inflated Pillow.

Mr. Russell, the newspaper correspondent, was a good story teller, and had many reminiscences of his adventures in the First. Once, while traveling in India, he carried with him an India-rubber pillow, which he used to get inflated. One evening he took it out of his pocket and showed it to a chief, who asked him its use. He told him it was a pillow. "No good to sleep on," said the chief. "Why?" asked Mr. Russell. "Because it is flat," replied the chief. Mr. Russell then inflated it and it was handed around to all the family, who, in turn, had to puff till it was again inflated it. At last the chief took it. "It is good," said he, "very, very good." "Why?" asked Mr. Russell. "Because by and by you will be old man, and will have but a little breath in you, and you can get some out of this bag."—Bon Parley Poore.

The Hardy Sea Dogs of Maine.

A short time ago Bearport, the home of the hardy Nichols and Pendletons, came forward and claimed the distinction of furnishing one-tenth of all the American sea captains. Thomaston now shows up with fifty on the active and twenty-nine on the retired list, a remarkable showing for the present and shipping crisis. This is an interesting subject. Let us hear from Bath and the historic Georgetown, and Waldoboro and Booth bay. They can each furnish a long list of old sea dogs.—Portland Press.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1
Black Merino Jerseys 43c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.

"The Bride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(3 doors from Music Hall.)

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 insurance, with $25 weekly indemnity, from $25 to

Eighteen Dollars

per annum. There is nothing indefinite about the policies issued by this Company. They are plain, straightforward contracts, issued at reduced rates. For example: A mechanical man's policy of $5,000 and $25 per week, costs $18 per annum; a railroad man's policy for $5,000 and $25 a year for a $5,000 policy or $25 for a $10,000 policy. And so on. Call and examine their plans and rates.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876, and has been so successful that its capital now stands at $1,000,000. It has paid thousands of claims promptly and to the satisfaction of every one interested. Its assets are over $700,000. Full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt., Opp. Depot.

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** on y, from Aug. 2d to Aug 12th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at **20** per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. FRONT STREET.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1877
EAST THIRD STREET
A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Laing's, 2 Park avenue. Goods called for or delivered. P. O. Box, 276.

DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
AND
FERTILIZERS
Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
Madison Avenue,

REMEMBER THIS!

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, obviating the delay caused by Relaying at New York.
THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of being at the expense of sending to New York city for workmen. Circulars, Quotations, etc., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call No. 1. Office at 4 Park avenue. Open night and day.

CAREY'S
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET

JOHN JOHNSTON,
DEALER
BEST
QUALITY
Coal
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

DO NOT
COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!
All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM, 25 cts. Sheer Druggist, Front street.

A VERY
SUPERIOR
QUALITY OF HARD BRIGHT-COLORED
BLUE STONE
SUITABLE FOR
ROADS AND WALKS
is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address
G. F. GREGORY,
P. O. BOX 886. TELEPHONE CALL 41.

HOWARD A. SMITH & CO.
Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.

ORATION HALL, NEWARK, N. J. Park street, Orange.
BRANCH STORE.

BICYCLES

Both new and second-hand, on machines to select from. Large stock of sundries in this section of the United States.

The Largest and Best ASSORTMENT
for
BUILDERS HARDWARE
AND
House Furnishings
at
A. M. GRIFFEN'S
13 E. Front street. Telephone Call 6.

CHAS. H. PINE,
(Successor to John W. Laing)
Laing's Hotel Stables,
FRONT ST., opp. Madison Ave.

Coaches for WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and Pic Nic Calls.
Light Carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure Riding or Livery.
Careful and Drivers for Shopping, Calls or Pleasure Driving.
Special attention given to Boarding Horses by the Day, Week or Month. 4-21-y

PARK HOUSE.
Cor. Park Ave. and Eighth Street
Plainfield, N. J.
Eight minutes walk from depot.

A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.
J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

Bargains in Real Estate.
FOR SALE and TO LET
To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.
Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.
Fire Insurance, Sole Agency for North America, Phila.; Phenix Assurance of London, Queen of Liverpool, Eng. Inquire of
EDWARD C. MULFORD.
Real Estate Broker, 28 and 27 Topsfield St. P. O. Box 1268, Plainfield, N. J.

LAING'S HOTEL,
J. R. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resort
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

RICHARD DAY
(Successor to Frank Day.)
LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue
Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

Great Reduction
in PRICES of all Kinds of Fashionable and Seasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.
Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next **THIRTY DAYS**, as by that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled to the ceiling.
The reduction from our Regular Prices are on same articles as much as 33 1-3 per cent., and we have not limited the time. This is a rare Chance to get **GOOD GOODS** for very little money. Do not fail to look at the **IMMENSE** bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,
The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,
No. 7½E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT ALLEN'S,
The Stationer,
23 EAST FRONT ST.,
of Baby Carriages, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Lawn Pool, etc., at prices that we do not believe can be equaled. Full lines of Books, MUSIC, Stationery, Toys, etc.

RANDOLPHS
Spring Opening
OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.
12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
POPE BROS.,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'
Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N.B.—No Stocking. Established 15 years.

New Store.
BARKALEW & DUNN
FINE GROCERIES,
18 NORTH AVENUE
PLAINFIELD.
Try the Brunswick Hams recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
6 PARK AVE.
Has received from one of the best city manufacturers, a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted, and confident that he can please them, invites the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, Summoned and used Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting, Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells.
Electric Thermometer is connected with hot very first alarm as to whether you are low or high a degree; Electric Time Regulator, or any necessary, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REFERS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.
145 Broadway, or Library Bureau New York, also P. O. Box 1268, Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Bock,
7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic
Champagne, Wines,
LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons' BOHEMIAN (Pilsner) Lager Beer. Agent for Rudolph Kuster's Celebrated Weinhard Bock, Culmbacher and Chicago Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

ROSLING (White Wine)	25c.	2.50
RUDESHEIMER	25c.	2.50
SWEET CATAWBA	25c.	2.50
MUSCATTEL	25c.	2.50

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, now bottling, 24 per dozen pints, 30 per dozen quarts. Boston Ale, PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) 24 per dozen pints. Delivered to any part of Plainfield, Dunellen, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Somerville, Middlebush and Millstone. All orders must be left at P.O. Box 201 or personally at Bock's Hotel, Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For Cleaning and Disinfecting Cesspools, and privy vaults. Thousands and sanitary work guaranteed. Also Contractors and Builders. Orders left at Lewis' office with D. F. Lewis, Architect, Adlie and Howard, practical plumbers or at our house and Co. & Co. Telephone Call 39.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers
Heater Work A Specialty.
We employ in this apartment none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade, and Furnace Heating is the most work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies,
Fire Association of Philadelphia; LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British & Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Mercantile, of Hamburg, The Hanover Fire, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procure insurance at BEST RATES, too.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate.
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence at East Second street.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street; corner Washington Ave

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continues as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. Prices as low as prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and warranted. Goods sold on the installment plan at New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past favors and Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance thereof.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!
For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on
U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
West to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue

GRACE GREENWOOD.

TALKS ABOUT ETNA'S LITTLE MOUNTAIN AND BAVARIA'S KING.

Daily and Hor Elemental Tragedies—The Superstitious People of Madrid—The Lone Wagner-Mad Monarch—The Fairy Prince of the Nineteenth Century.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILAN, July 3, 1886.—Etna, so long in agonized labor, has brought forth, not a mountain, but actually little mountain, which the Italian Alpinists, in imitation of Canada, has solemnly christened Monte Gemellaro. That great eruption, of exceptional length, volume and violence, was a terrible happening, which has given to us to some poppied excitement, especially during the days and nights while Nicolosi, a town whose history is a series of destruction and reconstruction, was threatened with a final overwhelming, standing, as it were, at bay, with its awful enemy drawing slowly and steadily nigher and nigher. All that night of the last wide breath—some praying, some betting. Would the poor little city go under, or would it not? Fervent Catholics had hope as soon as they heard of the blessing of the Cardinal and a goodly number of priests had gone to the relief of the lava-beleaguered town, bearing the veil of St. Agatha, which, it is said, once served Catania when similarly assailed. Most of pious Sicilians believe that the shaking of that bit of muslin is the face of the fiery torrent arrested it, and delivered Nicolosi.

Nicolosi and other menaced towns have escaped this time, thanks to St. Agathe; but a multitude of the poor peasants of the region round about have been ruined in their farms and vineyards, have lost all their worldly possessions, in some cases life, in many cases reason. The correspondent of one of the Milan journals has given a most graphically vivid and sensational description of the grandeurs and terrors of the eruption, and of the human tragedies attending it, so that for days we "lingered on horrors."

Since Etna ceased from troubling, there has been the ghastly catastrophe of the subaqueous ruins of Naxo, in which hundreds of poor creatures perished through explosions, or by the flames and suffocating fumes—the "fire and brimstone," which, made of those yellow caverns, seem to the poor wretches who did not die speedily, the very ante-chamber of hell. Sicily seems this year to be the scene of these elemental tragedies, as Spain was last year, and as Italia and Italy were a few years ago. Ah, we are so many and such puny creatures, we swarm soon the old earth, that it seems now and then to get impatient, and like some huge pachyderm turn around, or make a mad bolt, shake its skin and fling a lot of us off into the infinite void.

So many of these calamities have lately been visited upon Spain that in vicinity that the superstitious people of Madrid take them as solemn warnings, especially since their experience of a regular wild American cyclone, and are looking in pitiful alarm for the end of the world. It seems that, according to a tradition founded on a prophecy of old Nostradamus, that unlearned event should come off in the year of our Lord, Mark's day falls on Easter Sunday, and that of St. Antony on that of Pentecost, and that of St. George on Corpus Domini—all of which things do occur in this year of our Lord. If there is really even to be such a day of conflagration and collapse as the Dies ire of prophets and poets, we can take it that the Almighty will cook eruptions and earthquakes but falsely forshadow its horrors. Still falsier reminders are they of the stupendous work of the Creator in the forming and transforming this round world of ours. Before we, as we reckon it, the savage forces of nature had fought out on their planet their Thebaic battles—the general war of lawless elements, which was to establish the general law of order. Then cavernous outbursts, aqueous upheavals, and all the other terrific convulsive eruptions and earthquakes but falsely fore

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 35. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886. Price Two Cents

Cabinet-mount Cottage

SINGLE MAN wants situation on farm; best of reference. Address, Robert Wilson, Box 1, Dover, N. J. 7-9

FOUR BARRELS of good rain-water for sale. Address, Rain Water, Box P. O. Box 627. 7-7

BOARD WANTED—In private family by a man and wife and girl five years old. Address C. M. H., 67 Somerset street, Somerville. 7-7

DESK ROOM WANTED. Steam heated; no children. A. H., care of Evening News. 7-4

MILK ROUTE—Wanted to purchase, a route of about one hundred quarts. Address H. C. Fa, care of News. 7-4

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two cow sure to be fresh in September, and one heifer, fresh. Enquire of C. Hulsart, Real Estate Broker, 5 and 7 Somerset street, Somerville, near the station. 7-3

50 SHARES Home Hall stock for sale. J. C. Pope & Co. 7-3

WANTED—A house centrally located with modern improvements. Address, stating rent and full particulars, Doe Price, care of Evening News. 7-2-tf

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. V. Sykes. 7-2

FOR SALE—Furnished house for summer; cheap. Apply to Mrs. P. Dixon, 24 West Front St. 7-2-tf

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.
A chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady or children. Can be seen at my office, 24 East Fifth street, or at my residence, 70 East Fifth street. J. H. Fetzer, V. S., cor. Madison avenue and Fifth street. 7-7

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Hedden and Charles D. Miller has been dissolved by mutual consent this second day of August, 1886, the business will hereafter be carried on by Wm. Hedden, to whom all indebtedness contracted by the firm is to be paid, and who will receive all moneys due the late firm. WM. HEDDEN, CHARLES D. MILLER. Witness: A. ROSAMUND, Geo. D. MOSSMAN. Dated at Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 2, 1886. 7-7

TO LET—The Cedar Hall, North Plainfield, immediately. Hall seats one hundred and fifty persons, and is suitable for dancing, meetings, etc. Charges reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Ellen Ludlow, Cedar Hall, North Plainfield, or to Mrs. Ludlow, 19 Somerset street, Plainfield. 7-2-tf

GOOD FRIGHT PAID for second-hand clothing, the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Call at 107 Second street. Daniel Gerner. 7-2

WARNER & CO.
Lawn & Orchard Rose Works. Established 1866. Largest stock in the country. Catalogue free. Send for descriptive circulars, wholesale and retail, of roses, evergreens, shrubs, vines, plants, bulbs, etc., also in the best varieties of small fruits. Address, WARNER & CO., Rose Growers, Box 76, Dundee, Kane Co., Ill. 7-2-tf

BANJO AND STRING MUSIC
Taught by Prof. Wright, Music for balls, parties and picnics. Prof. can be termed to engage for entertainments. Call at 24 Clinton street, Dunellen, or address, Box 1, Dunellen, N. J. 7-2-tf

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON.
Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices—Corner of Park avenue and Second street.

DR. CHAS. R. THIRES, DENTIST,
Has removed to 5 Somerset street. Anaesthetic for painless extracting, both without gas. Gold fillings a specialty.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
Has removed from 5 Somerset street to 7 East Front street (Plainfield Bank building). Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5. 10-27-tf

J. E. VERSTEEG,
Counsellor at Law. Office in Chas. Fisher's Insurance office, (W. Laing's old stand), corner of Main and Front streets, Plainfield, N. J. Will be at Bound Brook, Wednesday afternoons, at 32 Main street. Collections and conveyancing promptly attended to. Residence on corner of Second and Watchung avenues, near R. R. Pilot street.

OSCAR S. TRAIR,
Architect, 197 Broadway, New York City, Room 6, Second floor, Plainfield, N. J., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. 7-2-tf

WM. K. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public. Money to lend on bond and mortgage. 7-2-tf

A. OAKLEY, Jr.,
Architect, No. 2 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 11-26-tf

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Counsellor at Law, William E. Mason, counsellor at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notary Public. Will be here and elsewhere as may be necessary in the charge of property. Office over First National Bank. 7-2-tf

F. S. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer, Counsel's Building. Land Engineer and Surveyor. Maps, Plans and Estimates furnished. Drainage and Sewerage a specialty. Will be at the office on Saturday afternoons of each week. 7-2-tf

D. F. GRIFFEN,
Dynamo-electric and Electrician, corner Second and Somerset streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Dissolving Views a specialty. 7-2-tf

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

Educational.

EDUCATION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. Address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1000.

T. S. HASELL,
Professor of Music. Class or private lessons. Office in residence, Eight building, 8 spacious floors to let. Rent low. 26 Dover street, Music Printing. 7-2-tf

MISS M. A. BARIGHT
Teacher of Piano and Painting. Pupils at their residence. For terms address Box 1000.

MISS NETTIE MATTHEWS,
Teacher of Music. Given lessons either at her residence or pupil's residence. Other terms to be obtained by addressing P. O. Box 1000.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.
Close—7.00 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 6.30 p. m.
Arrive—7.30, 8.30 and 11.45 a. m. and 2.30 and 6.45 p. m.
SOMERVILLE, RARITAN RIV., MAILS
Close—7.00 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.
Arrive—8.30 and 11.45 a. m.
Mail for Watchung line closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5.00 p. m.
Post Office opens at 7.00 a. m. and closes at 7.15 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to accommodate boxers.
SUNDAY MAILS—Arrive at 9.17 a. m. Office open from 9.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m. Mail closes at 1.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding day of last year, as kept by Dr. Craig under shelter of front and Cherry streets.

1886		1885	
6 a. m.	71	8 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	82	2 p. m.	76
12 m.	84	10 p. m.	74
3 p. m.	90	7 p. m.	68

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5.06
Sun Sets	7.06
Moon Sets	3.19

BY COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY NOON TO AVOID DELAYING OUR POSTAL RUN.

FOR PERSONS OF ALL KINDS FROM A DIME TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

JOTTINGS.

—Beginning to-night the hot source of the city will close at eight p. m., Saturdays excepted.

—Yesterday was known as the "Feast of Ab," a day celebrated among the Hebrew population.

—Sweepstake shooting took place on the grounds of the Union and Middlesex county Gun Club at Dunellen this morning.

—The work of re-decorating the interior of St. Mary's hall on West Fourth street is rapidly progressing and the interior is much improved by the artistic work.

—Justice Nash yesterday afternoon rendered judgment in the action upon the notes brought by Kingston vs. Albert, in the sum of $21.37, together with $8.80 costs.

—The admission fee to the Plainfield Bicycle Club was formerly five dollars but since the club came into possession of its own club house the rates have been increased to ten dollars.

—Justice Antin of the borough yesterday held Samuel Hedden in the sum of $100 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury for an alleged assault upon a young son of John McDonald on Saturday night. Jacob Long became his surety.

—Louis Van Nest of New street, while blacksmithing in the southern portion of the city yesterday morning, came upon a nest of young rabbits, eight in number, and each about four inches in length. He brought them home with him.

—The young man from the borough who recently instituted proceedings against his wife for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion, has withdrawn the complaint and husband and wife have effected a reconciliation and returned to their former abode.

—A man giving the name of Jesse Eastman appeared before Justice Mulford at Roselle recently and made an affidavit that he had been assaulted by six men at the railroad station in that place, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the offenders.

—Several persons from this place went to Elizabeth this morning to accompany the annual excursion of the Orphan's Asylum of that city to Asbury Park. The excursion was composed of three sections and is next to the largest that has ever passed over the Central road.

—The work of macadamizing Main street from the westerly limits of Plainfield avenue to the extreme western boundary of the borough of Dunellen is being rapidly pushed forward. The stone used in completing the work is taken from the mountain to the west of the village.

—Sheriff Mollerus of Somerville yesterday released from custody Charles Friese, a young son of William Friese of North Plainfield, who has been confined in the Somerville jail since June 7th, a home having been secured for him with Frank B. Randolph, a farmer in Raritan township.

—A report is current on the streets yesterday to the effect that a young woman had died at Muhlenberg Hospital from the effects of poison which she had taken with intent to commit suicide. The matron says there is no truth in the report, a no death has occurred there in some time.

Held for the Grand Jury.

Special Policeman Sutton arrested Edward Wilson at his home in Brown at an early hour this morning for alleged inhuman treatment to his wife. He was brought into town about half-past two o'clock and locked up. Wilson is alleged to have maltreated his wife in a most cruel manner, blackening both of her eyes and severely bruising her about the head and body. This morning Mrs. Wilson appeared before the City Judge to prefer the charge. She presented a pitiable appearance and in all to be a hard-working and industrious woman. Judge Ulrich held the accused in the sum of $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Up to noon he had not succeeded in securing a bondsman.

John C. Dording, a Newark lawyer, and for twenty years clerk of the Grand Jury, died of pneumonia early yesterday morning.

THE PLAINFIELD BI'S.

Opening Their New Club House.—The Parade, the Guests and the Illuminations.

A more beautiful night could scarcely be wished for than that of last evening on the occasion of the formal opening of the Plainfield Bicycle Club's handsome new building on Sycamore street. During yesterday the various committees worked unceasingly in their efforts to have the affair crowned with success, and their efforts were amply rewarded as was shown at the demonstration last evening. Late in the afternoon the arrangements about the club house were completed and early in the evening the visiting wheelmen began to arrive. At a little after eight o'clock a line was formed in front of the club house and proceeded over the route already published in these columns.

The following is a list of clubs together with the names of the members who took part in the parade:

Plainfield Club (most of whom paraded)—R. R. Ackerman, D. G. Adams, Robt. W. Anderson, G. S. Beebe, T. S. Bray, J. H. Cooley, J. C. Cory, Jr., Wm. Cory, Jr., Wm. M. Crane, F. A. Dalton, J. Daniels, F. Decker, J. A. Demarest, J. B. Drayton, C. W. Dudley, Jr., Wm. Dudley, Jr., Geo. H. Fett, R. H. Gillespie, F. D. H. Heysinger, A. L. C. Marsh, P. L. C. Marsh, H. M. Martin, J. S. Martin, Jr., H. Millikin, A. McKeever, F. Murray, R. Pound, J. D. Reoey, D. H. Runyon, H. Runyon, W. Runyon, W. Runyon, Jr., J. W. Sanford, Jr., J. G. W. Sanford, H. Sorrell, W. L. Sorrell, A. G. Slovin, G. H. Squires, H. W. Stover, Jr., Geo. Van Cleaf, Jr., Wm. Vanderpool, A. Van Doren, J. G. Vreeland, C. Webster, F. F. Van Boskerck, Geo. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wolfe, Jr., J. Wright, Jr., Mr. Miller.

New Brunswick—F. Provost, C. D. Soudder, C. O. Gregory, D. H. Merritt, J. Van Valkenburg, Jr., John J. Kilbourn, J. VanRensselaer, John B. Runyon.

East Orange Wheelmen—J. E. Wallace, C. M. Booth, J. B. VanRensselaer, Jr., F. Crane, Jr., W. F. Sayre, C. S. Whitmore, Fred VanNess.

Elizabeth Wheelmen—A. G. Brown, E. J. Runyon, L. K. Hansard, W. L. Leary, E. A. Faulks, A. C. Jenkins, Walter Barrows, Arnold B. Kinsell, D. D. Tuttle.

Bellerophon Wheelmen (Westfield)—A. H. Pierson, F. S. Miller, John Z. Hatfield, J. A. Brunner, Chas. Eaton.

Somerset Wheelmen (Somerville)—Will. H. K. Dayey, Wm. P. Pool, Emry Yauger, Wm. Brokaw, Lathrop Hayes.

Ottawa Bi Club of New York—Wm. Whiteside, J. Burt Martin, Alfred Eaton.

Metuchen Bi Club—R. D. Miller, A. Housman, F. Moore, E. Rowland, W. Fraley.

Long Island Wheelmen—D. A. Sayre.

East County Club—R. D. Mead.

Orange Wanderers—I. H. Johnson and wife, Miss Johnson, J. Warren Smith.

New Jersey Wheelmen (Newark)—G. S. Longstreet, Chas. Barnes, Jr., F. Anderson.

Each of the participants had his machine decorated with two or more Chinese lanterns which made a most beautiful and unique sight and was witnessed by many hundreds of people all along the route of the parade.

At short intervals fireworks were discharged and colored fire added beauty to the surroundings. The decorations in front of many of the residences were very elaborate, the most extensive being about the premises of Mr. Elias Runyon, on East Seventh street, whose beautiful lawn adjoining his residence was brilliantly illuminated. Probably the finest decorations were those about the residences of Lambert Heyniger on West Seventh street, while especially deserving of mention were the places of Messrs. Ackerman, Phillips and Park street ex-Postmaster E. R. Pope of Park avenue, F. N. Miller of Fence street, C. Potter, jr., of West 8th venth street, Seymour Hall of West Seventh street, Charles Schlipper of West Seventh street and ex-Mayor L. V. F. Randolph of East Front street.

Noticeable among other decorations were those in front of the residences of Messrs. T. S. Burr, J. M. Crane and P. Wyckoff of La Grande ave; Dr. J. T. Pritts, L. F. Dunn and F. F. Hoff on Park avenue; J. R. Force, J. E. Meeker, H. Lamerson, C. E. Tyler, Crescent avenue; J. Marc Martin, Park House, Park avenue; E. R. Ackerman, R. M. Titsworth, Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, D. F. Randolph, Wm. D. Sanford, West Seventh street; L. E. Clark, Central avenue; William J. Runyon, Edgewood, Scotch Plains; T. E. Morgan, West Front street; R. MacDonald, J. B. Coward, J. M. Morgan, East Front street, and Miller's Hotel.

After the parade there was a display of fireworks at the club house, and refreshments were provided for the visiting guests.

ROUTE OF THE PARADE.

A noticeable feature of the parade was the absence of the small boy.

Most of the visiting wheelmen took the 11.15 p. m. train last evening for home.

Much of the success last night of the parade of the Bi's, was due to the Plainfield beauties—the charming T's.

The entire front of the club house was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns, some of them being placed on the flag staff which surmounts the building.

A member of the Plainfield Bicycle Club, whose machine was gayly decorated with lanterns, took a "header" just after starting last evening from the club house.

The Plainfield Cornet Band serenaded at the depot the departing guests and later in the evening the Club at the club house. They were later entertained by the club.

Long before the arrival of the parade last evening the streets in the vicinity of Park avenue and Somerset streets were thronged with people drawn thither to witness the spectacle.

Messrs. Carney Bros. of Somerset street placed the fountain in position in the club house free of charge from which Mr. R. J. Shaw, the druggist, dispensed gratuitously cool and refreshing root beer to the thirsty bicyclers.

One of the visiting wheelmen from Somerville collided with an obstacle before reaching the place last evening, and damaged one of the wheels on his machine to such an extent that it had to be repaired before he could ride it.

The new building will be open to the public for inspection between the hours of three o'clock this afternoon and ten o'clock to-night, at which time no ticket will be required. The Excelsior Cornet Band of Bound Brook will be in attendance this evening and furnish music for the occasion.

SKETCH OF THE CLUB.

The historian of the Plainfield Bicycle Club, known as "Brother Dalton, has written a history of that interesting organization of health and sport loving Plainfield youths. "Brother Dalton" says, that he, on account of the remissness of a prior historian, "has been compelled to do both."

The club was organized one evening in October, 1879, at the residence of Rev. Dr. Vincent on Fifth street, by Messrs. Gavett, Goddard, Smillie, Vail and Vincent. Mr. Smillie was chosen president and Mr. Gavett secretary. About a year prior to that time, Mr. Gavett had brought a 54 inch machine into Plainfield by Mr. A. M. Griffee. It "was hired" says Brother Dalton, "by nearly every would-be rider regardless of length of experience or limb," and narrowly escaped annihilation as a consequence, the bicycle finally finding its way to Trenton, where it was sold at a considerable sacrifice, but that it was a profitable sale to its several positions.

The club has proven to a respectable membership and shown an enterprising spirit worthy of Plainfielders.

In 1884 the club hired a room over Stillman's Opera House, and remained later to more suitable quarters on North avenue.

They continued frequent practice and have made cycling the most popular of healthful sports in this vicinity.

The club has given several excellent exhibitions, which have been attended with success, the public generally being extremely kindly disposed to the wheelmen. Among the membership are many level-headed young men, with good business qualities, to whose excellent judgment the success of their various undertakings is due.

The continued successes of the club led to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a handsome club house on Sycamore street. The lot is 50x150 feet, and the club house is a commodious structure of wood and iron, designed by a member of the club, Mr. A. L. C. Marsh, a young architect of much promise, and is decidedly artistic. A porch extends across the entire front of the building, and at the second story a veranda likewise extends. The main building is two stories high. The entrance door is, at its upper half, a clear plate glass, giving a fine view to the interior, which is very cosy and attractive when lit up. The windows are of variegated stain glass, giving a beautiful effect from the outside.

The main entrance leads direct to the club parlor, in which is an antique open fire-place, surmounted by a large plate glass mirror, the gift of the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company, through their talented secretary, Mr. J. M. Crane, one of the club members, and who has been prominent in his efforts to advance the club's interests.

The parlor is finished in cherry and furnished in good style. A piano is at the left of the entrance, and heavy maroon portieres are suspended at the entrance to other apartments.

At one side of the parlor there is an alcove room where the members may amuse themselves at chess, dominoes, and at other games.

Back of the parlor is a spacious wheelroom, containing racks for forty wheels, affording room for a large number in addition. The wheelroom is for the accommodation of the members who go to New York every day leaving their wheels at the club house during their absence.

Over the wheelroom is a billiard room, which is also used as a meeting room. It is furnished in mahogany.

The building is decorated throughout most elegantly, this part of the work having been under the personal supervision of Mrs. A. Warner of Lafayette avenue, he experience in the manufacture of decorations making him especially qualified for the task. The result is well pleasing, and highly impressed at every turn by his good taste.

The building has been erected ready for occupancy at a cost of about $4,000, the money having been subscribed by the club members.

Since the building was begun Sycamore street has been thoroughly plowed up, filled in with cinders from the old cloth works, covered with crushed stone and rolled until it is one of the best macadamized streets in the city. This was done by direction of Mr. J. M. Crane, and Mr. Voorhees, by the request of residents of the vicinity, and the club.

This is said to be the handsomest bicycle club house in the State, and it is certainly a credit to the town of Plainfield.

The club belongs to the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, which ranks the State in point of numbers, the only larger divisions being those of New York and Massachusetts.

The club uniform consists of a gray cap, coat and pants with black stockings in summer; a white helmet being substituted for the cap. The uniform is very tasteful, the only criticism according to Historian Dalton being that made by a young lady who belonged to the ladies' wheel, "rather too soon." Several of the members hold medals won for superiority in fast riding, long distance riding, the best "header" record, the best record and the best six months' record.

The club members at times have done almost everything from standing on picket fences to trying to ride up a telegraph pole. The latter feat, which is considered by the pleasure of the young ladies who have found the sport a healthful pastime; and the present growing popularity of it with them will no doubt greatly augment the number of wheelmen another year.

This spring the club will have a house-warming in the shape of a reception at their new headquarters, at which there will be a parade and drill, and which they extend the festivities to manifest the delight of the wheelmen with their new home will occasion. We congratulate the club on its success, and trust that it may live long and prosper as a promoter of healthful sports.

STATE NOTES.

The Ocean City camp-meeting began on Saturday and will continue for a week.

The twenty-one messenger boys employed in the Western Union office at Newark struck yesterday for better pay and shorter hours.

Henry Lewis Muller was held in $200 bail by Police Justice Wasser, Jersey City, yesterday, to answer for having, it is alleged, brutally beaten and abused her eleven-year-old stepson.

Chancellor Runyon, on application of ex-Mayor Collins, yesterday granted the injunction restraining the Palmer Club from bowling so as to permit musicians to bowl till nine o'clock in the evening.

PERSONAL.

George Watson of Crescent avenue is registered at the Hotel Brighton, Long Branch.

Miss Mary Mallon of New York is spending a few weeks with her parents on West Fifth street.

Miss M. Higgins of Third and Liberty streets will start this week for a month's visit at Carbondale, Pa.

Mrs. Depew and her daughter, Miss Marie, of Crescent avenue, started to-day for a month's sojourn in the Catskills.

James Field has returned to his home in East Fifth street, after a pleasant trip to Niagara Falls and the Thousand Islands.

Walter Clarkson, a former resident of Crescent street, but latterly of New Brunswick, is spending a few days with friends here.

Mr. E. R. Dorman of Central avenue started yesterday morning on a business trip to Wisconsin, expecting to be absent for several weeks.

Miss Minnie Randolph of West Front street is sojourning at Saratoga for a few weeks. Miss Grace, her sister, has gone to Asbury Park.

Ex-Postmaster Fred Decker and daughter of Westfield were the guests of Mr. Decker's brother-in-law, Charles Geise of Somerset street, during last night.

The funeral of the one-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Babcock of Union and Eighth streets will take place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock, from the house.

Mrs. R. J. Martin of East Front street, started to-day for a three weeks' visit at Chautauqua and the Catskills, where she will be the guest of friends during her stay.

Clarence and Peter Van Deventer of East Fourth street, left town to-day for a two weeks' visit at Adamsburgh, Union county, Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey.

Mr. A. S. Williamson of Somerville has been appointed by Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet receiver for the real estate of the late Edwin G. Brown of Elizabeth. The real estate is valued at $2,0,000.

Miss McCoy of New Brunswick has been added to the corps of teachers in the Somerville public school. Otherwise there is no change from the faculty of last year. Miss McCoy is a Cooper Union graduate and will do special work in drawing.

The funeral obsequies over the remains of the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Dickinson who died on Sunday were conducted by Rev. Dr. Yerkes from her parents' residence on Vine street, North Plainfield, at three o'clock this afternoon. The body was interred in the Methodist cemetery.

Married by Justice Nash.

On Monday Mrs. Mary Wickerson of Terrill cove appeared before Justice Nash at Scotch Plains and said that she was willing to become a charge upon the township, and entered a complaint against Adolph Brandt, a young man employed by a milkman at Fanwood, charging him with seduction. The woman is now under the protection of the Justice reformed her to Overseer of the Poor L. F. Wadsworth, who in turn transferred the matter to Justice Nash. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused and placed in the hands of Constable Smith, who apprehended the man and brought him to this city. He was taken before Justice Nash yesterday afternoon, when he decided to marry his accuser. The constable went to the woman's home and brought her into town, and in the presence of a number of witnesses the Justice performed the marriage ceremony. Late in the day the man said that the constable had come for him a little too soon. He said he had received $150 from his home in Germany yesterday morning, and was about to take his departure when arrested. After the wedding the man left his wife sitting in the Justice's office while he made a tour of the city.

Cranford's Gallic Night.

Never before in the history of the village has Cranford witnessed such a demonstration as that witnessed by many hundreds of people last evening, the occasion being the second river entertainment given under the auspices of the Cranford River Improvement Association, which was unavoidably postponed last Saturday evening on account of the rain. Near the iron bridge, which spans the river on Union avenue and on the north bank of the Cranford river, was the starting point of the flotilla of fifty pretty skiffs, canoes and batteaux, all handsomely decorated with beautiful Chinese devices. Above and over the dam was suspended hundreds of beautifully colored lanterns. On the east bank of the river was stationed a band which enlivened the occasion by discoursing popular airs. The banks of the stream were thronged with people from Elizabeth, Roselle, Westfield and Plainfield to witness the beautiful spectacle. The course of the river covered three miles and the entire route was ablaze with rockets and colored fire. The return trip was accomplished in about one hour and a quarter from the time of starting and the spirits of the water carnival were greatly heightened by the music of the band on board which aboard the band playing "The Return of the Sailor Boy."

Latest Dispatches

New Brunswick Horse Cars.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The new horse car railroad here is completed from Elmwood cemetery to Church street and one of the cars for it arrived to-day from the Stevens car works, New York, and is greatly admired.

On Trial To-Day for Assault.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 11.—The case of William Borselle, the eighteen-year-old colored boy, who some days ago attacked a party of little girls berrying in Piscataway township, and assaulted twelve-year-old Catherine Kline, who was one of the party, was up to-day for trial at the special sessions.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by John Ulrich, Esq., City Judge of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, to me the unsigned Assessor appointed on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1886, by the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six, for the said city, the officer commissioned and appointed by the Common Council of the said city, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1886, for the purpose of assessing benefits and damages, and on the 1st day of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in the City of Plainfield, and on each day thereafter, if necessary, at the same hour and place, will meet for the purpose of hearing all persons interested, as specified, at public vendue, for the shortest term for which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay such term together with interest thereon, and all costs, fees, charges and expenses:

Owners.	Description.	Amt. tax'd.
Brown, E. G. & H.	Elm Place, bet. Green Brook and Hemlock	13 19
Brown, E. G. & H.	Lots 5 A. in rear of houses on Elm Place	13 05
Corbit, W.	Brick store and lot, 37 W. Front st.	20 69
Craig, James H. and L.	Dunellen avenue, No. 2	5 22
Carney, Moses, H. and L.	26 W. Third st.	17 49
Carney, Moses, H. and L.	Lot E. Front st., bet. Second and Third streets	5 22
Collins, John, H. and 1 1-4 A.	Leland ave.	10 67
Collins, John, Brick H. and L.	4 1-2 A.	3 49
Cole, Ellis, H. and L.	G. H. and S. on Plainfield ave.	3 22
Cole, Ellis, 6 A.,	Potrean ave. bet. Dunellen and Elizabeth ave.	3 22
Cole, Elias, H. and L.	cor. South and Lo-cust ave.	20 10
Cole, Elias, H. and L.	30 and 32 W. Second street	34 80
Cole, Charles, H. and Barns and 74 A. E. Front st. and Leland ave.		174 00
Cole, Charles, H. and L.	Third st.	20 90
Cowan, Margaret, Lot Kensington ave.,		4 35
Cowan, Margaret, Lot E. Front st., adj. J. Cowan		5 22
Cowan, Margaret, Park House, cor. 8th and Park ave.		124 69
Dunn, John, H. and L.	63 E. 5th st.	22 62
Dunn, Solomon F., H. L. and Shop, 22 Park ave.		24 80
Drew, Wm. H., 10 lots on Plainfield ave.		13 48
Drew, Wm. H., 3 lots, Plainfield ave.		2 61
Drew, Wm. H., 2 lots, Plainfield ave.		1 74
Drew, Wm. H., 1 lot, Plainfield ave.		87
Dunn and Plainfield ave.		1 31
Dunn, Solomon F., H. and L. W. cor. 3d and Front sts.		16 53
Flynn, John, 2 H and L. W. Mar. bet. Liberty and Jackson		3 60
Fisher, Ira, Almond H. and L. 25 W. 3d st.		3 60
Fisher, Ira, Almond H. and L. 27 W. 3d st.		3 60
Fagan, P. J., lot Evans		1 74
Frey, Est. Frederick, H. and L. 37 Pitt ave.		6 96
Fritts, Adam, H. and L. Rockwood Alley, adj. 40 E. 2d st.		6 70
Fritts, Adam, H. and L. Exchange Alley, adj. 40 E. 2d st.		6 70
Gilbert, T. J., H. and L. 7 and 9 Madison ave.		34 80
Gleason, Edward, Lot Lane tract		3 48
Gano, Mary, Lot North ave. bet. 6 and 7		5 22
Harriott, Randolph H., 3 A. Lot, E. Front st. and Leland ave.		26 10
Harriott, Randolph H. and L. 139 W. 3d st.		6 96
Hall, Wm. H. and L. 1 and 3 Hedden ter. block 3, Netherwood ave. and Int No. 1, block 3, and Int No. 1 block 3, Rockview ave.		10 44
Hand, William, H. and 6 A. Leland ave.		12 18
Hand, William, H. and L. Leland ave.		10 44
Holdsworth, Mary E. H. and L. 45 Central ave.		20 28
Hall, Mary J., or Geo. F. Randolph, Jr., George st., bet. of Curtis		1 74
Jeffers, Sarah, 1 A., plot, Sherman ave.		3 48
Jimerson, Aaron L., H and L. and brick yard, Grant ave.		5 22
Kane, Lawrence, H. and L. 84 W. 3d st.		5 22
Kane, Lawrence, H. and L. 86 W. 3d st.		5 22
Kelchum, Charles E., H. and L., Kensington ave.		31 32
Lane, Mary M., 2 lots, Elizabeth st., Field, Central and Somerton aves		10 44
Leonard, Wm. H. and L. 1-2 H. and L. Front st., near Leland ave.		20 06
Leonard, Wm. H. and L. 95 W. Front st.		20 06
Leonard, William J., H. and L. 13 West 5th st		20 15
Leonard, William J., 1 A., 1-2 int. in farm lot, Grant ave. and Somerton ave.		3 48
Leonard, Mrs. O. B., H. A., 1-2 int. in farm lot, Grant ave. and Somerton ave.		20 71
Leo, Thomas, H. and L. 31 st		20 71
Lawrence, Mary, H. and L. 5 Terrill road		5 22
Lossing, Mrs. J. M., H. and L. 51 Cleveland ave.		3 61
Lossing, Mrs. J. M., H. and L. 53 Cleveland ave.		3 61
Marcley, M. F., A. and L., 99 West 2d st., Grant ave.		13 92
Marcley, M. F., H. and L. New st., adj. Grant ave.		17 40
Marcley, M. F., H. and L. W. cor. 4th and Grant ave.		9 70
Marcley, Caroline T., H. and L. E. cor. 2d and Central ave.		34 80
Marcley, Caroline T., H. and L. New st. bet. F. Marcley and Peter Dumont		13 92
Marcley, Peter, H. and L. 31 st., adj. No. 49 on the line		3 48
Marsh, Albert, H. and L. 31 W. 5th st.		20 06
Mulford Est., H. F., A and L., 40 E. 4th st.		15 66
Manning, T. H., H. and L. 111 W. 6th st.		15 66
Manning, T. H., H. and L. 113 W. 6th st.		15 66
Marsh, Charles, H. and L. Grant ave.		15 66
Mayo, Wm. Wood, cor. S. W. Cor., and L. E. 2d st., adj. Cole and G. Elder's		9 70
McLaughlin, Mary, H. and L. No. 1 to 15 4th st. and Clinton ave.		5 66
McLaughlin, Mary, H. and L. No. 17 to 31 4th st. and Clinton ave.		5 66
Miller, Mary A., H. and 4 A., E. Front st.		174 00
Martin, David, H. and L. George st. and Park ave.		5 66
Miller, Mary A., H. and 4 A., E. Front st.		20 28
Matthews Est., Beauford, H. and L. 55 W. 3d st.		13 18
Matthews Est., Beauford, H. and L. 57 W. 3d st.		13 18
Moore, Amasa, H. and L. W. cor. 5th and Row st.		31 32
Moore, Amasa, 2 lots No. 7 and 9, 5th and Row st.		5 22
Main Est., James E., H. and L. 74 E. 6th st.		31 32
Murray, Joseph, Lot LaGrande ave. E. of Cedar brook		3 48
Murray, Joseph, Lot, Prospect ave.		3 48
Murray, Joseph, Lot, Prospect ave.		3 48
Murray, Joseph, Pinement & Darling, Lots, Prospect ave.		5 22
Murray, Joseph, Pinement & Darling, Lots, near, but of W. S. Darling		3 48
Murray, Joseph, Pinement & Darling, Lot, of Belvidere L. Co.		10 44
Murray, Joseph, Pinement & Darling, Lot, Clinton ave.		3 48
Martine Est., D., Farm of 156 A., Broadway, Bound Brook and Somerville ave.		261 00
Martine Est., D., H. barns and 1 A., E. Front st. and Leland ave.		52 20
Martine Est., D., H. and L., 9th st., near Row st.		46 98
Martine Est., D., H. and L. Prospect ave., E. of Cedar brook		34 80
Martine, James H., Brick H. and L., cor. Park and Prospect ave.		17 97
Martine, James H., Brick H. and L., cor. Park and Prospect ave.		17 97
Martine, James H., Brick H. and L., cor. Prospect ave. and Van Vliet		8 70
Martine, James H., Brick H. and L., Prospect ave. E. of Cedar brook		8 70
Martine Est., D., H. and L. and Brick yard, bet. E. Third		3 48
Newell Est., Wilson H., H. and L. Belvidere ave., near Prospect ave.		20 06
Plummer, A. T., Lot, Prospect ave. near Grove st.		4 35
Pomeroy & Plummer, Lot on city line top of Cedar Hill		3 48
Pomeroy, Plummer & Darling, Lots, Prospect ave., and Railway pas.		26 10
Pomeroy, Plummer & Darling, Lots, North ave. opp. Brown Street		13 18
Pierson, Mrs. Sarah, H. and L. 39 LaGrande ave.		34 80
Randolph, Thomas, F., H and L. 46 Cleveland ave. (int.)		6 66
Randolph, Thomas, H., barn and 22 A., Park ave.		19 71
Rose, Herbert, Lot E. 5th st., 6th and Liberty		3 48
Rogers, Matthias, H and L., between 4th and 5th, Grant and Somerton aves		26 10
Reed, David or Hattie E. Colborne, Lot E. Front st., Johnston ave. and Brook's st.		5 22
Reed, C. B., L. E. Second st., bet. Johnston ave. and Brook's st.		5 22
Sherman, Maggie, H. and L. 31 E. Sixth st.		10 28
Sutton, Est. J. C., H. and L., 29 and 31 W. Second st.		34 80
Sutton, Est. J. C., H. and L., 27 E. Sixth st.		34 80
Stewart, Wm. R., H. L. and Barn, N. cor. Sixth and Fence st.		104 40
Smith, Henry, L., Raymond ave., bet. of Madison ave.		3 48
Smith, James F., H. and L., lots st., near Clinton ave.		13 18
Stiger, Lydia S., 2 L. Grove st., near Hill ave.		6 09
Smith, Samuel, 5 A., E. of Netherwood ave., near Netherwood ave.		3 48
Sutton, Est. August, H. and L., 16 Central ave.		6 70
Sutton, Silas, H. and L. 109 Central

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office: Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Trains leave New York, foot of Liberty Street Arrangement Commencing June 27, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.26, 8.40, 9.02, 10.27, 11.08 a. m.; 12.32, 1.31, 2.25, 3.13, 3.57, 4.30, 5.00, 6.23 7.02, 7.32, 8.40, 9.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27 8.01, 8.27, 10.32, 11.34 a. m.; 1.27, 3.35, 5.31 6.23, 7.32, 9.27 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday, at 5.00 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 8.02, 8.40, 9.52, 10.27, 11.08 a. m.; 12.32, 1.31, 2.25, 3.13, 3.57, 5.00, 6.23, 7.02, 8.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.32, 11.34 a. m.; 1.27, 3.35, 5.31 8.27, 9.27 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.10, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.09 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.37, 9.10, 10.30 p. m. Sunday, at 5.50 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 8.02, 8.40, 9.52, 10.27, 11.08 a. m.; 12.32, 1.31, 2.25, 3.13, 3.57, 5.00, 6.23, 7.02, 8.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.32, 11.34 a. m.; 1.27, 3.35, 5.31 8.27, 9.27 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.10, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.09 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.37, 9.10, 10.30 p. m. Sunday, at 5.50 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.25 a. m.; 2.20, 3.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.28, 8.08, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.10, 7.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.09 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.37, 9.10, 10.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.50 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.55, 7.40, 7.55, 8.10, 8.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 1.40, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.05, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.25 a. m.; 2.20, 3.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.28, 8.08, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.10, 7.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.09 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Williamsport, Driftoo, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Dividend Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mount Carmel, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

2.20 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

3.16 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Pittsburgh, Williamsport, Driftoo, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Penny's Mountain, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Easton, etc.

6.28 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.31, 4.30 p. m. Sunday 10.20 Ocean Grove 8.37 a. m. 8.59 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.30, 4.50, 6.30, 14.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.15, 5.02,*, 6.02*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.30, 5.10,*, 9.33 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, 2.10, 5.30, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 1.30, 3.33, 5.20, 6.00,*; p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook for Plainfield and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.32,* 9.00, 10.06, 11.25 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.34, 7.35* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 10.45 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by train marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. H. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. STRICKLAND, SUPT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1886.

TWO SINNERS.

There was a man, it is said, one day,
Who cast asteay in his youthful prime.
Can the brain keep cool and the heart keep quiet
While the blood is a river that's running riot?
And boys will be boys, the old folks say,
And the man is the better who's had his day.

The sinner reformed, and the preacher told
Of the prodigal son who came back to the fold,
And Christian people threw open the door
With a warmer welcome than ever before.
Wealth and honor were to his command,
And a spotless woman gave him her hand.

And the world strewed their pathway with flowers alone,
Crying, "God bless ladye and God bless groom."

There was a maiden who went astray
In the golden dawn of her life's young day,
She had more passion and heart than head,
And she followed blindly where font Love led,
And love unchecked is a dangerous guide
To wander at will by a fair girl's side.
The woman repented and turned from sin;
But her door opened not to the world within.
The preacher prayed that she might be forgiven,
But told her to look for mercy—in heaven;
For this the lives of the earth we know,
That the woman is stoned while the man may go.

A tear a man scolded her after all;
But the world said, frowning, "We shall not call."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

This simple little tale, a bit of realism, is founded on "Horatio Tilden's Will."

If not particular as to the chronologies' order, William Dean Howell's writings might be memorized as follows: At least it would be only "A Modern Instance" to "The Lady of Practice" in the "Three Villages" should lead to "A Chance Acquaintance" with "The Lady of the Aroostook," and if he should "be upon his shadowed livery" "Florentine," "Their Wedding Journey" would be "A Foregone Conclusion;" after which they would naturally take their "Italian Journeys" through "Parlor Cities," "Awaking of the Garrotine" "Closing the "Indian Summer," in "The Parlor Car," or "The Sleeping Car," of returning "The Register" of the "Undiscovered Country" each of which they would take "A Day's Pleasure." They might chance to meet their friends "Abram Lincoln," "Sinbordred B. Hayes," or "Col. Sinbordred Mulberry." This would be followed naturally enough by "Venetian Life," where the "Doctor or the Lady," or a both, would make their "Suburban Sketches," and so write their "Poems," or "Choice Autobiography Essays." All this would but preclude their farewell to earth, via "The Elevator" to the "Undiscovered Country." Would they "Question Authority," "Confession Frontesmen," or "Out of the Question" How-ells could it be!—Charles Dudley Warner in "Harper's Magazine."

A RELIGIOUS WAR

RIVAL SECTS ANXIOUS TO SPILL EACH OTHER'S BLOOD.

The Police Accused of Being Strong Partizans in the Struggle—The Presence of the Military Alone Prevents a War of Extermination.

BELFAST, Aug. 11.—Five thousand troops and 5,500 constables occupy the disturbed districts. The presence of the police tends to increase instead of suppress the disorders. Protestants declare that Catholics are the aggressors by wrecking Protestant houses, while Catholics are equally certain that Protestants were the aggressors. Of one thing there is no doubt. Never did two bodies of citizens display a more bloodthirsty desire to kill or maim each other. During the fighting on Sunday and Monday, whenever powder ran short the rioters would tear up the batteries and other implements ground large grains of blasting powder into a size suitable for small arms, while boys of tender age melted bullets in the kitchen fire. While the rioters were firing youths and women stood behind them busily loading spare guns in order to prevent a waste of time.

The fusillade began at daybreak yesterday morning, when ammunition gave out, and a tacit truce ensued, both sides removing the dead and wounded to their homes. Both sides are doing their utmost to hide their losses. On Monday the Protestants received a welcome donation of twenty-five rifles and much ammunition from Lord Shrewsbury. Catholics, while Ballymahish Nationalists sent the Catholics a supply of ammunition and many revolvers of the type called "sweethearts." The plentiful supply of arms constitutes the gravest danger in the future. There is a general demand for a house to house search for arms.

A visiting surgeon has been studying the cause of the riot writes:

It is useless mincing matters. The police have fired and slain people from panic, if not from willfulness. The people aware that the latter was the cause. The people regard the police as murderers, not protectors. That lesson must be faced. Hundreds of the people have friends in jail, and it is perfectly useless to say they wantonly attacked the police. The latter now represent the people's deadly, death-dealing enemies. The friends and neighbors of the killed and wounded will regard the police as foes. Their bare presence is a terror to be repulsed, and excludes the idea of wantonness. This is now the great, supreme difficulty. The police seem in respectable houses throwing stones at a batch of twenty police escorted by 100 horse soldiers.

Numerous complaints have been made of the behavior of the police. One citizen says that while going home through a quiet street he was stopped by six constables, who roughly searched him, ordered him to give an account of himself, and then imperatively commanded him to go home at once. Another writes that while purchasing a pair of hats into a respectable tobacconist's shop, upon seeing a pouch engraved with a likeness of Chamberlain, flung it down, cursing Chamberlain in the coarsest terms. The people of them, addressing the lady behind the counter, said: "You are afraid of the Tipperary boys. I put six bullets into an Orangeman last night, and I'll put six bullets in to-night. If I had my own way I wouldn't leave one."

Yesterday morning a few minor disturbances occurred. There was some firing of revolvers in the streets, and a few fights resulting out of doors more or less dangerous. An unoffending lamplighter was set upon and so brutally beaten by a small mob that he had to be removed to the hospital. The magistrates are in conference discussing measures for the preservation of the peace. The military occupy the streets in force. The military occupy the streets in force. The military occupy the streets in force

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

GATHERING AT BOSTON OF THE MONEY MANIPULATORS.

Opening Address by Comptroller Trenholm—Important Papers Will be Read.

An Effort to Secure Better Extradition Laws to Prevent Embezzlers Escaping.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The registration of delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' association, to be held in this city to-day and to-morrow, has begun, and registrations books will be kept open until 5 p. m. to-day.

More than 300 brokers and bank officers have expressed a desire to take part in the discussions, which will differ very much from those of previous years, the number of speakers being greater and there being a less number of long addresses. The discussion on banking and currency will be opened by Hon. W. L. Trenholm, comptroller of the currency, who will suggest some remedies for various dangers of the banking system and will refer to the financial and industrial progress of the south and west.

The second day's proceedings will open with a discussion of bankruptcy laws. Addresses are expected from Judge Lowell and other gentlemen, who have given much attention to the various problems connected with the distribution of assets of insolvent traders, and the true province of legislation in regard thereto. The views of several southern bankers are expected, and will be especially interesting as showing the extent of opposition to a national bankruptcy law which has prevailed in the south is diminishing in many parts of the country, so that the prospects of legislation for one are brighter.

"For several years," says Mr. Marsland, secretary of the association, "our association has been giving its attention to the notorious defects of our international treaties under which forgers and embezzlers can go to foreign parts and cannot be extradited. This defect our association has been trying to remove. We have only one method of doing that, and that is by circulating information and calling the attention of the authorities at Washington and foreign countries to the defects of the present treaties. We shall lay before the convention the recent treaties with Great British and Japan, which are very great improvements upon anything known before. Those treaties will be laid before the convention in a report."

A Flying Switch.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—A bad smashup occurred at Stafford depot, on the line of the Erie railway, between Batavia and Rochester, at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. As freight train No. 44, with seventeen cars, was coming down the Stafford grade Engineer Mack uncoupled the engine and ran ahead to take on two more cars lying on the side switch. The train, which was under considerable headway, ran down and caught the engine before the flying switch could be made. The cars piled upon one another in great confusion, some falling over the fifteen-foot embankment. Twelve cars, the tender and the cab of the engine were completely demolished. Brakeman Doyle was thrown a considerable distance but not seriously injured. Wrecking trains were at work all night and the track is now cleared.

The Fire Plague Spreads.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—It is reported from Green Bay that the village of Big Suamico is so beset by fire that the people have sent a request for a steamer to take them to Green Bay. About 100 houses in the town's mouth to await the arrival of the steamer. The fires in the Oneida reservation swept northeastward through the town of Lawrence burning seventy-five houses, a barn and Williamson's saw mill. The flames are reported to be moving toward Nicollet. The Chicago and Northwestern track at Pensaukee is reported burned and there are rumors that the village is being destroyed. Railroad traffic was obstructed by the fire.

The National League Meeting.

DUBLIN, Aug. 11.—At the meeting of the National league here, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P. for the College Green division, and treasurer of the league, presided. He addressed the meeting at some length, and maintained that until the tenants' families were fed and clothed the landlords could not claim rent. He counseled the people to act on the doctrine laid down by the first law of nature, which was self-preservation. Referring to the rioting in Belfast, he said it had occurred so frequently that it had now become a habit that had grown up under foreign misrule, utterly foreign to the wishes of the people.

Heavy Duty on Canned Mackerel.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—No little trouble is threatened to the importers and importers of canned mackerel in this city by reason of the action taken by Boston customs officers relative to duties levied on that importation. Heretofore the duty has been 10 per cent., but later it has been made 100 per cent. The attempt to classify mackerel canned and imported as coming under this head is claimed by the dealers to be a most unjust decision, but Deputy Collector Monroe, Collector Fish and Appraiser Stearns think differently. Protests have been entered, and appeals will be made to Washington.

Building the Masons.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Aug. 11.—E. Spalding, a Free Mason, who some time ago came here from Watertown, and who has received over $80 in charity from Lafayette and Greylock lodges, no neither of which he belongs, threatens to expose the secrets of Free Masonry unless he obtains further relief. He has climbed to chamber in that effect among local Masons. It is understood that he is preparing to confer the degrees surreptitiously at his house. The lodges will offer no opposition to his course.

Fat Schools of Mackerel.

DUNBY, N. S., Aug. 11.—Large fat No. 1 mackerel have struck in Dunby, St. Mary's bay, and if the Americans could be prevented from seining or breaking up the schools there would be great rejoicing among the fishermen there. Chance offers are that the inshore fisheries have been very dull for two weeks. American vessels from the gulf report mackerel so plentiful that they got full fares in the shortest time ever known.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Solicitor General George H. Jenks has resumed the duties of his office.

The town of Skien, Norway, was burned, involving a loss of $1,000,000.

A congressional convention at Charleston, Mo., required 641 ballots before a nomination occurred. James Walker was the winning candidate.

Daniel Magone, a lawyer of Ogdensburg, N. Y., a prominent Democratic politician of the northern tier, has been appointed by the president to succeed Collector Hoskins, resigned. It is said that Mr. Magone is a friend of the president's civil service policy.

The lockout at the Squire packing house at Cambridge, Mass., has been settled, to the delight of both sides to the controversy.

The Universal Peace union will hold its session, beginning Wednesday of next week, at Mystic, Conn.

KIEFER WITHDRAWS.

He is Willing to Go to Congress or Stay at Home.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 11.—Gen. Kiefer has practically withdrawn from the congressional contest. He has just written the following communication for publication:

From the first I announced to all who conversed with me upon the subject that I would not engage in a heated contest for congressional honors.

Up to a recent date it seemed that there would practically be little opposition to my nomination. Affairs have, however, progressed so far that I am now satisfied that the nomination would come only after such a contest. I have no wish to engage in it personally, and I cannot ask my friends to do so. I am still further disinclined to go through the worry and anxiety of a vexatious canvass, because my private, personal and family affairs do not at this time render a return to congress personally desirable to me, although I was willing to serve the people to the best of my capacity if they generally desired it. I regret this announcement has been delayed, as earlier appearance might have saved my friends in the district some effort and trouble in my behalf. To them and all others throughout the district who have given so generously tendered me their good wishes and sympathy, I can only return my warmest thanks. J. WARREN KIEFER.

THE MOB ELEMENT MISSING.

Comparative Quiet at Peabody, with a Compromise Spirit.

PEABODY, Mass., Aug. 11.—There was some of the mob element in the strike of Salem and Peabody yesterday. Thomas Burke, who was arrested in Salem for attempting to incite a riot, was arraigned in the district court on a charge of disturbing the peace and was held in $500. He attempted bail, but was refused, and for this was arraigned on charges of assault and was held in another $500. At the Winchester tannery a non-union man, name unknown, was caught in the beam and choked in a tan vat two or three times. His assailants escaped.

It is rumored that the manufacturers, through the board of selectmen, have agreed to treat with the Knights through the state board of arbitration. At noon, when the "scabs" rode through the streets to dinner, the crowds were not as large as heretofore, and only a few sneers and catcalls were given.

The Yankees Beat the Irish.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Gentlemen of Ireland and a picked team from different clubs in the United States played an international game of lacrosse at St. George, S. I., yesterday. In an exciting contest, lasting one hour and a half, the American team won four goals to the Irishmen's two. The Irish team won the first goal in 12 minutes. The Americans won the second in 13 minutes, the third in 15 minutes, the fourth in 16 minutes, the fifth in 3 minutes. The Irish team won the sixth in 10 minutes. Score—American team, 4 goals; Irish team, 2 goals. Mr. Erastus Wiman was referee.

In the Diamond Field.

At Washington—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 2.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 3.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 16; Athletic, 7.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 14; Baltimore, 7.

At New York—New York, 10; Detroit, 7.

At Boston—Boston, 7; Kansas City, 3.

At Louisville—Louisville, 16; Brooklyn, 0.

Buffalo Bill in Luck.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, has received word from his lawyer at Cleveland that he is likely to receive $100,000 from the estate recently on Euclid avenue, Cleveland. The land is valued at $15,000,000, and was illegally transferred by a grandnuncle of Mr. Cody.

Prohibition Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The Prohibition congressional convention for the Broome, Chenango, Madison and Tioga districts was held here yesterday, and Rev. Dwight Williams received the nomination. There were 225 delegates present.

Weather Indications

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—*For New England and the middle Atlantic coast states* local rains, nearly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Bulls and Bears See-Saw the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Money 2½ per cent. Exchange dull, 4.86½@4.86. Governments firm. Currency is 12s bid; 6s, coup., 11½; bid; 4s coup., 120½, bid.

The stock market opened firm and ¼ to ½ per cent. higher, but almost immediately after the opening a break occurred in the market and values drove prices down ½@1 per cent. by 11 o'clock. In the hour to noon the bulls bid prices up again, and at 1 o'clock the market was firm with figures within a fraction of the best of the day.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel....	67	Del. & Hudson....	100
Quicksilver.....	12½	Del. Lack. & W....	139¾
U. S. Express.....	62½	Denver.....	21
C., C. C. & I.....	75	Erie.....	20
New York Central.	111	Kansas & Texas....	30¾
Lake Shore.....	93	Lake Erie & West..	20
Illinois Central..	120	Morris & Essex....	130
Michigan Central.	89¾	Ontario & Western.	17½
Northern Pacific..	27½	Pac. mail.....	34
Do., pref.....	57½	Phila. & Read....	50¾
Central Pacific....	43½	Ohio & Miss.....	30
Chicago & Alton..	142	Rich. & West. Ind.	30½
Missouri Pacific..	110½	Rock Island.....	120½
Texas Pacific.....	35	St. Paul.....	70¾
Do., pref.....	97	Do., pref.....	108
Adams & T. R.....	97	Wabash.....	20¾
Canada Southern..	56	Do., pref.....	40¾
Canada Pacific....	67½	Ore. Nav. & Nav....	101½
Chesa. & Ohio.....	14¾	Ore. Imp. & Nav....	87
Chic. & Ohio.....	92	West. Union.....	84½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—FLOUR—Closed dull and in the buyers favor; western extra, $2.60@3.50; Minnesota extra, $2.60@3.80; city extra, $4.30@4.45; for West Indies, southern flour closed quiet and unchanged; common to choice extra, $2.60@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular, but closed less at an advance of ½@¾c. Spot lots closed fractionally higher; spot sales of No. 1 red state at 88c.; No. 1 white do. at 88c.; spot sales of No. 2 red at 86½c.; No. 1 red at 87½c.; No. 2 do. at 86, and No. 3 spring at 85@85½c.; No. 2 red winter Aug. 84½@84½c.; do. Sept. at 84½@85c.; do. Oct. at 85½@86c.; do. Dec. at 87½@88c.

CORN—Options were dull and irregular, closing ½@¾c. lower. Spot lots weaker. Spot sales of ungraded mixed at 56@57c.; No. 2 mixed at 56@56½c.; No. 2 mixed Aug. 56½c.; do. Sept. 52½c.; do. Oct. 52½@52¾c.

OATS—Options were dull and heavier, closing ¾@1c. lower. Spot lots depressed, closing ½@¾c. lower. Spot sales of No. 2 white at 42@42½c. and No. 2 Aug. at 40½c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug. 39½c.; do. Sept. 40½c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Steady.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11.25@$11.87½.

LARD—Closed firm, cash 7.05@7; Sept. 7.06@7.08; Oct. 7.11@7.13.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; state 16@18½c.; western 12@16c.

RICE—Still but steady; state 5½@6c.; western 5¾@6c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state 6½@8½c.; western 7¼@7½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull; fair refining 4½c. Refined is quiet with a fair enquiry; granulated, cut loaf and crushed 6½c.; cubes 6¾c.; powdered 6½@6¾c.; granulated 6 1-16@6¼c.; mould "A" 6¾c.; standard "A" 6 1-16c.; confec. "A" 6c.; standard 5¾c.; confec. "A" 5 15-16c.; white extra "C" 5¾c.; extra "C" 5½@5¾c.; "C" 5½@5 13-16c.; yellow 5½@5¾c.

Voorhees'

DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,

21 WEST FRONT ST.

near Music Hall. Established 1865.

You can get the Purest, Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Careful'y Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal to size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colic, cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c to 50c per bottle.

Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 25c per bottle.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 25c bottle. Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 50c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda Water of fine quality, 5 cents a glass

Calloays and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Bromo Caffeine for Brain-workers cures headache.

At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphates, with Orange, Lemon or Raspberry.

Syrup Coca, something new; combining its it draws from any other fountain in the city.

Try B. T. B. BARNES' Pure Candy and Delicious Ice Cream.

NOTICE.

All made on the Premises, Front street, Opp. Post Office.

J. J. SHARP,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARRIAGES

of every description. Have on hand depot wagons, surreys, phætons and buggies. One J. B. Bowster buggy for sale, nearly new. Personal attention given to repairing in all branches. Sixth street near Park avenue. 7-7-tf

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the the limits of the City of Plainfield and Township of North Plainfield, that the Fire Taxes in said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justice of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1886.

Dixon's Ice Cream

25c PER QUART.

to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

Depot 85 West Front St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Telephone 35. Factory, Pt. Telephone 459, Spring street, N. Y. Dixon's Wrapped Neapolitan Bricks pat. April 4, 1871. Will keep hard one hour.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St

Instantaneous Pictures when of Adults and Children.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged, Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First Class Work

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1

Black Merino Jerseys 43c.

Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.

Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.

We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,

38 West Front St.

(3 doors from Music Hall.)

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premiums on its Employers' insurance with $25 weekly indemnity, from $24 to

"Eighteen Dollars"

per annum. There is nothing indefinite about the policies issued by this Company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated to be $5,000 in case of death, caused from accident. There are no Membership Fees, or annual Dues; nothing but a plain, honest premium of $18 a year for which a policy is issued for $5,000 payable at death, or $25 per week for disability. The Company is organized in 1876 and has been in successful operation ever since; it has paid thousands of claims and is in a sound condition, and has also steadily increased its assets, and its Reserve Fund was $363,761.51 on Dec. 31st, 1885. The growth of this company's business will be more readily appreciated by the statement that in addition to its existing substantial assets amounting to over $600,000, it has paid claims to the present time amounting to over $700,000. Full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt, Opp. Depot.

SPECIAL SALE

To seduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** on y, from Aug. 2d to Aug 12th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at **20** per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S,

24 W. FRONT STREET.

PLAINFIELD

Steam Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1877

EAST THIRD STREET

A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

Custom or Gloss Finish.

Central Branch Laundry office at E. M Laing's, 5 Park avenue. Goods calls for at residences. P. O. Box, 970.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

And

COAL.

AND

FERTILIZERS

Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.

Madison Avenue,

REMEMBER THIS!

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD, to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, etc., obviating the delay caused by Relaying at New York.

THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of being at the expense of sending to New York city for workmen. Circulars, invitations, etc., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call No. 2. Office at 4 Park avenue. Open night and day.

CAREY'S

FURNITURE EXPRESS

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

45 WEST FRONT STREET

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER

BEST

QUALITY **Coal**

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

DO NOT

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!

All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM. 25 cts. Show Druggist, Front street.

A VERY

SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF HARD BRIGHT COLORED

BLUE STONE

SUITABLE FOR

ROADS AND WALKS

is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address

G. F. GREGORY,

P. O. BOX 856. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

HOWARD A. SMITH & CO,

Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.

BICYCLES

Both new and second-hand. Also machines to select from. Largest stock of sundries in this section of the United States.

ORATION HALL, NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCH STORE, Park street, Orange.

The Largest and Best ASSORTMENT FOR SALE

BUILDERS HARDWARE

AND

House Furnishings

IN AT

A. M. GRIFFEN'S

13 E. Front street. Telephone Call 6.

CHAS. H. PINE,

(Successor to John W. Laing)

Laing's Hotel Stables,

FRONT ST., opp. Madison Ave.

Coaches for WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and Private Calls.

Light Carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure Riding or Livery.

Careful, safe Drivers for Shopping, Calls or Pleasure Driving.

Special attention given to Boarding Horses by the Day, Week or Month. 4-21-7

PARK HOUSE.

Cor. Park Ave., and Eighth Street

Plainfield, N. J.

Eight minutes walk from depot.

A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.

J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

Bargains in Real Estate.

FOR SALE TO LET

To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.

Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.

Fire Insurance. Sole Agency for London Queen of Liverpool. Ins. Assurance of America, Phila.; Phœnix Assurance Co. of London.

EDWARD C. MULFORD,

Real Estate Broker, 35 and 37 opposite R. R. Station, Plainfield, N. J.

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

RICHARD DAY

(successor to Frank Day.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

Great Reduction

in PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Reasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next **THIRTY DAYS**, or by that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled in upon us.

The reduction from our Regular Prices are on some articles as much as 33 1-3 per cent, and on none less that 10. This is a rare Chance to get **GOOD GOODS** at very little money. Do not fail look at the IMMENSE bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,

The leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,

No. 7½E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT ALLEN'S,

The Stationer,

23 EAST FRONT ST.,

of Baby Carriages, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Lawn Pool, etc., at prices that we do not believe can be equaled. Full lines of Books, MUSIC, Stationery, Toys, etc.

RANDOLPHS'

Spring Opening

OF

Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.

12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

POPE BROS.,

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'

Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue.

N.B.—No Hotchking. Established 17 years.

New Store.

BARKALEW & DUNN

FINE GROCERIES,

18 NORTH AVENUE

PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Clare's Jewelry Store,

9 PARK AVE.

Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, &c. Goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business done in the quality and manner equal to the New York houses and at less than New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance thereof.

M. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

A. WILLETT,

Boot and Shoe Dealer,

6 PARK AVE.

Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted, which he invites the ladies to call and see them, invites the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarms, Concealed and used for Door Bells, Electric Gas Lighting.

Electric Fence Batteries, Electric Servants Call Bells.

Electric Thermometer, as connected with battery for cellar or ice box, can be set to sound an alarm in your office, living apartment or nursery, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.

141 Broadway—66 Liberty Street New York. also P. O. Box 1768, Plainfield, N. J.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Terms and satisfactory work guaranteed.

Dead and injured animals removed in a sanitary manner unless notified with D. W. Lisell, C. Rayner, Addis and Pope, or Plainfield Post Office, or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield.

Telephone Call 39.

CARNEY BROS.,

7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.

Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work A Specialty.

We employ in this apartment none but the best workmen, many years of experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactorily, give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies:

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York, Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Manhanta, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procures loans on Bond and Mortgage.

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Barry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 21 East Second street.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

WILSONS

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave

Workingmen Attention!

For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on

U. B. CRANE,

Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,

NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,

Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 6 North Avenue

PHARAOH'S HOUSE.

RUINS OF A PALACE REFERRED TO BY THE PROPHET JEREMIAH.

Ruins of a Castle in the Midst of the Most Strange of the Nile—Discoveries in Pharaoh's Kitchen—Nebuchadnezzar's Victory.

Another very curious and interesting discovery has been made in the Mokattam district corner of the delta plain of lower Egypt. In the land where previous explorers have found only the monuments of an extinct faith and the graves of a dead nation, Mr. Flinders Petrie has lighted upon the ruins of a royal palace. The fortunate finder of Norcratis has now been working upon a vast mound called Tell Defenneh, which has recently been identified with the Pelusiac Daphnæ of the Greeks and the Tahpanhes of the Bible. Here he has discovered the ruins of that very palace to which, as recorded in the Book of the Prophet Jeremiah, Johanan, the son of Kareah, followed by all the captains and the remnant of Judah, brought the fugitive daughters of Zedekiah, the king of Judah, captive in Babylon. This flight of the Hebrew princesses took place about 585 B. C., during the reign of Ua-ab-Ra, whom the Hebrews called Hophra and the Greeks Apries. Pharaoh received the fugitives kindly. To the muse of the Jewish immigrants he gave deeds of land, to the daughters of Zedekiah, his father-in-law, he assigned a royal palace, which the Bible calls "Pharaoh's House in Tahpanhes."

CASTLE OF THE JEW'S DAUGHTER.

Although this part of the delta is now a wilderness, half marsh, half desert, over which no traveler ever passes, it was at the time when these events took place a rich portion of the kingdom, lying between the main flow of the Nile in the midst of vast swamps there long been observed some groups of ruins, one of which was called the Castle of the Jew's Daughter, and which was connected with a breezy activity which shows plainly that he expects at least a quarter. You give the quarter and cunningly receive to get ice water from the bar-room floor.

Next time you ring another darky appears, and you are caught for another quarter. Pay a darky to take a message, and you may rely on a second darky bringing it back. Be polite and he will brush all the nap off your coat in less than a minute if the quarter be not forthcoming. Ask the way to the cigar stand, drug store or beer saloon, and a dozen darkies will offer to show you the entire distance, and linger in affable conversation—until you succumb. Not including darkies in popular hotel rats in Washington is $4 a day; if you are lucky enough to double that, unless you stay in your room, bolt the door and shoot the first darky that climbs over the transom.—Washington Cor. New York Times.

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THE WASHINGTON SUMMER GIRL.

How She Enjoys Life—The Ingenious Colored Man of the Capital.

The Washington summer girl appears with the June bug and disappears when the first cold wave banishes the other specimens. You never see her in winter; no bathhouse can lure her, greeting the sparrows or toes of evolution, but a blossom nevertheless. You see her in the morning strolling parkward, novel in hand, a victim of keen observation. She has with the dominion of faces in the shade of the broad-brimmed hat; yet as you pass you catch a flash of a roguish eye; they are noticeable eyes, slate and aqua, fad and dreamy, and short, red-headed, blonde and brune, from gawky 15 to kittenish 30—every blessed one of them in a white dress tied with a satin sash, and carrying a red or a yellow parasol. Every park and public square swarms with them, and Connecticut avenue is a living river of reckless flirtation from half an hour after the treasury has banged until the evening swings her burnished crescent from a chalcedony of stars. Then the darkies take possession of the squares, and are their public babble in the cool of the night.

The Washington darky is a cross between the plantation species and the variety which infests Saratoga. He has struck a wonderful combination of the two. He is also absolute laziness, and can accumulate more quarters and do less work than any other darky on the hemisphere. The haughtiest and most independent darky is, of course, the head waiter, whose long and constant practice enables him to deceive the stranger with an ease and grace which would put our professional dancers to shame. Washington hotel darkies have a freemasonry which is of great advantage. You ring for ice water. A darky appears and takes your order, and returns with a breezy activity which shows plainly that he expects at least a quarter. You give the quarter and cunningly receive to get ice water from the bar-room floor.

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"CARPS" PICTURE OF BUTLER.

A Queer Looking Old Fellow—His Physiognomy—Eccentric Dress.

I saw Ben Butler in the Capitol to-day. What a queer old fellow he is. He is about five feet nine inches high and he weighs 275 pounds. He waddles about like an old woman, and the skirts of his black coat fly out from his fat form so as to strengthen this belief. He has a very large head and his chin is a double one, reminding you somewhat of a frog. He has a big head with a forehead high and broad. Below this his eyes stick out through a very narrow slits of openings, and the trouble about them is that you can't tell whether they are looking at you or not.

Ben Butler's face is very full and his complexion is fair. He has a clean look about him, and evidently takes a bath every morning. He has a big mouth, and over it there is a little, fine-haired mustache, which has now grown gray. It is merely the shadow of a mustache and looks like a streak of silver just across his upper lip and rest of Butler's face. The top of Butler's head is bald, but he has a fringe of fine iron-gray hair hanging down upon his neck. He dresses eccentrically, and it is always reported to me that he pays no notoriety by means of his dress. He and Sam Jamain Brewster are perhaps the two ugliest men in the United States, and they both dress extraordinarily.

Ben Butler had on this afternoon a flashy hat of cream-colored felt, with a broad brim, the under side of which was covered with black silk. He wore a black silk vest down to the top of this light felt hat, and the tout ensemble was very striking. The remainder of his dress was a white linen shirt, turn-over collar, and coat of the same black broadcloth. His feet were encased in patent leathers, and he carried a cane big enough for a club. On the lapel of his coat was a bunch of beautiful roses, and I don't doubt whether or not he will brush all the nap off your coat in less than a minute if the quarter be not forthcoming. Ask the way to the cigar stand, drug store or beer saloon, and a dozen darkies will offer to show you the entire distance, and linger in affable conversation—until you succumb. Not including darkies in popular hotel rats in Washington is $4 a day; if you are lucky enough to double that, unless you stay in your room, bolt the door and shoot the first darky that climbs over the transom.—Washington Cor. New York Times.

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THE LINCOLN'S BRIDAL.

In Millie London Town
Never such bridal was known
As this of Miss Cotton the Lindsey to gay;
O'er the Border, in sooth,
Never came lovelier youth,
And the king's self shall give the fair lady away.

The noblemaids and lords
Are here in their pride,
But why are the ribs this long pause and delay?
'Tis for Collin they wait—
The "Light Lindsay" is late:
The bridegroom forgoteth his own marriage day!

The envoy was mood,
And the bridegroom is fleet,
He stands in the court with a bridal array;
But what lacks he now?
Why this cloud on his brow?
The ring that should make her his Countess for aye?

Oh, a ring's easy found
'Mid a court abounding round!
And a borrowed ring served on that strange marriage day;
But when spoken were the oath
Then, then only both,
She looked on the ring, and she fainted away.

'Twas a ring with a tomb
And a legend of gloom,
And she wist that to death she was wedded that day.
Then spoke her amain:
"But, alas, 'twas in vain!
And she drooped and she died ere a year was away.
—Jenny Vogel, in Chambers' Journal.

A MAGNIFICENT PROCESSION.

The Knastlerfest at Berlin—The Return of Victorious King Attalus.

The Knastlerfest has been arranged in consequence of the late victory of Attalus, now being held in Berlin, and the scene of the gorgeous Grecian carnival represented was the spacious park which surrounds the exhibition building. Over 100,000 persons were present, including several thousands, and included all the leading figures in the Berlin art and literary world, as well as in society. The pageant represented the return of victorious King Attalus to Pergamus, in the midst of a vast train of warriors and captives and a jubilant populace, the welcome of the hero by the goddess of the Olympian mount, and his rise up to the altar, the sacrifice to Minerva, and finally Olympic games and popular festivities.

The festival was opened at about 4:30 o'clock, the sudden sound announced the approach of the procession, and stirring marches from Beethoven and Gluck were played as it advanced. First came the grey

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 8, No. 86. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886. Price Two Cents

Coal-n-wood Corner

FOR SALE.—One six-hole Stove, big and cheap. Inquire at 1 Somerset street. 1-2

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Horse Rakes. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Wm. Hall, Jr., Plainfield. 1-2

LOST.—Between Watchung avenue and Grant avenue, on Saturday afternoon, a small Gold Pin, with pearl centre and three small diamonds. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Address F. C. J., P. O. Box 1,000. 1-2

LOST.—Wednesday afternoon while riding on a Watchung avenue car, a Gold Pin. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1 Somerset street. 1-2

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Horse Rakes. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Wm. Hall, Jr., Plainfield. 1-2

A MAN and wife without children want to rent a small house. Address P. O. Box 1,000. 1-2

LOST.—A silver watch and chain on Church st. or Park avenue. Finder will please return to 1 Somerset street and receive reward. 1-2

LOST.—Between Grant avenue and Somerset street, a Gold Pin, with pearl centre and three diamonds. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1 Somerset street. 1-2

GENTLEMAN wishes to rent pleasant room with board in private family. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 1,000. 1-2

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand Mowing and Reaping Machines, and Horse Rakes. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of Wm. Hall, Jr., Plainfield. 1-2

WANTED.—A house containing seven or eight rooms, with modern conveniences. Address P. O. Box 1,000. 1-2

FOR SALE.—At a bargain, Root clear and healthy Concord Grape Vines. Inquire of Wm. Hall, Jr., Plainfield. 1-2

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The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '85.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 5.43, 6.32, 7.09, 7.50, 7.59, 8.08, 8.26, 8.40, 9.20, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.02, 1.20, 2.20, 3.25, 3.57, 4.51, 5.33, 6.36, 6.58, 7.06, 7.56, 8.04, 9.12, 10.18 p. m. Sunday, 3.27, 6.01, 6.37, 10.38, 11.51 a. m.; 1.27, 3.55, 5.21, 7.35, 7.39, 9.22, p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.05, 7.00, 7.45, 8.00, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 5.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 6.32, 7.09, 7.50, 7.59, 8.08, 8.40, 9.20, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.02, 1.20, 2.20, 3.25, 3.57, 4.51, 5.33, 6.36, 6.58, 7.06, 7.56, 8.04, 9.12, 10.18 p. m. Sunday at 8.37, 10.38, 11.51 a. m.; 1.27, 3.55, 5.21, 7.35, 7.39, 9.22, p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.08, 7.45, 8.26, 9.55, 10.38, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.33, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.27, 9.10, 10.50 p. m. 12 30 night Sunday, at 8.50 a. m.; 12 30, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 5.43, 4.26, 5.02, 6.10, 7.00, 8.00, 9.40, 10.45, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14, 6.05, 10.05, p. m.

Leave Somerville for same as 6.05, 6.55, 7.40, 7.52, 7.54, 8.15, 9.20, 10.15 a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 3.05, 5.01, 5.20, 6.04, 6.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.21, 11.30 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 7.05, 8.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.36, 9.35 a. m.; 2.20, 5.02, 6.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.15, 8.12 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.40 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.40 p. m.

Westward Connections.

8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and all points West.

7.05 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Bangor, Church, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Tuscan Canal, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

6.50 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.27, 10.27 8.02, 11.05 1.21 3.51, 5.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 5.27 a. m. 4.10 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.36, 5.30, 7.59, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.30, 4.03, 6.06, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.36, 5.30, 9.35 a. m. 6.23 p. m.

Bethlehem.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 8.30, 9.24, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.45, 6.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 8.00, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 10, 9.30, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.30, 4.15 p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 7.25, 6.30 a. m.; 12.05, 11.35 a. m.; 1.54, 4.52, 6.31, 7.35 p. m. Sunday at 1.56, 5.27, 6.31 p. m.

Plainfield passengers for trains marked ‡ change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. RANCH, Jr.,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.

W. W. STEARNS, SUPT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

A LAZY, EFFEMINATE PEOPLE.

Field Sports In the House—Our Ideal of Supreme Comfort—Cremation.

Little by little the American people are learning to take all their field sports in the house when the first white frost comes. Croquet was brought into the parlor ten years ago; then some lazy villain invented the parlor rifle, and all the targets and rifle ranges were brought into the house. Then the ringing steel blades were taken off the skates and wooden castors substituted, and the lake was moved into the house and boarded over with yellow pine, and the ice pond, walking matches, target practice, base ball, cricket, all the field sports, have been taken into the parlor or rink.

The horse races will be moved in next. In a little while America will have no earthly use for "out doors," not even as a place to be locked in, because after the people are locked in, floored and roofed over this entire continent, shut out the sky and the air and the sunlight, and have lighted the gas and stirred up the dust and breathed the atmosphere over and over until it can be breathed no longer, it will be most fitting and proper that we should crawl into a cast iron retort and be shut up in a coke-colored heated "one seven timer more than was worst to be heated," and, in dust and noxious vapors and gases, pass a life of grandeur unknown. There should be a law making it a penitentiary offense for a man to take part in any game inside a roller rink that can be played in the field, in the pure air and the bright sunlight.

Physically we are growing to be a lazy, effeminate people, and unless we are driven into the open we will grow worse and the next spring or the same crunch under our feet. The one great reason why cremation finds so much favor with Americans is because our idea of a future resurrection is to shut up in a tight box, close to a scorching fire, with nothing to breathe save an atmosphere that would kill 240 acres of grass and a whole block of live and flower.—Dardelle in Brooklyn Eagle.

Sarah Bernhardt's Triumph at Rio.

The Rio journals describe Sarah Bernhardt's first performance in "Fedora" as surpassing anything ever witnessed in that city. The average price of seats was $20. The exile of the Brazilian capital thronged the vast theatre of San Pedro d'Alcantara and numbers were unable to gain admittance. A huge crowd also gathered to be present at the doors of the theatre to keep back the throngs that gathered around the building. Sarah, inspired by the enthusiasm she had created surpassed all her former efforts, and was called, recalled, and acclaimed by the entire assembly, and the emperor Don Pedro, who with his family attended the performance, went forward and congratulated the great artiste in person.—Chicago Times.

THE TILDEN WILL.

How the Sage of Greystone Disposed of His Wealth.

THE ESTATE IS DIVIDED

Between His Relatives, Servants and Public Libraries.

His Provision Against Any Litigation. Future Husbands of Unmarried Female Heirs Relieved of All Responsibility in Handling the Funds—How the Gold is Distributed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The will of the late Samuel J. Tilden will be filed for probate at White Plains, the capital of Westchester county, this morning. Its contents were made public last night.

After stating that the testator is in full possession of all the faculties of mind and memory and speaking of Mrs. Pelton, sister Mrs. Pelton, sister Mrs. Pelton shall, by her last will and testament, have made a different disposition of the sums, which she is empowered to do. Upon the decease of Mrs. Pelton, if she have none, the house No. 28 West Thirty-eighth street, and the principal of the $50,000 is to be paid over to her heirs.

If she have no issue the principal of the house No. 28 West Thirty-eighth street is to be paid over as she may by her last will and testament direct, and the principal of the second trust to be paid over to the Tilden trust hereafter mentioned, if the same shall have been authorized and constituted.

Upon the decease of Mary B. Pelton the principal of the third trust, $50,000, is to be applied to Mr. Tilden's niece, Caroline B. Whittlesey, during her natural life, and upon her decease to be paid over to her heirs, if she have any, or as her last will and testament may direct. In addition to these provisions made for the benefit of Mary B. Pelton the executors shall pay to her or her order the sum of $50,000 as a distinct and separate trust, the income to go to the use of Mrs. Pelton during her life, and after her decease the principal sum to the Tilden trust.

The income of two separate sums of $25,000 each is to go to Mrs. Lucy F. Tilden, widow of Mr. Tilden's brother, Moses Y. Tilden, during her life. After her death, unless by will otherwise directed, the income of $25,000 goes to Mrs. Tilden's adopted daughter, Adelaide C. Bucknam, who may will the principal as she chooses.

Five thousand dollars, owed by Mrs. Buchanan's husband to Mr. Tilden, and represented by a note upon the death of Mr. Tilden, is to be conveyed to Mrs. Buchanan, and the income of $20,000 bonds of the Oregon Improvement Railway company is to be paid her during life.

The income from $50,000 is to be applied to Mrs. Susan G. Tilden, wife of Mr. Tilden's late brother Henry A. Tilden, during her life. After her death, unless by will otherwise directed, the income of $25,000 goes to Mrs. Tilden's adopted daughter, Adelaide C. Bucknam, who may will the principal as she chooses.

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AMERICAN BANKERS.

WHAT THE MONEY HANDLERS WANT TO HAVE DONE.

The Convention Discussing Financial Theories and Endeavoring to Establish the Money Standard—A Big Subject to Tackle.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Hon. W. L. Trenholm gave a very full and elaborate address on the banking and financial situation. He said that so far as he was able to judge from the comprehensive system of reports, which enable the comptroller of the currency to obtain a general review of the banking interests of the country, he could say that, as a whole, those institutions were strong in resources, sound in condition and conservative in management. His address was received with warm demonstrations of approval, a vote of thanks being tendered.

Addresses were also delivered by Mr. George S. Coe, president of the American Exchange National bank, of New York city; Mr. E. K. Olmstead, of New York; Mr. George Hague, general manager of the Merchants' bank of Canada; Mr. F. H. Tuthill, cashier of the First National bank of Hammond, Ind., and W. A. Caldwell, cashier of the First National bank of Jackson, Tenn.

Following is the address of Mr. F. H. Tuthill, of Indiana.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention:

In view of the imminent danger of the United States government soon finding its stock of gold so depleted that it will be compelled to make payments in silver, thus suddenly reducing the value of paper money from that of gold to that of silver, and putting all our financial and commercial transactions upon a silver basis, thereby legitimate trade into speculation, inaugurating an era of inflation of prices, to be followed by its consequent reaction, and thus reproducing our financial experiences during and after the war, excepting only in degree, it behooves prudent men to take what measures they can to avert such dire calamity. The associated banks of New York can do this by an honorable agreement without the change of any existing law. It can be done at once and the country relieved of a great terror of approbension, which overhangs us like a paralyzing nightmare; and for averting this threatening disaster the banks of New York, and the men who direct the movement, will deservedly receive the thanks of the country for a generation to come.

The means are most simple. Let New York city associated banks keep all accounts in gold. That is, live up to the agreement made in November, 1878, by which the New York banks abolished the premium upon gold in different currencies, and take no paper money or silver on deposit except at its gold value. Keep no currency or silver account. Do business on a gold basis. Let all notes, cheques, etc., read, "Payable in gold coin." When silver is quoted at a discount instead of gold quoted at a premium, the true standard is kept in mind and the battle is won.

The example of the New York banks will enable the business men of New York to follow it. It will be imitated by most of the other large cities. When every bank in the country finds its New York account kept in gold it will issue gold drafts, which, circulating over the country, will do much to remind the people that gold is really the standard and to help them to do business on a gold basis. If the country banks have a gold basis their customers can have also.

Why cannot the New York city banks do this? During the war California remained on a gold standard, although the laws were so hard there as now. Public opinion then kept men there from paying debts in depreciated greenbacks; public opinion can do as much with us now, and especially if supplemented in all commercial paper by the words "in gold coin," which have a legal effect. No law of congress can prevent us from buying and selling for gold only. The law forbidding a national bank to refuse silver from the clearing house will be of no consequence if they agree never to offer silver. And better leave the national system, if thereby they can save the country from the consequence of a fall to a silver standard.

It would be well to begin gold accounts and notes "payable in gold" now. The stock exchange has already taken the step; no bonds can be listed there unless payable in gold. No one can object now. Beginning thus early to withdraw from the use of silver, by the time the crisis comes much of our paper will read "payable in gold coin." If any man thereafter forces us to take legal tenders or silver in place of gold for a debt previously contracted we can refuse to have any more dealings with such a man, and publish him to the other banks. For would refuse to do so honorable under such circumstances.

Of course this may not prevent the payment of the government bonds and many private debts, but in depreciated currency, but it would avert the incalculable injury to the country a change to a silver basis would entail.

English Text Books for Japan.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Count Yenagi, son of the premier of Japan, is here on a mission to publishers for school text books in the English language, for use in the Japanese schools, the mikado having ordered that the English language be taught in the public schools.

Seattle Greatly Pleased.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Surveyor Beattie denies the rumor that he intends to resign. He is greatly pleased with the appointment of Mr. Magone as collector, and says there will now be perfect harmony in the custom house.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Lieut. Hobn, the commander of the Galatea, speaks in high praise of the Yankees and their yachts. He says he shall do his utmost to win the cup. The races will occur about Sept. 10.

In an attempt to escape from the Arkansas, Ia., jail, Paddy Ryan, a burglar; H. Mitchell and Jackson, murderers, were shot dead.

Congressman Lewis Beach, representative for three successive terms from the Fifteenth New York district, died at Cornwall, after a prolonged illness.

Albert Sheppard, a colored citizen of Dallas, Tex., is said to be in jail with Cutting at Paso del Norte. He had only just crossed the line when arrested, being mistaken for another man. He is held without a trial.

At Sumner Hill station, on the Pennsylvania road, near Pittsburg, an iron bridge weighing 180 tons was removed a distance of thirty-two feet in forty-minutes by half a dozen men, by means of sixty-ton jacks.

The Briton Medical and General Assurance association of London has failed through the embezzlement of $800,000 of its funds.

Gold has been discovered in Wisconsin, seventy-five miles north of Eau Claire, which assays $80 to the ton.

James Stagen, a farmer, left Chattanooga, Tenn., about thirty years ago. He lost track of his wife, and after waiting ten years without hearing from her, he married again. He is now on a visit to his old home, and was surprised to find his first wife still alive and awaiting his return.

AN EMINENT SURGEON GONE.

Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, the Well-Known Author, Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Frank H. Hamilton, the eminent physician and surgeon, died yesterday at his residence, 42 West Thirty-second street. He had suffered from pulmonary hemorrhages since 1880, but had been confined to his bed only two weeks. His disease was thrush pulmonary.

Dr. Hamilton was born at Wilmington, Vt., in 1813. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania university in 1839, and first settled in Auburn, N. Y., in 1841, he went to Buffalo, and, with Dr. Austin Flint and Dr. J. P. White established the medical department of the Buffalo university. In 1860 he removed to Brooklyn and after his service in the war, where he rose to be medical inspector of the army, he took up his residence in New York city. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical college. Among the many honorary positions held by him the following may be mentioned: President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1867; president of the New York Pathological society, 1866; president of the Medico Legal society, 1873. He was consulting surgeon of several of the general hospitals in this city. As a writer on medical subjects he was an accepted authority. His "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" is regarded in all countries as the leading work on the subject. Dr. Hamilton's boldness and success in surgical operations was remarkable. He also invented many ingenious mechanical aids to surgery. Opinions advanced by him twenty-five years ago in regard to treatment of bone fractures have but lately come into general recognition. Dr. Hamilton became widely known in Europe. He was one of the seven of the physicians in attendance upon President Garfield. He was noted for benevolence. He leaves two children, Theodore B. Hamilton and Mrs. Daniel Davis. He was 73 died a year ago.

A Captain Put Ashore.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 12.—The schooner J. G. Cragg, Capt. Webber, just arrived from Grand banks, brings additional particulars of the mutiny on board a three-masted schooner on the banks. They say the captain, who was seen last in the power of his crew, was Capt. Nicholson, of Bucksport, Me. He killed three men, and the sentence over decided they should put him ashore. Nothing has been heard of the vessel up to the time when Capt. Webber left the banks.

Flight and Capture.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 12.—Henry Dempf, a Milwaukee Anarchist who was convicted during the recent labor troubles in that city, but upon whom sentence was suspended until Aug. 10, failed to appear, and his bail of $500 was forfeited. A deputy sheriff from Milwaukee arrested the man in Racine, but while being taken to Milwaukee he jumped from the train and ran into the river. He was followed by the officer and compelled to surrender at the muzzle of a revolver.

Lost Fishermen.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—Advices received at the fish bureau from St. Johns, N. F., say that the schooner Gardner W. Tart, from Grand banks, reports the loss of four men. While attending the trawls in a dense fog six of the crew went astray. Two of the men were after-ward picked up, but the rest have not been heard from. The schooner Electa A. Eaton, from Grand banks, reports losing four men who went astray on Aug. 3 while attending trawls.

Dr. Bliss in Danger.

CHAGRIN FALLS, O., Aug. 12.—Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, who is visiting relatives here, is suffering so seriously from the effects of a runaway that it is feared he will not recover. Dr. Bliss is well known as the physician who attended Gen. Garfield during his last illness.

Logan Ironized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Senator Logan and party have left for a trip up the Napa valley. He is expected to speak at Sacramento, where arrangements have been made for a great demonstration in his honor.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—For Massachusetts, eastern New York local rains, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For Connecticut fair weather, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey fair weather, westerly winds, slightly cooler.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Heavy Selling to Realize Profits Depresses the Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Money 2 per cent. Exchange quiet and weak at $4.84@4.85¼. Government bonds easier. Currency 6s, 125¾ bid; 4s coup., 122¾ bid.; 4½s coup., 113¾ bid.

The stock market opened strong, with the low-priced stocks as the features. Under their lead the whole list advanced ½ to ¾ per cent. But after 11 o'clock there was some selling to realize the profits of the advance, which resulted in a reaction by noon of ¼ to ½ per cent. Since noon the market has been dull and weak.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union	80¾	Del. & Hudson	100¾
Adams Express	142	Del., Lack. & W	129¾
Am. Express	103½	Denver	20¾
C., C. & I.	58½	Erie	30¾
New York Central	112¾	Hocking & Texas	20¾
N. J. Central	54	Lake Shore	80¾
Illinois Central	—	Mich. Cent. & West	80¾
Ohio Central	—	Morris & Essex	130
Michigan Central	86¾	Northwest	111¾
Northern Pacific	18¾	Northwest pref.	134¾
Do., pref.	63½	Ontario & West	19¾
Central Pacific	39¾	Pacific Mail	49¾
Union Pacific	52¾	Pacific Mail	49¾
Missouri Pacific	80¾	Reading	39¾
Texas Pacific	15¾	Rock Island	126
Metropolitan	107	St. Paul	80¾
Alton & T. H.	—	Wabash	18
Canada Southern	46¾	Buf. & Quincy	118
Canada Pacific	54¾	Chesapeake	15¾
Chicago & Alton	144½	Oregon Trans	32¾
Chic. & Ohio	94	Wells-Fargo	110½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—FLOUR—Closed steady and without quotable change; winter wheat extra, $2.65@3.00; Minnesota extra, $2.65@3.00. Ohio extra, $4.10@4.75. Southern flour closed quiet; common to choice extra $2.65@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were dull, but closed steady. Spot sales 1,000 bushels; options of No. 2 red, delivered at 86¾c.; No. 2 Chicago at 85c.; No. 3 red winter at 86¾c.; ungraded red at 86@86¾c.; No. 1 red state at 87c.; No. 2 red state do. at 86½c; No. 2 red winter Aug. 86¾c.; do. Sept. 87¾c.; do. Oct. 89¾@90c.

CORN—Options were dull; but closed steady. Spot lots dull. Spot sales of ungraded at 49@50c. and No. 2 at 49¾c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept. 51c. bid, and do. Oct. sold at 52½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active, but closed barely steady. Spot sales of No. 2 white state at 40@40½c. and No. 3 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed Aug. 38c.; do. Sept. 37½@38c.

RYE—Dull; western 53@55c.; state 56@56½c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11.50@11.87½.

LARD—Closed firm, cash nominal $7.30; Sept. $7.28½; Oct. $6.98@6.95.

BUTTER—Firmly held; state 15@23c.; western 15@23½c.

EGGS—Dull but steady; state 15½c.; western 13¾@14c.

CHEESE—Firm; state 6½@8½c.; western flat 7@7½c.

SUGAR—Raw, very little doing, while prices are the same. Fair refining 4¾c. Refined quiet and lower. Refined cut loaf 6 5-16@6½c.; crushed 6 5-16@6½c.; cubes 6 5-16@6½c.; powdered 6¼@6½c.; granulated 6 1-16c.; mould 6¾c.; confectioners' "A" 5 15-16c.; coffee "A" standard 5¾c.; coffee off "A" 5¾@5 13-16c.; coffee extra "C" 5¼@5½c.; "C" 4¾@5c.; yellow 4¾@4¾c.

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 per week with $25 weekly indemnity, from $25 to

"Eighteen Dollars"

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The reduction from our Regular Prices are on some articles as much as **33 1-3 per cent.**, and our customers will find it a rare Chance to get **GOOD GOODS** for very little money. Do not fail to call at the **IRMENE** bargains we have.

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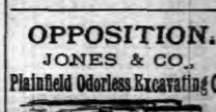

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Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and equal to the best New York houses and at less than New York prices. Great reduction in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance of the same.

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You can get the Purest, Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

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Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 40c per bottle.

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Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1

Black Merino Jerseys 43c.

Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.

Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.

We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world **69c.**

LOUIS CALLMAN,

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WOMAN AND HOME.

WHY NOT TRAIN GIRLS TO SOME TRADE OR PROFESSION.

Governing the Little Ones—Helen Hunt Jackson's Grave—The Crying Baby. Cronie Housekeeping—As a Co-Laborer. Amusements, Locales, Hints, Items.

Men fit their sons for business. They never fit them for domestic life. The daughters are fitted for domestic life sometimes; that is they are taught to keep house according to the mother's idea of housekeeping, but they are never fitted for anything else, consequently the world is full of unhappy marriages. To know how to make money and harvest it wisely is a most excellent thing, and the knowledge necessary to conduct a business is desirable; but they are not all a man should know. To know how to make bread, cook a delicate meal, manage a husband, mend and make, cut fit and sew, are accomplishments every woman should possess, but these are not all that is required to make life happy.

Parents so frequently, perhaps more frequently, fail in their duty to their children as the children fail in their duty to their parents, and that parents should not train girls to some trade or profession as thoroughly as they do their sons, is a mistake on their part. If a girl exhibits unusual talent for making dresses, then by all means let her learn the art, for dressmaking has been a source of gain as fine art, too; or if she has taste and inclination for bookkeeping, type-setting, carpentry, shoemaking or any possible trade or business, by all means cultivate it, even though she becomes in larger than ordinary degree unsexed. It will not hurt her sense to know how to labor. Opportunities for wealthy women to establish a flourishing business are plentiful. Grocery stores, dry goods stores, millinery stores, candy stores, and in fact nearly all kinds of business can be splendidly conducted by women. Rich men may be interested for them in some such establishment, or else furnish the capital, for some independent investment, but they never think of doing the same service for their daughters, partly because they look for the sordid and seek like that women haven't the brain for business; partly because they want them to marry, and partly because they will not spend a cent in money for what they imagine they will open a sex. They give the sons food, shelter and clothing before they establish them in business, and these, many besides, and the sons do nothing at home.

The daughters work—even rich men's daughters do something about the house—and receive nothing more than food, shelter and clothes in return.

It is not fair. "The laborer is worthy of her hire," and the sooner women learn that there is nothing so sweet or so healthful as independence, the better for them. If women prefer marriage, then it is right for them to marry; but there are women who would never marry could they but take sufficient care of themselves. All women are not fitted for married life. They have not the qualities that make home enticing or that train children to be good men and women. Such marriage is not right, but under the present system there is little else left for them. Parents make mistakes in not teaching their daughters that in the accumulation of wealth they should have a hand aside from the economy that some women practice for the husband's or father's sake. They should be willing to pay fair prices for the work done, although the same sum they would have to pay if there were no women in the household, and thereby give their daughters the same services are also valuable.—Cleveland Leader.

Governing the Little Ones.

Great injustice is often done by the enforcement of set rules when the child is in certain mental and emotional states of mind and body. No heart has ached sometimes to observe the conscientious cruelty that's the word of the paternal power that is to enforce a command by repeated punishments when the increasing excitement of the parent defeated her own object by producing in the little one the very state of mind it feared. "Tell a child" is really incapable of obedience. I think most mothers possess a fine intuitive sense, sharpened by affection, which will tell them when to do in difficult cases if they will hold their mind's equilibrium; long enough to listen to their inner voice. I know it is hard to be always cool and patient, when one has had the long, bright day, with its leafy and blossoming enticements, is exacted by the work, as is often the case. It has been mine many a time, and I have gained by experience that even love is not unerring when its demands obedience without due reflection.

To illustrate, my little daughter of 5 is difficult to govern because of an inherent nervous excitability which only my calmest moods can hold in check. It is argued by some that we should not try to reason with children, or even with ourselves. It is only thus that I can reach her in some cases, and I am often forced to strategy to gain my ends. Once when she was child to take her on my lap when punishment failed and the prospect of a story quieted her immediately. By a careful adjustment of my tale to the case my baby's will was transformed to reason, and she was conquered without further trouble.

I speak of this to show the value of illustration in teaching them. A principle or idea that they cannot otherwise perceive the force of can thus be made clear and impressive to their minds.

The childish appetite for stories is strong and many beautiful lessons can thus be conveyed. I know how a weary mother covets even when the day's hour comes, but I have found that we must keep a little freshness and genial feeling for them. It is their right, and far more our duty than the fashioning of elaborate little suits or the cooking of delicties. I have been pruning this overgrown low called work, and by lopping off a branch here and there, and trimming away heavy foliage, found that I not only did not ruin the tree but that bits of blue sky became visible and gleams of deepest sunshine filtered through.—Prue Publisher in Detroit Free Press.

As a Co-Laborer with Man.

Two difficulties lie at the root of woman's success as a co-laborer with man. The first is her lack of training; the second her lack of preparation. As a rule, women do not educate themselves for any special trade or profession. She drifts into it. Men expect their daughters to marry. The daughters expect it. If not so fortunate as to marry, then the woman, the problem of woman's support cannot be solved by marriage. Even when a woman's necessities compel her to become self-supporting, she does not look upon it as a permanent thing. When she marries she drops it. She does not look upon a trade or a profession either as a life work. Therefore her heart is not in her work. She looks upon it only as a makeshift—a stepping-stone to something better. Of course there are honorable exceptions to this statement. The enthusiastic woman, who throws herself into their work, whatever it may be, either from a genuine taste for that work or from conscientious motives. And such woman makes a success of their work—be it culinary, domestic, literary or artistic.

Many a woman fails through timidity. She is conscious of a strong leaning toward some vocation; it may be a service, a trade or a profession. But she is held back by custom, propriety, the restraints of family, her station in life, what the world will say, etc. Custom has a powerful influence over women, and she is still in swaddling bands. We are not speaking of lawless coteeriers, but of lawful channels, opening a little out of the beaten path. Custom would not allow a child of mine in Florida and another in Alaska a steamboat in Louisiana, seven associates; in the one instance a thriftless husband, in the other a deficient spouse, the instruments which set these two plucky females afloat. Many women are capable of carrying on their households' business, not only with the hand, but with the head. They have tact, thrift, judgment, probity in their favor.—Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The Lesson of the War.

"I know a woman," said an old physician, "who, in 1861, was as helpless as any girl in the country. In all the days of her young womanhood she had never been moved by a tender sentiment and had never shed a tear. She believed that she was to become a commonplace, prosaic, hard-hearted woman about whom novelists wrote so much. She looked upon herself in the light of a phenomenon and sometimes mourned over it, but in the first year of the war I saw tears in her eyes over the stupidest romance that was ever written. I was impressed with the memory of the boys in front. In the second year of the war I saw her one of the most efficient of that body of noble women who visited everything in the hospitals, and in the third year of the war I saw her an impulsive, outspoken woman, to whose eyes the tears would come did you but mention a poor soldier's grievance. In the last year of the war I saw her counted among the most sympathetic, among the warmest hearted, and among the most emotional of the women engaged in the work of relieving the soldiers."—Inter-Ocean "Curbstone Crayons."

Let Married Couples Beware.

The perfect frankness which should exist between married couples must not be supposed to exclude the necessity for tact or to compel the utterance of disagreeable truths. All family matters must be talked over, and, in some way, by or the stranger admitted within them. Their drawbacks are very evident to the outsider, but the subject of *intimate friendship of married life these failings* may sometimes be discussed; but let every married couple beware of strictures on the conduct, character, or even manner and appearance of relations-in-law. The husband may complain of his own family, and the wife may sympathize, but she must never forget that the two, and two alone, form one single additional flaw. In the same way the husband must respect the wife's susceptibilities. However conscious we may be of the overbearing manner of our own and blood, we all bristle like the fretful porcupine if we hear our kindred attacked by anybody else, and in this respect marriage does not extinguish all the natural emotions of family ties.—Exchange.

Odd Phases of Life.

I have been taking a run through New England, where some odd phases of life have been thrust upon my notice. Not a Sunday or a night in a Massachusetts town lamented her inability to secure female "help" for the household. With 60,000 more females than males in the old Bay State it struck me that this was an anomalous condition. When I asked her for the reason of this scarcity of "help" she replied with some acerbity: "Because they can't get married." Here is a land where every woman is a voter and a factory worker. They have come to look on housework as inferior. They make better wages in the factories, and so, although the work is not light, they still will work at anything else. You can scarcely get a woman to do a day's washing. Then, too, the women are intellectual, as they call it, and they get above any work. Some of them who were in prime housekeepers, if they only set about it, prefer to spend their time writing rhymes and other "sentiment for the papers."—New York Tribune.

Pay of a Cloak Model.

That all depends on their shape, its symmetry and flexibility to their business. The woman who is of good height, weighs about 120 pounds, has a bust measure of thirty-six inches and a thirty-inch waist is in form, receives $15 a week to stand up from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the afternoon trying on cloaks. She is receiving the highest price that is the star among the girls in that demand, and has to do more, perhaps, than the others. Ten dollars is about the average price for cloak models. Some belong to the fitting establishments, and get $18 a week, and of course the prices vary. Eight dollars a week is a fair price, and few get under that per week.—New York Mail and Express.

Fruit Among the French.

The French do a great deal with fruit, which many people in this country, for example, they make delicious apricot cheese, gooseberry ices and jellies; they cut their melons with pepper and salt, with sugar and vinegar, and they eat their peaches and pears in the green and crimson flesh for flavor; oranges are sliced thinly with a sharp silver knife into a glittering cut-glass compotier, seasoned with powdered sugar, syrup of orange water, and half a glass of brandy. This must stand several hours before serving.—New York Post.

Cause of Pride and Pleasure.

Women have hitherto been excluded from the sittings of the French Academy of Sciences, but the other day the interdiction was raised in favor of Mlle. Sophie Kowlewska, professor of mathematics at the University of Stockholm, a daughter of the eminent Russian nihilist. Admiral Jurien de la Graviere, who presided, welcomed her in graceful terms, and said that her presence would be a cause of pride and pleasure to all the learned mathematicians present, but to the whole academy. —Brooklyn Eagle.

For the Hair.

A new jewel used for the hair and around the low neck and short sleeves of evening dress is tiny swallows placed in lines of three or five, on the gold wire, over which they appear to hover. This is a light and graceful ornament. A number of little silver, gold, pearl and diamonds are fastened in waists for evening wear. Another graceful style is to have jewels in the form of a star set in tassels fastened to a piece of ribbon, and either in front, across the waist or arranged among the drapery. A new coiffure consists of a small round piece of white or colored tulle twisted in a tiny bow, and fastened by an ornament. A kind of cigrette of flowers or plumes comes from the corner of the turban. Young girls wear this small tulle puff with a flower or a fancy ornament. Young women may incline to flowers, birds or butterflies in diamonds.

Wing Drapery.

The wing drapery becomes in size and depth. Some modistes now use four breadths for these two wings, arranging two breadths each side, placing them in plaits so that the whole length adhering flat to the fall from about three-eighths of a yard below the belt on the tournure to the foot of the skirt. Two breadths of single-width goods are then wide enough for the straight drapery, which is confined to a very narrow space on the back breadth of the foundation skirt. The wings, require deep facing up the sloped sides, and are folded under their entire depth at the top where they meet on the plachet hole.—Harper's Bazar.

Chemistries.

Here are some of the fashionable styles of chemisettes: They are made worn with walking, saddle or country dresses.

They may be made of silk, linen, percale or linen, white or colored. There is infinite variety. Canvas and crape chemisettes for every wool garment are made with the same white collar and cuffs that turn up inside the sleeves. A row of feather stitching is on the hem of the collar and cuffs, and

down each side of the box plaits in the midst of the chemisette; narrow plaits are on each side of the box plaits. A pretty notion is that of working a buttonhole each side of the collar and tying a ribbon bow in it, making long loops like a standard each side. Two smaller bows are passed through buttonholes in each cuff.

In Millinery.

Round hats for church and driving in the country have high crowns, square or conical; brims that turn up, turban like in the back, and widen to a wing flat protruding here over the eyes. These may be of either bonde, Neapolitan, lace straw, Milan, or rough and ready braid. A simple hat is in white velvet and bonnet of good velvet ribbon for into the straw braids, emerge from about the third row on the sides of the crown and cross each other at regular intervals. Each ribbon ends with satin as the rayons side, is clustered in groups of sind bows upon the front of the hat, the loops run through with long gold pins. Pretty and becoming are the Spanish hats that have deep rolling brims faced with black velvet and the crowns encircled with bias bands of the same dotted with yellow straw beads. Some of these hats have a gold loop of the same trimming, intermixed with straw algrettes in black and yellow. Garden party or picnic hats are made of white silk or muslin, trimmed with ruffles of lace and sprays of blush rose. Point Esprit nets over wire foundations trimmed with cascades of lace of whatever color are very chic, the crowns studded with wreaths of crape flowers mixed with the lace. Other hats are wide brimmed leghorn trimmed with ruby velvet, crape lace, and pale beige roses. Rolled-in poke bonnets of handsome lace are expensive kinds, with lace coat and parasol to match, are costly additions to toilets designed for elegant watering place wear.

Embroidered Summer Dresses.

Among the most delightful creations for the summer dress are the new embroidered dresses. Some of the patterns represent blossoms in all their natural color. Other flowers are exhibited in various shades. There is no limit to fancies or garniture, however costly and rich, that can surpass in attractiveness these embroidered gowns. A lemon-tinted, pine apple muslin, goods of superior weaving, fine and light, has the skirt and drapery, the back breadth of which is cut short and trimmed with a deep flounce of the same material, nearly covered with needle work. The design is composed of blue crocuses, with here and there a cluster of bachelor buttons, sometimes called Hugh Penny flowers. The pattern is worked with fine silk a shade lighter than the latticework. A chambery robe of light pink is handsomely adorned with a floral design composed of pink roses and their white buds. The blossoms are pinks and the pretty blue flax flower. A rich design on a white lawn, wrought in floss silk, represents a little bunch of field daisies and wild buttercups. The basque is made very artistic, with a pretty vest of creamy white surah. A pretty fancy bride dress is composed of rich pattern of fine needle work. The robe is made of light silk-colored batiste. There are rose buds, carnations and myrtle vines, all so perfectly executed they look as if just taken from the garden and laid upon the goods.

Black Again.

Proprietors from the highest authority herald the fact that black will be in supreme favor the coming autumn season. Many imported dress goods are already in the market, goods made of fabrics both heavy and diaphanous. Costumes of richest black Lyons satin are enlivened with underskirts panels, cuffs and XIV collars of silver and gold brocade, bodice portions of black and gold striped velvets, black and cardinal brocha fabrics in velvet and satin, and richest of all, velvet and satin stripes in black and gold, with gold fringes and passementerie to cut to fit. There are also magnificent beaded glass, wrought on satin, and plain black velvet panels bordered with jet and beaded jet in Moorish fanciful designs, with single appliques ornamental to match for bodice decoration. Long black velvet panels will form one of the leading dress wraps for late autumn wear, and black straw Gainsborough hats, weighted with satin plumes, will adorn the heads of the fashionable ladies of the period. All this is somberness, it is said, started from royalty going into court mourning, or semi-mourning, for the late king of Bavaria.—New York Evening Post.

What Shoppers of Them All!

As to the shopping propensities of what ever last these shops are patronized in France, it follows that the persons are a numerous class. Very little is known about them except the shops they frequent. Nothing is known by what almost the lives they lead when not on duty. When do they sleep? They are at work when the first parisian comes in the morning, and they are still at their posts when the last belated theatre goer drops in after midnight. Why have they always that image for their withdrawal of complexion?

It is because they generally married and have families, but who has ever seen the wife or children of one? Why is it a secret principle with them not to speak of their family, or to let them be seen? Is it because the wife of them when they are worn out and are obliged to yield their places to younger and prettier? Are they pensioned like old clerks? Are they provided for in their own homes? Are they ignored like old clerks? Do they never leave their moral remains exposed to human eyes? These questions are not solved with the expectation that even the least intelligent Parisian will answer them, but they give voice to a yearning desire to understand on the part of many benevolent anthropologists the mysterious individuality of a class which lives in a constant state of self-effacement in personal consideration.—Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Pretty Pink Toilets.

Pink tollets of every description, from ashes of roses to the deepest shade, are to be very fashionable for the summer season, with some exclusively pretty ones made of pink silk. Handsome ones are also made of dark blue and green, both lace and crepe de chine fabrics. Among the latest novelties in the matter of neckwear is the fashion of wearing two ties instead of one, as heretofore. One of these is usually of the same material with the dress, and the other of white muslin or lace to a toilet of any description.

Donkey Carts.

This season fashionable girls have been mixed with a craze for donkey carts, that unassuming but dependable animal having come into style. The fancy is for a white one with a pink ribbon bridle to match. Of course, these donkeys are more expensive here than in England, where a good animal may be purchased for $2 ($10).

Girls' Dress.

The figure shows a neat and becoming costume for a girl of 12 or 14 years. It is made with a polonaise of dark blue cloth and striped camelite, the latter being laited for the skirt; yoke and gore shaped pieces set into the sleeves. The bands are gathered like the

GIRLS' DRESS.

fronts, and closed invisibly in the middle, are also drawn in at the waist with a bow, which must be somewhat larger than the one in front. The cherry is caught up into the bow, and perfect full behind. Lace hat trimmed with ribbon bows.

FASHIONLETS.

Striped silk skirts are worn with overdresses of wool.

Beige and cordo-de-la-reine are combined for girls' wear.

Black and white printed hosiery are among the novelties.

Cotton crape cloth is almost as effective as the silk crepon.

Yellow ombre ares worn by children with their white dresses.

A SINGULAR UNION OF DEFTNESS AND ADMINISTRATIVE TALENT.

The Duties of Great Variety—In the Hotels and Restaurants—His Modes of Giving Change—What Becomes of Them All When Worn Out?

It requires but a limited acquaintance with the French language to know that "garcon" means boy. Let us in this French soldier of a certain class is always called, yelled at, or growled at and shouted to by that name, he may in reality represent Shakespeare's seven ages of man, or half a dozen more. He may be a stripling of 15, or Methuselah, married man of 50 or a white-haired old octogenarian in whose hands the direct results of his judgments are to affect three of the world's great commodities. His duties are of great variety, requiring a singular and peculiar combination of talents, namely, a certain quickness of perception, ability to "sling" hash, "jerk" beer, wait upon the table, make beds and sweep chamber floors—only in these exposed parts that are not jealously guarded by the "femme de chambre" removed from the rash and unwarranted intrusion of the broom.

IN THE HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

The figures in the hotels and restaurants of France represents degrees of neatness. The garcons in which he waits on the table, which are distinctly at variance with the "waiter girl" often here in this country. He brings the soup in a bowl and serves it in a plate, expecting to the gone a thumb not recently washed. He carries the vegetables and meats from brisk and garrulous to small-like and saturnine. At cafes he is inclined to impertinent, especially if his fee does not please him. He is a past master in the art of "slinging" hash, "jerk" beer, wait upon the table, make beds and sweep chamber floors—only in these exposed parts that are not jealously guarded by the "femme de chambre" removed from the rash and unwarranted intrusion of the broom.

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GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER,
Special attention given to heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.
Agent for new Dunning and Boudoir Self-Feeding Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE 50 SOMERSET STREET.
My Reference is my Work

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.
WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.
Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the
LACE WEB SPRING BED.

FOTOGRAFS.
Instantaneous, Everlasting, Handsome, Cheapest, Best.
Great Success with Children's Fat traits.
THORN'S,
Opp. Post Office.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dressmaker, Underwear, Corsets, Hoop Skirting rooms is now purchasing for the Fall and Winter trade, to which she begs to call the attention of the ladies. 14 East Front street. Wanted a first class dressmaker.

John Lindsay, Established 1872. Gardener & Florist, Estimates cheerfully given. Orders left at residence, corner Church and Second streets, or at Post Office, will receive prompt attention. No. 23 West Front street.

E. B. Maynard, No. 23 North Second. Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlor. Four first-class artists in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and Shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Courturier, Upholsterer, Successor to John Dalrymple. Ladies' Hair Dresser, Has purchased the entire stock of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of Upholstery Goods, Curtain Poles, Cornices, etc. Shop on Second street, between Park and Somerset, opposite the old Mansion House. Orders left at Wm. Frost Jr.'s, corner Front St. will receive prompt attention.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily. Address D. S. Cotton, P. O. Box 310, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son, For Genuine Spring Water Ice. Buy of the Park Avenue Ice Co. only. Prices as low as the lowest in the city. —Hay for sale. Best in the market. Office, 15 Park Avenue.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Green St. and Park Avenue, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in All Kinds of Hay, Grain and Flour, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, 19 North avenue, Meat Market. Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 14.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Poultry and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy, Prices Moderate, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. All work done in a workmanlike manner. Shop in rear of 19 East Front street. Residence, 17 Watchung avenue.

T. E. Morgans, Manufacturer, Dealer, Stationery and Music, 10 East Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerset street, Somerville. Opposite the Court House. Boarding, Permanent or Transient by the day, week or month. Terms moderate. Justus Billman, Proprietor.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 426 Plainfield, N. J. Manufacturers of and dealers in Lumber, Coal, Mason's Materials, etc., delivered at lowest market rates. Office, Somerset street, near Depot.

Elmer Spring Water Ice, Elmer Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Families, Stores and Hotels supplied. Orders by mail to box 1480 promptly attended to. Telephone call No. 1. Cheapest ice in the market.

Notice. Consumers, Wells & Price Wells, Artesian Well Driver and Repairer. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable. Orders by mail to box 1480 promptly attended to. Telephone call No. 1. Cheapest ice in the market.

James O. Miles, No. 40 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Manufacturer of and dealer in Lumber, Coal, Mason's Materials, Etc. Also agent for Grain, Wood, Stone for Mowing, Reaping and Threshing Machines, Harrows, Lime, Hay and Straw, and all the above articles at lowest market rates.

Builders Cards.

Theodore Cray, Mason & Builder
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters and Builders
Estimates furnished for all classes of work.
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H. B. Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, 24 Somerset street, Grocer & Confectioner, Specialties: Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned Goods, Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cakes, Crackers, Biscuits, Flour, Meal, Feed, Oatmeal, Hominy, Rice, Farina, Cereals, Table Oils, Vinegars, Soaps, Starches, Blacking, Matches, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Willow Goods, C. C. Cigars, etc.

John Hedgeson, Mason and Builder, Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 21 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

R. A. Rose, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Scroll Work, Etc., Corner Somerset and Sayre streets, Plainfield, N. J. Mouldings Packed Every Description of Work. Prompt and Careful Work a Specialty. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

R. V. Saums, Carpenter & Builder, Mantels, Cabinet Work, Store Fronts, Etc. P. O. Box, 1221. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work. 32

J. Manning, Residence, Front P. O. Box Carpenter & Builder, All Work Promptly Attended to. Repairing Promptly Attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Manufacturers of Mouldings, Packed, Blinds, Doors, Sash, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Corner of 1st and Park Ave.

The Prince Royal

FOR MEN'S WEAR.
$3,50
A Full Line of Ladies' Fine Shoes made to Measure. Also in Gents' Fine Shoes and all other kinds of Boots and Shoes. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Call and examine my stock and stamped shoes in the market.
SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop
IN AT
JOHN J. KENNEY'S
Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity
And Ask
TO SEE
Our *Favorite*
$2.00 Shoe. $1.50
Surpriser!

FOR BARGAINS
IN THE LINE OF
SECOND-HAND
House Furnishing Goods
AND THE
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison
29 West Front Street.

To the Public!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.
A. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 87. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886. Price Two Cents

Classified Corner.

BARN FOR SALE—In the rear of premises 21 Sumner B[illegible]

BOY WANTED—At Dr. Stiles' office. Address [illegible]

BOARD AT Laing's Hotel. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED with large room by a man and wife and girl, five years old. Address C. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation. Am a good all around [illegible]

FOR SALE—One go-cart, bicycle, ball, as a stand [illegible]

LOST—A ball covers valley dog. Finder will be [illegible]

LOST—Wednesday afternoon, white shawl, at the Riverside Club House, a pair of [illegible]

WANTED—Two or three boarders. Terms very reasonable by having cows with Dr. Cox [illegible]

A MAN and boy wanted at once. Apply at [illegible]

A three or four rooms. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

LOST—Between Plainfield, on Wednesday evening, [illegible]

WANTED—Millinery girls at once. Apply at [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, four class top buggies, [illegible]

STORE to rent, North corner. Apply J. F. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Furniture cheap for cash. Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front St. [illegible]

Legal Notices.

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE. [illegible]

Special Notices.

FOR SALE. [illegible]

T. [illegible]

GOOD PRICES PAID [illegible]

WARNER & CO. [illegible]

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC [illegible]

TRY DORRING CIGARS. [illegible]

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. [illegible]

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON, [illegible]

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST, [illegible]

DR. HOBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, [illegible]

DR. J. H. FERSTER, [illegible]

OSCAR R. TEALE, [illegible]

WM. H. McCLURE, [illegible]

J. A. OAKLEY, Jr. [illegible]

ARTHUR P. MILLER, [illegible]

F. M. DUNHAM, [illegible]

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN [illegible]

CHAS. A. MAHER, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION. [illegible]

T. S. HAZELL, [illegible]

MISS M. A. BAILIGHT [illegible]

MISS NETTIE MAYNHOW, [illegible]

Post Office.

Mails are delivered in Plainfield and Grant Park as follows: From the North, 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. From the South, 12:30 p. m. From the West, 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Mails for the latter close at 7:00 p. m. Mails for the local routes close at 7:00 p. m. Mails for the local routes close at 7:00 p. m. Mails for the local routes

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '96.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.45, 6.32, 7.05, 7 52, 7.59, 8.02, 8.26, 9.26, 9.52, 10.27, 11.09 a. m.; 12.36, 1.39, 2.23, 3.27, 3.51, 4.30, 5.08, 6.02, 7.05, 7.38, 8.40, 9.44, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27 a. m., 5.57, 10.36, 11.51 a. m.; 1.37, 3.51, 5.32, 7.20, 8.37 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 5.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.40, 9.53, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.36, 1.39, 2.57, 3.51, 5.08, 5.35, 7.02, 7.30, 8.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.33, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.26, 9.30 p. m.

Leave Newark at 5.30, 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 8.27, 9.10, 10.10, 12.00 midnight. Sunday, at 9.50 a. m.; 12.25, 1.50 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.26, 11.31, 11.56 a. m.; 2.00, 3.05, 4.05, 5.00, 5.51, 6.03, 6.38, 9.59, 7.25, 8.08, 9.17, 9.39, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 5.14, 6.38, 11.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.55, 7.00, 7.28, 7.52, 8.18, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 5.40, 6.15, 6.45, 7.05, 7.30, 8.25, 9.35, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.09, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m.; 2.00, 2.18, 4.54, 5.02, 6.38, 8.08, 9 17 p. m. Sunday 5.10 a. m., 6.02, 9.17 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.53, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.26 m. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Scranton, etc.

2.00 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

6.38 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 7.17, 10.37 a. m.; 11.08 1.21 3.51, 6.08 p. m. Sunday at (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Philadelphia via Round Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.22, 5.10, 8.39, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.16, 3.51, 6.03, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 5.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.34 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.00, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.35, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.30 Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 6.21, 7.55, 9.30, 10.58, 11.58 a. m.; 1.54, 4.23, 6.24, 7.56 p. m. Sunday at 8.58, 9.58 a. m.; 6.35 p. m.

Plainfield passing over the various market-s always cars at Bond Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK, GEN PASS. & TICKET AGENT

W. W. STEARNS, SUPT.

J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

The Stock Business Out West.

"What do you think of the future of the western stock business?"

"In the course of time the business as it is at present conducted has got to cease. I regard the present system as merely the beginning. In different sections the business will take entirely different shapes. Where the land is fenced the cattle business will become dispossessed in the natural course of things by graingers. In the Red Lands grazing will continue, but in the course of time the ground will have to be cut up into small ranches fenced in, with 200 or 800 cattle, can be managed more economically. At present the branding from one end of the year to the other, but they must go. I believe that my section, including the largest part of Montana and Wyoming and the western strip of Dakota will become the chief relations to the country that Hungary does to Europe. Throughout that region a granger cannot subsist except on irrigated lands along the rivers, and to permit these settlements will turn the entire country away from the rivers into a desert. But the cry in the east against the cattle kings is just as nonsensical as the western cry against the gold bugs. I have only speak from what I have seen; but where I am there is no fencing in or jumping the public domain. The cowmen are simply pioneers who dare go into a wilder country and face greater dangers than the Indians than any other class. They pave the way of civilization as the regular army does the local there is no objection to settlers following in their wake."—Interview with Theodore Roosevelt.

Why They Emigrate to America.

The total wealth of Great Britain is estimated at 10,000,000,000 or about $1,345 for every individual, man, woman and child, in the kingdom. This is said to be $300 more than such a division in the United States would produce, though nobody can make more than a guess at the figures for this country. Wealth in the United States is much better distributed than in Great Britain. In the latter country one out of every thirty-six residents is registered as a pauper. With one-tenth of the population of Great Britain engaged in agriculture, one-half of the area of England is held by 32 proprietors, one-fourth of Scotland by 12, and one-third of Ireland by 192. Small wonder, then, that those who can do so come to America, or that those who can not form land leagues at home.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Statistics of Our Oyster Plant.

Maryland has furnished 3,750,000 bushels of seed oysters per annum, and it in the Delaware and Long Island sound persons in season to make 15,000,000 bushels. We get $7,500,000 for our crops, which is a year sells for $10,000,000.—Baltimore Sun.

The Indians of New Mexico like the idea of bloodhounds being sent in pursuit of them. They shoot the dogs and end them.

ACCUSED OF POISONING.

HORRIBLE CRIME CHARGED AGAINST MRS. ROBINSON.

Accused of Poisoning Her Son, and a Wholesale Destruction of People, Including Several Children and Her Husband, for Insurance Money.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Aug 13.—Great excitement has been caused here over the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Jane Robinson and Thomas E. Smith, on the charge of having caused the death of William Robinson, a son of the woman, by poisoning, for the purpose of securing insurance money. Robinson died yesterday in great agony, and it is claimed he had been poisoned.

Mrs. Robinson seemed completely broken down mentally and physically when she was brought before the police court with her alleged accomplice, Thomas E. Smith. Both were charged with John Robinson and Thomas E. Smith, on the charge of having caused the death of William Robinson, a son of the woman, by poisoning, for the purpose of securing insurance money. Robinson died yesterday in great agony, and it is claimed he had been poisoned.

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The developments connected with the case have created a feeling of horror among those conversant with the facts, and the deeper the investigation the more terrible the affair appears. The actions of Mrs. Robinson are considered suspicious. Yesterday noon, before her arrest, she fainted apparently, and straightened up rigidly, as though dead. Thomas E. Smith, her alleged accomplice, was present, and asked Officer Oliver if he could pray for the young man who was so near death's door. Smith is supposed to be a member of Sunday school in Hyde Park. Officer Oliver gave him permission and Smith knelt down over the sick man and made as fervent a prayer as was ever heard. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Robinson was arrested and taken to the police station. Smith has reported to the police that since the death of Mrs. Robinson's husband eleven relatives have died within four years. Besides adults children of Mrs. Robinson and others of which she had the care and their parents. Most of them were insured. On the death of a parent she would take charge of the children, and as the insurance came down to the children, it is alleged she would put them out of the way. It has been learned that her husband died very suddenly four years ago. The cause of his death, said Mr. Crane, counsel for Mrs. Robinson, was said to have been overheating and the drinking of ice water. He lived in Cambridge at the time, and went to Boston July 4. He got overheated and then drank too much water. All events he died suddenly. His life was insured for $2,000 or $3,000. "The association refused to pay the money to the widow," said Mr. Crane, "so I was called in as counsel for Mrs. Robinson, and Judge Hammond was also retained. We brought suit against the association to obtain the money, and the defense's story was that the assessments on the policy were paid to an agent by Mr. Robinson, and never turned in by said agent to the association. We were beaten on the case in the lower court, but the supreme court on appeal. Robinson was examined, passed, and had his papers and paid his assessments. The widow has not yet received a cent of it."

It is stated that when any of Mrs. Robinson's family died she always had different physicians; that is, the same physician was never called twice.

M. S. Bunnell, a constable, of Cambridge, visited the police station yesterday and took a look at Mrs. Robinson. He says that after her husband's death she was turned out of her home in Cambridge for non-payment of rent. She then moved into Charles River street. She had considerable fine furniture, which she had bought of a Mr. Lane, in Boston, and Constable Bunnell had a writ of replevin which he was prepared to serve. Mrs. Robinson then left for Boston, and since then it is said she was not in the habit of paying her rent, and thought it cheaper to move from place to place. She lived in a great many different localities since her husband's death.

Thomas Barnes, proprietor of a hotel at Crescent beach, had an interview with Chief of Police Parkhurst. He knows Mrs. Robinson well. It is said that he has all along believed all along that she poisoned the Freeman boys' father, and he wanted the body exhumed two years ago.

Mr. James Freeman died about two years ago and Mrs. Robinson adopted the son. Freeman was insured for $2,000, and the money was made over by Mrs. Robinson to use for the care of the child. Three weeks ago the child died suddenly at her home. It was reported that Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson stole a gold watch and chain and some diamonds while he was living in the same house with her.

Mr. F. P. Crane, counsel for the woman, was interviewed in regard to her character. He said he was her counsel in the insurance case two years ago where judgment for the plaintiff was obtained, "and that she would get her children's lives insured and then commit a wholesale slaughter. If she be the woman they say she is she has a good deal of deviltry completed. The death of her daughter Elizabeth last spring I know was a source of great grief to her, and also her husband's death, yet always appeared her to be a good woman, above reproach. She has reliable friends in Cambridge and is thought a good deal of."

Mrs. Robinson and Smith were well known by Chelsea people some years ago. The former moved to Charlestown and Smith to Hyde Park. Both were members of the Methodist church. At the time of the organization of the praying band connected with the church Smith was a prominent leader, and for one term was superintendent of the Sunday school. Smith's first wife ago married a daughter of a well-known grocer at the North End. Her father died over thirty years ago. It is said he bought or exhumed the remains of the daughter, who died a couple of years ago, and to have a search made for poison. No stone will be left unturned in all the other links of mystery that will prove the guilt or innocence of the couple.

Robbing Moving Trains.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The Boston and Lowell Railroad corporation is greatly suffering from the depredations of a large gang of thieves. Cars on the night trains on this road have been broken into and cases of shoes thrown off while the train was running twenty miles an hour. Men had been seen to get on a train and leave again when it was going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Others of the gang have been seen at points along the line of the road doubtless waiting to receive the goods as they were thrown off. The men, living in Ireland street, Boston, one giving his name as Smith and another belonging in Concord, N. H., giving Michael Walsh as his name, were arrested for the robberies. They are supposed to know something about the freight train robberies.

Tipsy and With a Watch.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Capt. Trant, of the steamship Saxonia, which arrived in this port the disabled steamer Werra, has been presented with a magnificent gold watch by the officers and passengers of the Werra.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

How It Is Received by the Irish Orangemen in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.—Lord Salisbury's speech at the Mansion house dinner in London, has produced a profound impression in Dublin and throughout Ireland. The opinion is that a deliberate encouragement to the worst passions of the Orange rioters with an intimation that while they are to be protected all other Irishmen will be mercilessly coerced. A leading member of the National league said:

"It looks as though the Tory government is resolved to irritate the people by hostile acts that will give excuse for dragooning all Ireland. We did not look for such treachery. They wish to make national organization on a race and religious basis impossible. If we have to stand aside and give place to the old order of contest with England, dark days are ahead for the queen's realm."

Under Irelander, commenting on the speech of Lord Salisbury at the lord mayor's dinner last night, says: "Lord Salisbury has declared war on Fourteen. The burden of the speech means twenty years' war and nameless. Very good; our race is accustomed to resist tyranny. War let it be, in the name of God!"

A GROOVED DAGGER.

Pleading For and Against the Anarchists at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Mr. Walker resumed his argument for the state in the Anarchist trial. He exhibited Fischer's dagger with a groove in it, and said the groove was for poison. Much was made from Spies' words "Revolutionary Warfare," telling how practical acid could be applied to grooved daggers, making them more deadly. He pointed out the similarity between the acid found in Lingg's room and the Haymarket bomb.

Mr. Zeisler, for the defense, occupied the rest of the day. He pleaded as an excuse for the anarchistic utterances that the anarchistic orators that their hearers belonged to the more ignorant among workingmen and ordinary language would not make any impression on them. It was necessary to use very emphatic figures of speech. Parsons, therefore, meant only to impress upon his hearers that they were suffering wrong which should be righted when he told them that Marshall Field, in accumulating his vast fortune, had robbed them, and that they would do nothing criminal if they burned in his store and took what they required for their comfort.

Magone's Hand Felt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The hand of Colonel Magone has been felt even while in the White House in the appointment of W. C. Hall, consul at Prescott, Canada. Mr. Hall is a great personal friend of Mr. Magone, and no one of the many applicants had the least idea that any one other that the friends of some of the state department officials would be given the position. There were three candidates in the field, each of whom is supposed to have had sufficient influence to have secured him the place. When it was announced that Mr. Hall had been appointed there was general indignation around the state department. The president was the only person who had considered Mr. Hall's application. Mr. Bayard had a candidate of his own.

Earthquake and Storm in Quebec.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Early on Wednesday morning a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Adele and St. Sauvier. A barn at the first named place was shaken down and other places were slightly damaged. The shock lasted six minutes. A violent wind and hailstorm prevailed at the time.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 13.—Telegrams received from Fredericton state that a terrible thunder and lightning storm passed over that place last night. The lightning set fire to several barns, and it is feared that the forest fires in the vicinity have suffered and that many fires have been lost, as the gale was very severe and widespread.

A Railroad Agreement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—A traffic agreement between the Baltimore and Ohio, New Jersey Central and Philadelphia & Reading roads has been arranged and will be signed in a few days. The Baltimore and Ohio is not to divert its freight business to Staten Island until after the expiration of two years, and its passenger and express business until after six years. It is to abandon its intention of building an independent line from Bound Brook to Staten Island sound. The New Jersey Central's tracks will be used from Bound Brook to Elizabeth.

Bridgewater Iron Company.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—At an informal meeting of the stockholders of the Bridgewater Iron company the investigating committee reported, showing liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, of $321,979, to which must be added the damages in a patent suit, an item of unknown amount. There is also a personal assets of $234,771 and personal assets of doubtful character aggregating $32,267. In the opinion of the committee the assets will pay all the liabilities and leave a surplus. The report was accepted.

The Checks Returned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The checks and drafts amounting to about $14,000, which were stolen a few days ago from the messenger boy of Fowler Brothers, have been returned to the firm. Whoever took them had discovered that they were of no value to any one but the firm. The parties who restored them claimed to have found them, but did not care to deliver them in person lest they might be suspected as thieves.

Kelley Gets an Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The president today appointed William C. Hall, of New York, to be United States consul at Prescott, Canada.

The appointment of A. M. Kelley, of Virginia, to be one of the judges of the International Behring Sea tribunal, vice Judge Batchelder, resigned, has been approved and confirmed by the khedive of Egypt.

The Drakely Murder.

WOODBURY, Conn., Aug. 13.—The preliminary trial of Robert Drakely ended yesterday, and after a short hearing Drakely was bound over to the next term of the superior court. The evidence was as yet made no statement, but it is thought now that the dead was committed while he was under the influence of chloral or suffering from the need of it.

Dashed to His Death.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—George A. Kenyon, aged 59 years, real estate broker, driving a spirited horse down a steep street here, when the horse ran away and dashed across another street at the foot of the hill, against the front of a grocery store. Kenyon was thrown through the show window and instantly killed by concussion of the brain. The horse was slightly hurt.

Thousands of Acres Involved.

HENDERSON, I. T., Aug. 13.—Hon. Jas. Pearson, United States examiner of surveys, has just completed an examination of the survey between the Seminole and Creek counties, and has decided a question involving from 10,000 to 20,000 acres in favor of the Seminoles.

NOT SETTLED YET.

THE WAR SPIRIT PRONOUNCED ON BOTH SIDES THE RIO GRANDE.

Commercial Circles Disturbed — Orders Countermanded—Two Americans Found Murdered on the Highway—Veterans Organizing Companies for Service.

DALLAS, Aug. 13.—Commercial circles in this city were greatly agitated by the receipt of a telegram by the machine and implement firm of Hatch & Co. from their agent in Mexico advising them to ship no more any more goods to that country, as it was not judicious to do so. The feeling is too bitter, he said, and the lives of Americans, particularly from Texas, are in great jeopardy. The bodies of two dead Americans had just been found on the public highway, with all the evidences of having been murdered. The agent stated that he would leave the country at once, while he could do so with safety.

The war feeling is as strong as ever throughout Texas, judging from the reports of every section, regarding the decision of the authorities at Washington.

J. C. Walmsott, a lieutenant of the Western Union Telegraph company, has arrived here from El Paso. He said a prominent citizen of El Paso, an old soldier, was forming a company with the object of making a raid on Paso del Norte and arresting Cutting if he is not soon released, and that the company would be made up of men from different parts of the state. The transportation was furnished by railroads at El Paso. He said that he had drawn the money for himself. George White, J. L. Sharp, G. J. White and George Mackey and Hal Ewing were to be next sent for to join the company. Nine recruits would join them at Fort Worth and some at Weatherford and other points along the line. The impression was that the real object purpose to take Cutting from the Mexicans if brave and determined men can do it." Mr. Walmsott is from Boston, but has been a resident of Texas for 15 years. He was a Federal soldier in the late war.

EAGLE PASS, Aug. 13.—It is very evident that there will be fighting on the Rio Grande war be declared by the United States. There are now 200 troops stationed at Piedras Negras, and it is said on good authority that 800 more left Saltillo yesterday for Piedras Negras. It is also known that 100 are stationed at the pass below Guerrero, under command of Lyncoln Valdez. One company of United States cavalry, consisting of fifty men, is stationed at Eagle Pass, and this place is defenseless.

LAREDO, Aug. 13.—Gen. Pedro Martinez has come to the command of the Mexican troops on the upper frontier. There are now at Monterey and Saltillo five regiments of cavalry and three of infantry. Letters and couriers arriving in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, confirm the reports that the revolutionary party in northern Mexico are in for crossing the river into the United States. It is also on good authority that Gen. Canal has offered to join hands with the federal government to clean out the Yankees. In Parras Lerdo there are about 1,000 troops. The United States is filled with delight, as many in that region wish to aid in wiping out the remembrance of their defeat at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista. Messengers arriving from Mexico say that the news of the trouble with the United States has just reached remote regions in the interior, causing the greatest excitement and a run *on for* stock buyers to stay there. Importers in Nuevo Laredo are counterminding orders for goods in contemplation of trouble, as they are confident Cutting will never be given up. The present suspense is paralyzing business on the border.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Bayard says that there is no truth in the report from the City of Mexico that the United States has withdrawn its peremptory demand for the release of Cutting. Mr. Bayard says that what the Mexican government is proceeding against Cutting under the provision of the Mexican code, which gives the government of that country the right to try an American citizen for an offense committed in the United States, and that no claim is made that Cutting committed the libel in Mexico. The claim of Mexico in this particular the United States will never acknowledge, tacitly or otherwise. The case cited by Mexican ambassador of a Mexican who committed an offence in the United States and was punished for it by Mexico is not a case in point, because our government cannot consent to hold a Mexican citizen dual with her own citizens. Neither are the libel suits in France and England against the owner of a New York paper cases in point, for they were suits brought by the parties on the circulation of the alleged libel in the countries where the suits were brought, an application could not be made.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 13.—The patriotism of the veterans of this borough has been aroused by the prospect of a conflict with Mexico, and it is stated that three companies of volunteers are being organized with a view to tendering their services to the government. W. Jeff. Haverstock, a veteran of the late war, has enrolled upward of 100 men with a view to forming a company of light artillery, and Capt. Joe Waddinger, also a veteran, has organized a company of infantry, 125 strong. Both companies are prepared to answer a call on the shortest possible notice.

A SETTLEMENT PROPOSED.

The President Will Send a Committee to Investigate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—At a prolonged session of the cabinet a proposition from Mexico to have an investigation made by the government into the merits of the Cutting case was discussed. It was decided to accept the proposition from the Mexican government be accepted and a representative sent to the City of Mexico as soon as possible. The government will go no further than to support that the representative may make. It is added that this precaution first be taken before progressing further in the matter, and upon their report will be based the additional foundation for further diplomatic procedure. Pending this agreement neither government will release any action, though each will be held responsible for the conduct of its citizens upon the border, where excitement is running high. It is not improbable that both governments will mass troops upon the border during the period employed in the consideration.

As yet nothing has been done as to who shall be sent to represent this government. A number of persons have been suggested, but it may be some days before the president will appoint; of course, upon the request of the secretary of state. The special envoy to be sent to Mexico will not be a person who is in any way connected with the service of the government, but will be selected from private life.

A Fitchel Battle.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 13.—Thomas Bondy, the son of a hotel publisher at Graysville, Tenn., came to this city to-day to visit David, young farmer, for visiting his sister. Davis shot Bondy to death, wounding his sister with a stone. At 10th Davenport the father of Bondy interfered. He and Davis fought with knives. Bondy is dead and Davis is dying.

ARMED WITH A DYNAMITE BOMB.

The Dangerous Weapon Found on a Lake Shore Striker.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Nicholas Capell, one of the strikers on the docks of the Lake Shore railroad is locked up in the Englewood police station for attempting to shoot a switchman and an engineer of a switch engine, and for having in his possession a dynamite bomb and six shots at the two men while they were at work in the yard at Englewood. The men on the engine fired a couple of shots in reply, and soon one of the strikers, who had been attracted by the reports, fired after the attacking switchmen, who ran into the house. Afterward Capell left a revolver in a saloon, and would have left the bomb there also, but the loon keeper would not have it in the place. Later, Capell was chased by an officer, but his bomb was found in a freight train and secured. When he came to reclaim his pistol last night he was arrested.

The bomb which Capell had with him is of a new pattern, and is said to have taken its dimensions. A similar bomb was found in a freight car recently. Capell is about twenty-eight years of age, married, and has a family.

THE CONNECTICUT MYSTERY.

Another Theory Advanced as to the Identity of the Victim.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 13.—The Wallingford authorities are working on a new theory in the mysterious murder which has caused such excitement in the town. Charles Manville, who was an important witness for the prosecution in the famous Wallingford incendiary case, is missing. It is now understood that on or about July 15 Manville told the man for whom he was then working that he had an appointment to meet certain parties interested in said case on the 16th and have been seen by any one. The authorities, now that it has been proven beyond doubt that the mutilated remains were not those of the veteran Jones, think that those in the trunk may be that of Manville. They say that he may have been enticed to an out of the way place and killed, the body packed in the trunk and left where it was found. The evening when it was found on Sunday morning last.

FOREIGN AID FOR THE ANARCHISTS

From the Nihilists of Poland and the Anarchists of London, Paris and Berlin.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—It has become known the fact has been ascertained that considerable sums are being received in this city in aid of the defense of the Anarchists. A total of $15,000 has come to hand for this special purpose, of which nearly one-half has come from sympathizers with the Anarchists in London, Paris, Berlin and other places. Only a few days ago $1,000 was received, and nearly nearly $1,000 were received from Warsaw and Cracow, Poland, with the promise that much more would be forthcoming if needed. The amount of the defense have so far been light, and it is said that in the event of conviction ample funds will be forthcoming to carry the case to the court of last resort, even to the confirmation of the sentence for an indefinite period.

Cutting Before the Court.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Cutting was again taken before the court yesterday for the purpose of being informed that his case would be carried on appeal to the supreme court very soon, and that he could select a more experienced lawyer to argue it if he chose. He made the same reply as before: "My case is in the hands of my government, and I do not recognize these proceedings." He was then taken back to his cell. The authorities at Paso del Norte seem to pay no attention to the excitement on account of the matter, but conduct the legal proceedings exactly as in an ordinary case.

Hanlan Beat Himself.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—Edward Hanlan rowed against time at Lake Quinsigamond this afternoon and broke the world's single scull record by thirty-one seconds. The race was three miles with a turn and the conditions the best that could be desired. A. Engelhardt, of Newark, and Eyck were the timers. Hanlan rowed in a cedar shell. He started at a thirty-four stroke, dropped soon to thirty-two and rowed inside of thirty-two for the last mile. Time was 19m. 22s. Hosmer accompanied him over the course. The trial was for $500.

Ex-President Arthur's Account.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—When ex-President Arthur was collector of customs at New York about $13,000 were stolen from the customs house safe. Mr. Arthur may become known at the treasury department the balance due the collector of his salary—$927—was withheld by the government. Congress relieved Mr. Arthur from all responsibility for the losses, and directed a settlement of his accounts. His accounts have just been closed at the treasury department, and a warrant was issued in his favor for the amount withheld from his salary.

They Drew the Line at Lake Shore.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Two hundred employes of Warren & Co's packing house have stopped work. The men were in sympathy with the striking switchmen on the Lake Shore road and when ordered to load Lake Shore cars the men left. They did so quickly, and there was no disturbance of any kind.

The action of Warren & Co's. employes is likely to precipitate a general strike, as the men employed in the other houses are said to be ready to strike if they are asked to load Lake Shore cars.

A Veritable Gold Mine.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—At a meeting of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad company, Col. Hain, the superintendent, reported a fatal-ing condition of affairs. He said that it would be necessary to consider at the next quarterly meeting an advance of dividend to 7 per cent. Col. Hain states that the income from the Second avenue line, since the change to the cable system, has been almost doubled. As soon as it can be profitably done the fare on all the elevated roads will be reduced to five cents.

A Chinese Woman Murdered.

EVANSTON, Wy. T., Aug. 13.—A Chinese woman was recently murdered here. The body was cut into a large number of pieces, and a singular feature of the case is that the fragments are all of exactly equal weight. Two Chinamen have been arrested and are in jail at Green River awaiting trial for the crime. They are accused of murdering the woman on account of her having received attentions from a white man.

The Salvage of Steamer Werra.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The salvage on the steamer Werra, which was towed into port by the steamer Venetian, will amount to about $50,000. Of this sum the owners take two-thirds and the rest goes to the actual salvors. There will probably be at least $10,000 to divide among the officers and men of the Venetian.

Readjusted Claims of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The postmaster general has made a requisition upon the treasury department for $200,000 for compensation of postmasters readjusted under the act of March 3, 1883. The department, however, will not begin the payment of these claims until after Sept. 1.

At the White Front.

HOT WEATHER ARGUMENTS.

Those who complain of dull trade complain because they don't keep cool when dressed they will have no dull times.

Chilly Facts for Sultry Weather.

Commencing Monday we will offer our entire stock of Summer goods at such low prices as will insure the quick sale of what we want and must have room for fall goods.

Our stock of Summer wash fabrics is positively unsurpassed. For fifty cents any lady can buy a plain and figured lawn, grass linen, batiste, crinkles, seersucker and cambrics, all at reduced prices.

Our low prices in ladies coats and child rens underwear and hosiery should attract the attention of all.

Parasols, sun umbrellas and fans must go with the rest.

SPECIAL.

1,000 Doz. ladies linen handkerchiefs, former price 25 reduced to 12½c. 1000 yds. Hamburg work, embroideries same price at half price.

100 doz. ladies tucked 6 inch sleeves, in plain black cashmere, bean wet, worth $1.00 per yard, we will sell for 50c, and when you come don't forget to go through and look at our line of crockery, tinware and house lining goods.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield that the Fire Department Taxes and Water Taxes levied and assessed for the year 1896 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid for the

14th Day of September Next,

the same will be delinquent, with the usual penalties taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

E. A. DUNHAM, Collector of the Treasury.

Plainfield, July 13th, 1896.

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.

ISAAC SCRIBNER,

MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield

P. O. Box, 930.

Isaac Brokaw

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance

128 DUER STREET, North Plainfield.

Agent for the following first-class companies: Orient of Hartford, New York; Queen of City, New York; Home of New York; Germania, New York; Home of Newark, N. J.; Union of City, New York. These companies offer all kinds of property, dwellings and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on Real Estate. Collections made. Rents promptly collected. Fire and Life Insurance Agent for North Western Life Insurance Company.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

GAS FIXTURES,

China, Glass, Lamps

AND CHANDELIERS,

REFINISHED,

JOSEPH T. VAIL:

REAL ESTATE AND

FIRE INSURANCE

LOANS NEGOTIATED

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 66 E. SIXTH ST

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING,

P. O. Box 282.

Rowe & Westervelt,

PAINTERS,

DECORATORS

PAPER HANGERS.

Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at wholesale. Horse nail finder—warranted to find and not injure horse nail. No. 16 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1288.

W. H. ROWE. C. E. WESTERVELT.

A FULL LINE OF

Artists' MATERIALS,

Engravings, Etchings, and Picture Frames of all Kinds.

SWAIN'S

28 West Front Street, Plainfield.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have the benefit of nearly forty years experience, consequently we know what is required for comfort and style. We buy our leather for cash and purchase our findings in large quantities, and will make a saving to our customers. Repairing done while you wait.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Prices Consistent with First-Class Work

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer.

AS USUAL!

Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket, Fertilizers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at

J. P. LAIRE & CO.,

Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which must be sold at once.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $1.98
" "	"	4.00	" 2.50
" "	"	5.00	" 3.50
Youth's "	"	10.00	" 6.98
" "	"	12.00	" 8.98
Men's "	"	15.00	" 11.98
" "	"	18.00	" 13.98
" "	"	25.00	" 19.98

30 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH

30 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging

SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks

All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years experience.

M. POWERS,

Yard, formerly 29 MANNING AVENUE, now 30

Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.

P. O. BOX 1331.

REMOVAL.

S. J. NEAL,

THE CARPET WEAVER,

has removed to

38 WEST FRONT ST.

in the basement next to the Music Hall. Carpets promptly repaired. Colored mats of carpet rags for sale. Also carpet weaving, of all varieties, made, etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

121 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 29.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer

FINE CARRIAGES ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 18 Somerset St

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE SQUIRE INQUIRY.

HE DENIES THE JURISDICTION OF MAYOR GRACE

And Refuses to Answer Questions that Would Embarrass Him Before the Jury.

The Mayor Insists Upon Proceeding with the Case—The Policy of the Defense.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Yesterday the court in which Commissioner Sprague held Squire's trial. Five were arraigned to plead to the indictments for conspiracy, was crowded to see what the defendants proposed to do. They both plead not guilty, and trial was set for Sept. 15. Then attention was directed to the mayor's court where Squire is being tried by his honor. The defendant refused to recognize the mayor's authority, and disappeared from the scene.

After Mr. Sharman had testified to his vain efforts to find Mr. Squire and bring him into court, the mayor ordered a recess set for 2 p. m. At that hour Mr. Strahan produced Mr. Squire and explained that it was by his advice that Mr. Squire had absented himself. He had advised Mr. Squire that as he had been indicted he was not obliged to answer questions before the Mayor, but could refuse to testify until brought before the court for trial. Mr. Strahan, therefore, applied for leave to withdraw Mr. Squire from the witness stand. The mayor denied the application. Mr. Squire took the stand, but the subsequent proceedings were a wrangle between all the parties concerned. Mr. Squire refused, by advice of counsel, to answer questions, but would say he chose to answer and thought he could get in a good hit at his opponents he answered promptly enough. Mr. Peckham, for the prosecution, asked Mr. Squire if he had ever been an actor, a massage rubber or an accountant. To all these inquiries Mr. Squire, after refusing to answer, answered no. He declared that his previous testimony had been misunderstood and misrepresented, and he was not going to testify any more in a tribunal organized to injure him, and whose proceedings would be closed to mislead the jury, which was to eventually try him on the indictment.

Mr. Peckham asked the witness if it was not a confession of his guilt to refuse to be re-examined after telling his story on direct examination.

This raised a row, in which everybody on both sides was talking at the same time and no one another at the same time. Finally, as Mr. Squire refused to testify, he was allowed to step down, and his deputy commissioner, W. V. Smith, was sworn for the defense.

Mr. Smith testified that Hubert O. Thompson, on March 8, showed him a copy of the Squire-Flynn letter, and said Squire's removal of one McCartney had made him (Thompson) so mad that he was going for Squire's scalp, and that he had shown the letter to Mayor Grace. Thompson said the mayor told him not to give the letter to him (Grace), lest he should be compelled to use it officially, but to give it to Mr. Ivins. Thompson gave the letter to Ivins, who gave the word of honor not to use it until Thompson another had him to.

It is understood that this is the first step in the new policy of the defense, which will be to attempt to drag the mayor into the mire by showing that he knew all about the Squire-Flynn letter, but did not take any steps in the matter until it was to his personal political interest to do so.

The next witness, John H. Routh, a contract clerk in the department of public works, testified that Mr. Ivins told him in August, 1885, that Mayor Grace was going to put a new man in Squire's place, and that the department was to be run in Grace's interest. Ivins wanted to know if witness would be friendly to Grace. The hearing was then adjourned.

The Situation at Belfast.

BELFAST, Aug. 13.—The town is quiet, but the military will be kept until continued, owing to the widespread fear that disorder may be resumed if the soldiers are withdrawn. The Catholic bishop of the diocese of which Belfast forms a part has issued an order prohibiting Catholic processions for the remainder of the year. Five hundred additional police from the south of Ireland are now on their way to Belfast, and will be held in readiness to assist in putting down any disturbance that may arise on Sunday, the occasion of the feast of the Assumption of the Virgin, which is one of the chief holidays of the Catholic church. This precaution is taken in view of open threats made by the Orangemen to prevent the celebration of the day, and it is believed these threats will be carried out unless there is a sufficient force of police and military on hand to awe the Orangemen into submission.

A Bad Boiler Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 13.—The boiler at the Coast Brothers' well, on the Smith farm, exploded yesterday, instantly killing John O'Brien and seriously injuring J. White and Cooney Sharp. At the time the men were working in a tank house near by. O'Brien was blown sixty feet into the air. Sharp was terribly burned about the face and shoulders. His injuries will prove fatal. White was badly cut about the head, but his injuries are not serious. Drilling had just been commenced on the well when the explosion occurred, which is supposed to have been caused by lack of water in the boiler. The boiler was a new one and was blown 400 yards from the foundation. This is the first boiler explosion in the Washington field.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Logan C. Murray, of New York, was elected president of the Bankers' association in its session at Boston.

Nellie Moore, an actress, was discovered in men's apparel at Swiftwater, Pa., engaged in house painting.

A town built of slabs and canvas in Wyoming territory was blown completely away by a cyclone.

Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, let a sham battle at a soldiers' reunion at Owasso, Mich., yesterday.

It is now generally conceded that the Boston yacht Mayflower will be put forward against the Galatea to retain the American cup in the coming race.

Lima, Peru, is preparing to open a permanent mineral and exhibition of the mineral products of that country, and also mine working machinery.

Mrs. Rhea Backart, an invalid, hanged herself by her veil to a bedpost at Michigan City, Ind.

The Cincinnati ragpickers have been on a strike for two weeks. They held a picnic to raise funds, and the treasurer has skipped with the proceeds. The strike is off.

Syracuse officers have secured a half dozen noted burglars and safe blowers, among whom is one Jacob Bullinger, for whose arrest large rewards have been offered.

The St. Louis ball club, which now leads the American association, refuses to join the National league.

The Canadian cotton manufacturers have decided to raise the price on all their goods from 5 to 10 per cent.

The executive committee of the Knights of Labor at Parsons, Kan., have been released from jail, where they have been confined for the part they took in the late strike on the Missouri Pacific road.

THE SEA SOOTHED BY OIL.

An Interesting Experiment in the Case of the Wave.

The Vessels Instructed to Use Oil—Additional Data—Few Words to the Wise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—A very interesting letter, containing an account of grueling the sea to save the disabled steamer Wave, has been received at the hydrographic office here. The writer is one of the steamers in Charleston which towed the Wave into Boston Harbor, writes describing the wonderful effect of the use of oil on a heavy sea. He says that on the evening of Aug. 11, while towing the Wave in the teeth of a strong gale and against a heavy sea, there appeared great danger of parting the tow lines and losing her by reason of the heavy breaking of the waves over the bow of the Wave. He caused two oil bags to be hung overboard, one on each side. The effect on the Vestibian was instantaneous, but on the Wave it was such that the captain and officers gathered on the forecastle to make out what was being done by the Vestibian, and the following signals were exchanged on the subject. The oil was continued all night, during which time not a drop of water broke on board, and the ship made much better weather and was decidedly more comfortable.

THE LAND OF PLENTY.

Immense Grain Yield of the Western States.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—The corn crop in the following states—Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi and Illinois—is estimated at 115,000,000 bushels, or an average of 23 1-2 bushels per acre. The remaining portion of the country is in fairly good condition—450,000,000 bushels, or 20 per cent. below last year, closely approximating the promise of this portion of the country. The Price Current calculates the exportable yield of wheat this year for the Atlantic seaboard of the country at 70,000,000 to 75,000,000, and for the Pacific division approximately 50,000,000 bushels, as available during the year now opening, in excess of the domestic requirements for consumption, seeding and reserves.

The aggregate number of hogs handled during the past week by seventeen packers is 165,000, compared with 160,000 for the preceding week and 140,000 in the corresponding time last year. The total from March 1 is 3,625,000, against 3,260,000 last year, showing an increase of 365,000.

A Convict's Bequest.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 13.—Mike Metz, the Italian railroad laborer who murdered F. Cassidente and robbed him last September, was hanged in the jail yard here yesterday. Metz has bequeathed a legacy of $50 to Italy to Antonio Capparelli, of New York. He also left a letter to District Attorney Cochran, in which he informs Mr. Cochran that Mr. McCartney had made him (Thompson) so mad that he was going for Squire's scalp, and that he had shown the letter to Mayor Grace. Thompson said the mayor told him not to give the letter to him (Grace), lest he should be compelled to use it officially, but to give it to Mr. Ivins. Thompson gave the letter to Ivins, who gave the word of honor not to use it until Thompson another had him to.

Bottled Gunpowder.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 13.—While an Orange procession was parading the streets here today, two bottles filled with gunpowder, and to which were attached lighted fuses, were thrown into its ranks. The procession then scattered. The bottles exploded, the fuses burned down to the powder, thereby preventing an explosion that would no doubt have resulted in the killing and wounding of many. The affair has caused considerable excitement.

In the Diamond Field.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 19; Metropolitans, 3.

At Chicago—Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 2.

At Louisville—Louisville, 27; Brooklyn, 11.

At St. Louis—Browns, 13; Baltimore, 1.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Athletic, 4.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 1.

At Boston—New York, 8; Boston, 1.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Kansas City, 2.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—For Massachusetts and Connecticut fair weather, variable winds, becoming southerly, slightly warmer. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

FINANGIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Speculators Not Disposed to Venture—A Dull Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money loaned at 7@8 per cent. Exchange steady at 4.84@4.87. Government firm. Currency, 6, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 120¼ bid; 4½s, 110¾ bid.

The stock market opened irregular, with the Vanderbilts the strong features and the granger and Texas Pacific the weak. After the first few transactions a combined raid by the bears reduced prices from ½@1 per cent. The bulls then rallied and wrested, with very little opposition on the part of speculators to make any ventures in the market.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union	72¾	Del. & Hudson	99¾
Adams Express	141	Del. Lack. & W.	137½
U. S. Express	74	Erie	31¼
C., C., C. & I.	86½	Erie pref.	80¾
New York Central	107¾	Hannibal & Top.	30¾
N. J. Central	56½	Lake Shore	70¾
Illinois Central	126½	Long Island	59
Ohio Central	19	Morris & Essex	132
Michigan Central	80	Northwest	113¾
Northern Pacific	25¾	Northwest pref.	130
Do. pref.	66¾	Ontario & West.	20¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	Oregon Nav.	80¾
Union Pacific	57¾	Pacific Mail	49¾
Missouri Pacific	76¾	Reading	52¾
Texas Pacific	14½	Rock Island	120
Metropolitan L.	107	St. Paul	79¾
Alton & T. H.	35	St. Paul pref.	112¾
Canada Southern	44	Sou. & Quincy	130½
Chesapeake	16¾	Sou. Pac. Co.	39¾
Chicago & Alton	144	Oregon Trans.	89¾
Ches. & Ohio	19¾	Wabash	19¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—FLOUR—Closed weak and from 5c. to 10c. lower in some cases; winter wheat extras, $3.15@3.60; Minnesota clear, $3.50; city mill extras, $4.90@4.45 for West Indies; Ohio extras, $4.25@4.75. Southern flour closed weak and weak; Baltimore extras $4.25@5.00.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active, while prices were irregular, but closed firm and 1@1½c. higher. Spot lots closed strong 1@1½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 90c.; No. 2 white do. at 87@88c.; No. 2 red at 90c.; No. 3 red at 87@88c.; No. 2 Chicago at 84@c.; No. 3 do. at 80@81c. Aug. 85½@85¾c.; do. Sept. 86c.; do. Oct. 87½c. bid.

CORN—Options were dull and prices fluctuated within narrow limits. The close was firm and ½@¾c. higher. Spot lots closed firm and 1@1½c. higher. Spot sales of ungraded mixed at 59@59c. and No. 2 mixed, 58½; No. 2 Sept. 59½@59¾c.; do. Oct. 59½@59¾c.

OATS—Options were dull, but firm and ½@¾c. higher. Spot lots closed firm and ¼ to ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 44@45c. and No. 2 do. at 39c.; No. 2 mixed Aug. 38c.; do. Sept. 37½@38c.

RYE—Dull; western 58@54c.; state 56@57c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Quiet; mess, $11.85@11.87½.

LARD—Closed steady; $7.05c., cash; $7.05@7.25 Aug.; $7.12@7.15 Sept.

SUGAR—Raw, dull and nominal. Fair refining, 3½c. Refined in light demand and in the hands of jobbers. Cut loaf 5 3-16@5½c.; crushed, 5 3-16@5½c.; cubes, 5 3-16@5½c.; powdered, 5@5 1-16c.; granulated, 5@5 1-16c.; mould "A," 5 5-16c.; confectioners' "A," 5 1-16@5 3-16c.; soft do. "A," 5 3-16c.; coffee cut "A," 5½c.; white extra "C" 5@5c.; extra "C," 4 15-16@5c.; "C," 4¾@4¾c.; yellow, 4¾@4¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@18½c.; western, 13@15½c.

CHEESE—Dull but steady; state, 6½@8½c.; western fat, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

Some Comparative Statistics—The National Debt and the Estimated Value of Wool—Additional Data—A Few Words to the Wise.

No doubt there are many who think that interest in the care of the criminal and the unfortunate is an idle sentiment, more creditable to the heart than to the head of him who feels it, or at most the child of a mind which, which even in ordinary life have no concern. The growth of a spirit of indifference to the whole subject is promoted by our system of local self-government and diffused by heresy. If the budgets for the support of institutions devoted to the care of these classes could be consolidated, and the actual amount of the drain upon the people of the country which they involve were known, popular interest in them would receive a sudden impulse. It is pitiable to think that human nature is so gross that financial considerations have more weight than any other. But inasmuch as dollars and cents are a universal language, intelligible to everybody, we will try to give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the burdens which the nation has to carry, by reducing it to a money standard.

SOME STARTLING FIGURES.

Four hundred and fifty thousand insane, idiotic, deaf, blind, pauper or criminal inhabitants of the United States cost, for their annual maintenance, probably not less, on the average, than $175 each, directly or indirectly, or let us say $75,000,000 in the aggregate. Seventy-five million dollars is a per capita tax of $1.20 every year upon woman and child in America, which we pay almost without our knowledge. At 5 per cent. it is the interest on $2,000,000,000. And what is $2,000,000,000? When the census of 1880 was taken the national debt of the United States was $2,120,415,370. The investment in the debt did not equal the permanent investment in the defective, dependent and delinquent classes.

The total permanent investments by the railroad corporations, including real estate, equipment, lands, stocks, bonds, telegraph lines, etc., were $5,182,445,806. Our investment in crime and misfortune was about half of the amount. The total investment in railroads is about equivalent to the valuation of the yearly products of manufacturers, which was reported at $5,369,579,191. Were one-half of all the products of the factories, manufacturers in any single year to be set apart as a special fund for the care of the criminal and unfortunate, and invested at 5 per cent., the whole of the interest would be required to be absorbed. The value of farm products is not quite half that of manufactured articles; it is $2,447,538,624. The whole of the farm property of the United States for one year would not be more than sufficient for the creation of the fund suggested.

ADDITIONAL DATA.

The assessed valuation of the state of New York in 1880 was $3,651,680,000, or no greater than the amount of capital required for the care of our unfortunates and criminals. The assessed values of the six New England states was $2,652,000,000. All of New England, with her cities, her mills and her banks, would not be more than enough to appropriate to this special purpose, if the capitalization of this expenditure were a necessity.

And yet the men who are these relations are dreamers, while those who that their eyes to see are hard. The wealth of nations and appraisals him who shows it how to add to its gains by increased receipts from agriculture or the mechanic arts, or by diminished charges for doing the business of the nation. No word of commendation and no hand of help for the man who points out that a further element must be taken into the calculation before the balance is struck between gain and loss, that the stoppage of the leak occasioned by the growth of classes of the population who are a large and constant drain upon the export might prove to be a fresh source of income. Such reasoning is too remote and circuitous; it is visionary, and with that word fit is dismissed. But why should students pore over tables of figures on every other subject under heaven and neglect this, which lies so much nearer to the life of humanity? Is it nothing, to seek to improve the efficiency and economy of a necessary but painful service to labor for the mitigation of suffering? to assuage where we cannot cure? and to hunt for means of preventing the spread of the contagion of grief.—International Record.

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Fire Association of Philadelphia; LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER of New York; Monarch Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Manhattan, of New York, The Continental, of New York and other equally good companies, and procures insurance at BEST RATES, too.
MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate,
OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence at East Second street.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch. The business neatly and promptly done and equal to the best New York houses and at less than New York prices. Remember the price of spectacles and Eye Glasses, and the great patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance of the same.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!
For Overall's, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on
U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue

LITTLE BOYS TAKE WARNING.

Two little boys, named Jack and Jim,
In hot, or wintry weather,
No matter what the rachet was
Most always were together.

But one day Jack went to the stream
To take a little swim;
He got a cramp, which laid him out,
And here's the last of him;

Jim tackled the green apple crop
And twenty-four he ate;
He got a cramp, which sent him so
They couldn't jerk him straight.

—Danville Breeze.

SHE DEMANDED AN ENCORE.

He sat on a bicycle as straight as an Icycle, and she on a tricycle rode by his side.
He talked like a jolly fop and naught could his folly stop, with all kinds of lolly pop enliven the ride.
At last incidentally, more instinctively than mentally, he grew sentimentally saccharine and sweet.
And he told with intensity of love's strong propensity, its force and immensity, its fervor and heat.
Just then o'er some hammocks he sprawled out Jack Dempsemmix, and she thought what a humiliation just then it would be.
But he climbed to his station, while she said with elation: "Better your narration: say it ver again."
—Life.

THE CATCHER CAUGHT.

Here lies a man of many lies,
His name was Catfish Jim;
He use to dig all day for worms—
The worms now dig for him.
—Tid Bits.

Where the Flies Were Plenty.

"Julius, where's that watermelon I left on that table a few minutes ago?" "Fo' de Lawd I don't know, missy; spec's de flies done eat it up. Can't keep off de flies wid such a brush as dis, no how!"—Dixie.

Jottings From Life.

The cow-less dairyman's bread seems likely to fall on margarine side down.

It is said that the position of the eagle on the trade dollar is due to its horror at finding itself in such a position.

A PRECIOUS METAL.

Mrs. Haymaker—Strikes me S'manthy Rees 'n better style 'n ever, since she was married.

Miss Tattle—Yes, she 's livin' on the antimony the court gave her.

JUST THING.

Charles Algernon stopped on some zinc,
When he got out of bed for a drink,
In the middle of the night;
And such was his fright
That till morning he slept not a wink.
—Life.

Jones' Neat.

"Say," said little Tommy to young Jones, who was paying his attentions to Tommy's sister—attentions not very well received by the parents, because the young man was poor and the father a prospective father-in-law—"Say, Mister Jones have you got a nest?"

Jones—What an idea that is, Tommy; birds alone have nests.

Tommy—You ain't a bird, I know, 'cause yer ain't got no wings. But you must have a nest somewhere, all the same.

Jones—Well, suppose I have a nest, what then?

Tommy—Are you all out of feathers?

Jones—Tommy, you are the queerest boy I ever met and ask the most preposterous questions. What put all of this stuff in your head?

Tommy—Nothin' much, only I heard father talk mother when they had Jones came to see sis so much, and mother said you probably hoped to feather your nest by marrying her, but you would slip up on it.

Jones—Who's a large sized flea in his ear.
—Texas Siftings.

Mark Twain and Dan DeQuille.

Mark Twain and Dan DeQuille proposed together in early Comstock days. One morning Dan missed his boots, and after a vain search he suspiciously inquired of Mark, who was lying in bed lazily smoking a clay pipe:

"Mark, I can't find my boots; do you know anything about 'em?"

"Your boots?" complacently replied Mark. "Well, yes; I threw them at that blasted cat that was yowling around the house last night."

"Threw my boots at the cat!" howled Dan, in a rage. "Why in h—l didn't you throw your own boots?"

"Dan," said Mark, after a reflective puff or two, "if there is anything I prefer to my own boots, I have observed of late that you are growing selfish. What difference does it make whose boots were thrown at that cat?"
—San Francisco Post.

Let Us Draw the Veil Over This.

Ida was a little girl whose Aunt Eunice had given her a beautiful doll, with plump painted legs. In fooling around with Dolly's calves with a pin Ida ran across the first grief of her life. After the sawdust had quite run out, dollie's mother limbs looked like Aunt Eunice's bustle when it was up to her the night. The years fled. Ida was the village belle now, with a sure enough lover who had the love-letters to the bicycle style. But it had called on Ida on his way home from the first spring meet, when the new dog, which knew him not, nipped at his calves by way of sample. After he had drawn the veil. You remember her the incident of the doll and the pin? These griefs of women are terrible in their intensity.
—Buffalo Express.

The Farmer's Innocent Wife.

Stumps, the farmer, has married a city girl who is trying to learn country ways. She has heard her husband say that he must buy a dog and responds: "Oh, yes, do, Chawles, buy a setter dog. He can be a watch dog at night and set on the eggs all day; for I can't make him keep them warm, though I've held 'em down an hour at a time."—Life.

THE ÆSTHETIC WEST.

ART SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS IN INTERIOR CITIES.

Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis are Becoming Beautiful, if Not Good—Real Progress in the Industrial and Decorative Arts.

Nuremberg's hand
Take and strike hard,

Said the legend of the iron-hearted old burghers who made her fame and name. Not rich in chance-gifts of the love of the schools, not famous for prowess in war or shrewdness in government was the old walled city. She had not even great wealth, as wealth is counted among bankers in our day. Yet Nuremberg's hand held itself like iron upon all the cities of the middle ages. Her commercial supremacy made itself felt among them all. Yet that passed away and left—what? Nuremberg's hand still was upon all the lands. It is manifest to-day, not only in Europe, but in far America the influence of the quaint old city is as strong as it was in her best days.

ST. LOUIS MUSEUM OF ART.

Ancient Nuremberg iron work and brass work, Nuremberg wood carving and ivory, painted glass imitated from her church windows, made centuries ago, are studied to this day. In St. Louis young blacksmiths belonging to the School of Fine Arts study intently the exquisitely wrought iron work of the city which Longfellow has written about in one of his strongest poems. Wealth drops away, the supremacy of war and commerce depart, but good work lasts forever.

It was Nuremberg's skilled mechanics that have made her glory enduring. It is the lesson for America to learn to-day. The true æsthetic spirit is that which advances the common industrial occupations and brings them to their highest excellence and beauty.

Art is not a number of pictures hanging in a gallery. It is that which makes beautiful the landscape, which makes the carpenter work solid in its construction and perfect in its finish. It is that spirit which prompts the worker to complete whatever he touches in the best possible manner.

This principle of the application of the artistic spirit to the common industries of life has taken deeper root in the west than in the east. The result is seen in all the large cities of the interior and of the west.

In St. Louis there is, in the two sense of the term, one of the best art schools in the country. It is called the School of Fine Arts, and has been for seven years connected with the Washington university. It has a museum of curios and art works, presented by Wayman and Isabella Crowe. The director of the school is Professor Ives. Its wise aim is not to imitate old masters, but to give simply a training of the eye, hand and brain, which will assist the iron molder to make better stoves, and the tapestry designer to give us more beautiful wall papers.

The American landscape looks as a rule as though it had been clawed up and thrown. Overhead. The art spirit of the new is being born and trained in the west will in time change this till the country will look like a series of lawns and gardens and beautiful pictures. "The work to be done in the west," says Professor Ives, of the St. Louis Art school, "is to do something with raw material."

There are not many copies of old European pictures in the St. Louis Art museum. But there is what is better, reproduction of works of the finer industries in metal, wood, ivory, porcelain. The school is doing a noble work, and will make a great impression on that part of the country.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

Chicago is a magnificent money-making city. Except in the buying of foreign pictures with the wealth made in Chicago the universal worship of art seems has not yet made itself greatly felt there however. It has an art school called the Chicago Art institute. The management of which

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 88. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886. Price Two Cents

Local and General Gossip

WANTED—Three or four unfurnished rooms, suitable for a light housekeeping. Must be in a pleasant neighborhood. Address E. D., this office.

LOST—On Aug 1st between Plainfield and New Market, a Child's Cape. Finder will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 107 Second street.

A SITUATION wanted by a reliable colored woman to work in a small family. Address E. Allen, P. O. Box 1227.

$5 LOST on the post office last Tuesday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to Frank Smith, Grant avenue.

WANTED—An old violin in any condition. Address Violin, care of Evening News office.

BARN FOR SALE—To be removed from premises of James B. Cheshire, corner Somerset and Madison avenues. Also one of my carriages. Apply to James B. Cheshire.

BOY WANTED to take care of a horse. Address D 1., care of Lating's Hotel.

WANTED—A situation by a girl of 17 years, to take care of children, experienced at cooking, washing and ironing. Address Miss Lizzie Hall, care E. M. Cooke, care of Evening News. 12-6

FOR SALE—One pr buck Brayicle, half grid cost $100, will be sold for $50 cash. Both in good condition. Apply at 1 Madison avenue, opposite Park avenue, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock.

A MAN and wife without children, want to rent a store or lower room. Address P. O. Box 1227.

HOUSE BARGAIN of property on Grove St for $2,000. Apply to D. O. Mahon. 11-6

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. T. Vail.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, suitable for two, at No. 7 Dunn, in Ward's row, Second.

WANTED—Well-rotted stable or barn-yard manure. Will pay 50 cts per load for it. Must be delivered on my premises subject to inspection. The weather's cricket must season of such load. John F. Wilson. Emery Rock avenue.

Meeting Notices.

W. C. T. U.
A Gospel Temperance meeting of the W. C. T. U., in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST.
Edward M. Saunier of Madison University will preside over the Avenue Church to-morrow morning and evening.

REFORM CLUB.
Rev. Dean Hodman and others will address the Reform Club meeting to-morrow night.

MYSTIC LODGE
No. 186, I. O. O. F. will visit the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening. All members are requested to meet at Reform Club Parlors at 7:45 o'clock.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.
A Chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady to drive. Apply at once 2d near 3d street or at residence 21 East Fifth street. J. H. Force, V. S., cor. Broadway avenue and 2nd street. 12-6-tf

TO LET.
No. 17 Center Road, North Plainfield, four rooms with single dressing and entering rooms to let for $10 per month. Inquire of Charles Hall, Jr., Somerville, N. J., or at the premises. 12-6-1w

GOOD PRICES PAID
for old gold and silver coin or clippings, also for gold and silver plated ware. Call at 112 Middle street, Rahway. Letters promptly attended to. 12-10-3m-pd

WARNER & CO.
Manufacture Artificial Stone Walks. Established 1867. Office 37 1/2, West Front street. Connection made with Plainfield Telephone Exchange. Orders by mail solicited. The finest for cellars, verandas, stables, walks, etc. Also agents for the celebrated Portland cement. Address, Warner & Co. Work can be seen at Mr. Charles Penney, jr.—new house West Front street. Plainfield, N. J. 2-20-1y

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC
furnished by Prof. F. Conde for balls, parties and receptions. Leave orders at residence, 15 East Front street or at Conde's Restaurant. Call or address P. O. Box 1227.

TRY DOBBINS' CIGARS.
Manufactured on Park avenue, corner of Second street. 12-2-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.
For funerals, floral designs for weddings, parties and festivals. Make up all floral designs in the most artistic manner. Mrs. E. Lingle, Park avenue, opposite North avenue. 7-27-1m

EARL & JACQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors, office 39 West Front street, P. O. Box 221, Plainfield, N. J. Maps, Surveys, Plans, Estimates and Reports. Having completed surveys need no new part of the county.

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors-at-Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Conveyancers, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Front street and Second street.

DR. CHAS. S. THIERS, DENTIST,
40 West Front street. A new local anæsthetic for painless extraction of teeth without pain. Child having a speakery.

DR. ROST, W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
Office and residence, 19 East Second street, Plainfield, N. J. Gas administered from 9 till 5. 11-22-1y

J. H. FERSTRAM,
Veterinary Surgeon. Office in Chas. Plate's Livery Stable, E. Lathrop's old stand, corner of Front and Somerset streets. Calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 46. Residence on Somerset street, corner of Second avenue. Residence on E. Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALE,
Architect, 257 Broadway, New York City. Residence, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours at Plainfield, Monday, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. 7-17-1y

WM. E. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office R. R. depot. Money to lend on bond and mortgage.

J. A. OAKLEY, jr.
Architect, No. 28 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 7-17-1y

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Attorney at Law, William B. Meeker, counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, 2 Park place, in charge of property. Office over First National Bank. 2-27-1y

F. de DUNHAM.
Office, 7 Park avenue, Cornell's Building.
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Surveying and land titles a specialty. Office hours—Tuesday and Saturday, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Residence, Somerville and Bluebirch.

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,
Office and residence, 15 East Second street, Plainfield. Office hours—8 to 9 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

CHAS. A. MARSH,
Attorney at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Notary Public, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

Educational.

EDUCATION.
Thorough training in Elocution, class or private lessons. Terms reasonable. Miss Alberta F. O. Box 1227.

T. E. HAZELL,
Teacher of Music. Class or private lessons. Terms reasonable. Rapid training a specialty. Music furnished for all occasions. Residence, 29 Prospect street, Music Hall. 7-17-1y

MRS. M. A. BARTHOF
Teacher of Dancing and Deportment. Private or class lessons. For terms address her residence, 19 East Second street.

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,
Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own residence or at pupil's home. Liberal terms to classes. Address, P. O. Box 1219.

RED HOT PROHIBITION.

THE MASS MEETING AT REFORM HALL.

Speeches by Gen. Fisk, and Others—Large Audience and Good Music.

90 Degree Enthusiasm and Weather.

Notwithstanding the intense heat yesterday afternoon a fair-sized audience gathered in Reform Hall, on the corner of Second and Somerset streets, and listened to the addresses delivered by the speakers announced in this city. Under the auspices of the Prohibition League of New Jersey, and the Young Men's Christian Brotherhood, Brook arrived early in the afternoon and played several selections in front of the hall before the meeting. On the platform were seated Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, the Prohibition candidate for governor of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Vibbard, of Boston; Gen. Judge William H. Harrow of Belvidere, Col. R. S. Cleves of Kentucky, Rev. J. E. Chester of Trenton, Rev. Dr. Dashiell of Cortes Club and Mr. Opdyke, secretary of the State League. Promptly at 3 o'clock Gen. Fisk called the meeting to order, and Rev. Mr. Chester read a Scripture lesson and offered an prayer, after which the band played "Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again." The first speaker introduced was Rev. Gen. A. Vibbard of Boston, who, in a very forcible manner, spoke of the "Curse of the Nation—Rev. Gen. A. Vibbard of Boston, who, in a very forcible manner, spoke of the "Curse of the Nation—Intemperance. The influences and temptations arising from the grog shop is very great, and the saloon keeper is the worst enemy man's life; the influences of the most corrupt drinking places are worse than those arising from the low dance halls, or the houses of high license," the speaker said, "was that "respectable people license respectable men to sell liquor, and then these respectable people go into and drink," and that, to a certain extent, do away with, and lessen the influence of the warning from

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office: Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.32, 8.06, 8.36, 9.40, 10.36, 11.07, 11.09 a. m.; 12.12, 1.21, 1.49, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.50, 6.38, 6.55 7.05, 7.32, 8.46, 9.45, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27 a. m.; 8.57, 10.53, 11.38 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 5.31 7.30, 7.55, 9.37 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a. m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.55, 8.05, 8.46, 9.32, 10.37, 11.06 a. m.; 12.32, 1.35, 2.37, 3.51, 4.06, 5.31, 5.50, 6.38, 7.05, 7.32, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.53, 11.38 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.30, 9.37 p. m.

Leave Newark, 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.27, 8.30, 10.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.58, 9.25, 11.20, 1.30, 2.40, 4.01, 5.02, 6.08, 7.56, 9.05, 11.25 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.25, 11.20 a. m.; 5.02, 6.08, 7.56, 9.05 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m., 12.40, 4.45, 6.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh and Wilkesbarre.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

11.20 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.01 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Bethlehem, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.08 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Local Stops, Westward.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 10.37 5.02, 11.06 1.37 3.51, 6.05 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton, 7.05, 10.53 a. m., 12.12, 1.44 a. m., 3.16, 5.02,* 8.02,* 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 8.19,* 9.35 a. m. 6.23 p. m.

Eastward Connections.

Leave Plainfield, North and Green Streets, 5.50, 6.38, 7.05, 7.32, 8.46, 9.45, 11.16 a. m.; 12.01 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.50, 10.53 p. m.

Third and Sixth Streets, at 5.10, 9.30, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.31, 5.52, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.31 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Front and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.20,* 9.00, 10.08, 11.35 a. m., 1.54, 4.23, 6.28, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 11.15 a. m., 4.23, 7.30 p. m.

Plainfield passengers for trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. HANCOCK, GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT

W. W. STEELE, SUPT.

J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

How it Feels to be Shot.

Senator Miller told me he put up his hand to feel if his head was not torn off when an ounce ball struck him in the eye at Shiloh. But I did not feel so fearfully hurt, so that I was rather stunned than otherwise. I remember falling hard, and it seemed to me the sound my head struck first on the rock.

An arrow had hit me in the left cheek, knocked out several teeth, and then plowed on around and stuck through at the back of my neck. Gibson cut the point of the arrow off behind with his bowie knife, and then, taking hold of the feather end, drew it out in front. I was conscious of the first and last I remember distinctly seeing his face. It was pale, but full of tenderness and pity. I knew he spoke to me, but his words seemed far away, and I could not understand. I felt the blood spurted out both ways when he drew the arrow out. It seems to me that I heard the blood spatter on the leaves. But this must be wrong, because I don't remember distinctly became unconscious, and, of course, know nothing more, of my own knowledge, of what took place in the bitter battle of Cotile Rocks, thirty years and more ago, after that.—Joaquin Miller's Letter.

A New Japanese Loan.

The Japanese government has issued a proclamation to raise funds for naval purposes by floating another internal loan of 17,-000,000 yen. The principal features are that the whole amount is to be raised in successive installments extending over a period of three years; that the interest on the bonds shall be 5 per cent. per annum; that the principal shall be completely redeemed by drawings in thirty years, beginning with the sixth year after the issue of the bonds; no drawings when sold over par. The effect of the first provision that the bonds are to be put upon the market at their face value; that the interest shall be paid in May and November each year and that the bonds are purchasable by foreigners. —Hartford Times.

Counting the Hairs.

An eminent German has undergone the enormous labor of counting the number of hairs in the heads of different colors. In blonde he found 140,400 hairs; in brown, 109,440; in a black, 102,960, and in a red one, 88,740. What the red and blank hairs wanted in number of hairs was made up, however, in the greater bulk of the hairs individually, and in all probability the scalps were pretty equal in weight. It is to the fineness and multiplicity of hairs that blonde owes much the rich color and silkilke character of their flow, a circumstance which artists have so loved to dwell upon.—Exchange.

The Portals Opened at Last.

The portals of the Paris Academy of Science have at last been opened to Dr. Brown Sequard, as he was elected a member at a recent meeting in the section of medicine and surgery.—Chicago Times.

THE POISONING CASE.

EVIDENCE WHICH POINTS TO MRS. ROBINSON'S GUILT.

Within Four Years All Who Have Been Associated With Her, Except Her Alleged Accomplice, Have Died Under Suspicious Circumstances.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Evidence in the Robinson poisoning case was favorable to pilling to-day and Col. Chief of Police Parkhurst has had a constant stream of people coming into his office and offering bits of information regarding the mysterious affair. He will have at least 40 or 50 witnesses for the government. No effort has been made to procure such fact for the woman, and the chances are that none will be found. Dr. Orlando Cartridge, whom she mentioned yesterday as one who would go on her bond, said that his association with the woman was but a slight acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith are closely guarded, particularly the woman, as the most to be feared—now is that remorse or despair may influence her in making an attempt at suicide. The name of the father of the boy who died a few weeks ago, has been found among the death records as Prince A. Freeman. Who the man was for whom the certificate bears the name of Dr. Nichols, of Cambridge; and ascribes death to a disordered stomach, further adding that an autopsy was performed by Dr. Durell, of Somerville, said that the disinterring of the remains of the boy at Chelsea was outside his jurisdiction, and must be ordered by the district attorney.

The remains of William Robinson will be interred to-day, probably. Several condolences of the Cambridge road, upon which he was employed, say that so far back as a month ago he used to say that he could keep nothing on his stomach that he ate at home. He attributed his trouble to the air, because when away from home he could eat. Where or away from home he experienced no difficulty in retaining his food. He could assign no cause for the strange feeling save that for the last four weeks of his life he was made miserable.

The series of crimes that far ascribed to Mrs. Robinson commenced with the death of her husband, at Cambridge, about four years ago. Emma, a bright little girl of 10, was the next who died. While they resided in Cambridge Mrs. Robinson's sister Emma married to a Mr. Freeman, died at South Boston from natural causes, leaving to her husband an infant and a boy 5 years old. Mrs. Freeman was not afraid with Mrs. Robinson, but had not been there long before the child died, now believed to be the third victim. The fourth was Mr. Freeman, the brother-in-law. Within the three who preceded him, died under circumstances which are now recalled as suspicious. The next death in this woman's household was that of her daughter, aged 23. At that time life seemed to hold promise of a happy future in approaching marriage with an estimable young man of the Back Bay district. Her death occurred last March, and shortly after Mrs. Robinson moved to West Somerville. The lover of Lizzie suspected wrongdoing, but owing to her mother's ability to lull to ease his suspicions he kept his own counsel.

About this time Thomas R. Smith began to pay marked attention to Mrs. Robinson. The point to do was the child of the woman's sister. His sickness was of but short duration. He expired in terrible agony about two weeks ago. The child, a boy, 5 years old, was next taken. The story of his sickness was told yesterday. Chief Parkhurst procured an ante-mortem statement from the mother of the child. It is kept profoundly secret until put in evidence in the case. During the evening Mrs. Melvin, of Charlestown, called upon Chief Parkhurst. She is a neighbor of Mrs. Robinson, and corroborated the statements relative to the sudden and peculiar death of her brother and his children.

Seven years ago, 10 years ago, was the only children now left of the ill-fated family. They are still at the home in West Somerville. The remains of Lizzie were examined by an analysis made by Medical Examiner Holt. The body was considerably decomposed, though enough preserved to answer the requirements of the case. A chemical analysis will be made by Dr. Wood, of Harvard college. At the autopsy upon the body of William unmistakable traces of arsenic were found in the stomach, while the distorted condition of the other organs gave evidence of some horrible presence. The chief has made known his intention of having the remains of the adopted child, buried at Chelsea. Some of the bodies have been embalmed so that some little difficulty is expected in the recovery of the viscera. The police are energetically piling up the evidence against the man as well as the woman, so that should the former escape one of the most horrible deeds ever attributed to a human being may brought to light. Rumors are circulating here that Mrs. Robinson may be responsible for the sudden death of a child of 100 people at a strawberry festival of the Park Avenue Methodist church last June. It is reported that Mrs. Robinson was present there, and was the one of the ladies who dished out the cream. Upward of 50 persons were poisoned and everybody attributed the cause to the ice cream which was served. Several children died as the result of the cream, however, were saved for other parties, and no complaint was made. It is learned that Mrs. Robinson owns money to a great many people. One furniture dealer of Somerville says that he let her have last fall $175 worth of furniture, and she was to pay for it in installments. He has found that she has at least six mortgages placed on this and other furniture in the house, under different names. The furniture at the house has been seized.

Business Growing Better.

New York, Aug. 14.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from the west report a continuance of the favorable features in trade circles heretofore noted. The moderate increase in cash bound truck, the tonnage, and the heavy shipments of grain all around Chicago, is significant. West bound shipments are also increasing, particularly of grain products, and of cattle and hogs. The movement of general merchandise at over twenty leading distributing centers is reported to be above the August average in late years, while it is equal to the best of July in many instances. Stocks of merchandise at interior points are reported moderate. Spot cotton and hop crops reported good. The total crop of 6,500,000 bales in the United States, 30,039 bales in New York state, and the remainder on the Pacific coast. Old hops on hand 100,000 bales, and the probable consumption the coming year is placed at 140,000 bales. The old hops are of very poor quality. Sugar is again lower in price, owing to heavy supplies of sight. Higher prices for coffee in Europe strengthened spot, but Rio correspondents report a larger crop there than last year.

Socialists Fined $100 Each.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Williams and Mainwaring, the Socialist leaders who were arrested for holding a Socialist meeting on Sunday, July 18, were to-day convicted of "obstructing the streets," and fined $100 each, with the alternative of paying the fine or serving two months' imprisonment. They were given until Tuesday next to make up their minds.

THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.

Over Two Million Baskets Will Be Gathered.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 14.—The peach crop here, at Rehoboth and the surrounding country bordering on the bay is quite good. One orchard of 500 trees will approximate 2,000 bushes of fruit; another of 1,000 will furnish over 3,000. The Truths have begun to go into market, and 100 boxes have been shipped. The crop on the eastern shore of Maryland is exceedingly promising. All the orchards in Kent, Dorchester, Somerset and other counties lying on the Chesapeake bay are loaded with fruit. The Baltimore and Delaware Bay railroad, which is the outlet for Kent county, will furnish over 1,500,000 baskets; Queen Anne's railroad, 1,000,000; Delaware and Chesapeake road, the outlet of Talbot county, 200,000; Cambridge and Seaford railroad, the outlet of Dorchester county, 100,000 baskets; the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad, the egress for Somerset, Wicomico, Worcester counties and eastern Virginia, will make shipments amounting to 150,000 baskets.

LIGHTNING'S STRANGE FREAKS.

A Farmer Awakened to Find His Wife Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—A strange incident is reported from the country in connection with the storm which prevailed Thursday night. While it was at its height the lightning struck the farm house, occupied by William Buckhart and family, eight miles south of the city, and running down the wall on the inside glanced to the bed, where Mr. Buckhart, his wife and child were sleeping peacefully. Mr. Buckhart escaped the passage Mrs. Buckhart evidently received the full force of the electric current, as she was instantly killed. Both the husband and child were stunned by the shock, but after awakened by the shock, but was aroused sometime afterward by the crying of the child, and upon getting up to wait on the little one discovered that his wife was dead.

THE SEA SERPENT

Will Bite Somebody Yet Before It Is Caught.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—G. H. Putnam, master of the Franklin school of this city, writes to The Journal this morning that he has learned from Pigeon Cove, Mass., yesterday, one-fourth of a mile from shore, moving slowly in a northerly direction, was seen a dark object, head and the sky was unclouded. The serpent passed over a distance of about a mile, and was visible twenty minutes. The movement was in a direct course, showing some fifteen ridges at once. The head was frequently raised out of water. His length was at least eighty feet. A school of porpoises followed the serpent, and the observers—who were provided with strong marine glasses—assured themselves that the former could not be mistaken for the latter.

THE REPORT DENIED.

No Envoy Will Be Sent to Confer with Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Bayard said, in response to an inquiry about the truth of a published report that a special envoy was to be sent from Washington to Mexico to confer with the legal authorities of that country as to the proper interpretation of the Mexican law, under which Cutting is held, that there is nothing new in regard to Mexican matters. The report, however, was denied emphatically by other officers of the government. It is kept profoundly secret, and no envoy will be sent from Washington.

Bethel Fairly Quiet.

BELFAST, Aug. 14.—The city is fairly quiet. There has been some stone throwing, but no serious casualties are reported. A gang of Protestant roughs seized a barrel of whisky on its way to a Nationalist club, but the whisky was to be sold to Protestants only. All taverns have been closed till Monday. The town constable was committed for trial for assaulting a citizen with his baton in June last. A delegation of Catholics waited on the mayor (who is a Protestant) imploring protection for his the mayor's employes.

American Export Trade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The total value of exports of the principal articles of provisions from the United States during the month of July was $16,889,359, against $14,687,187 in July, 1885. The exports of cotton during July were valued at $6,889,359, against $7,589,994 in July, 1885. The total value of cotton exports for the twelve months ended July 31, 1886, was $304,743,480, against $195,-427,726 during the corresponding eleven months of the year before.

Another Theory Exploded.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., Aug. 14.—Another theory in connection with the finding of the human trunk in the shoe box has been exploded. Constable Austin has received a telegram from Sheriff Glowe, in which he says that Chas. Melville, of Meriden, who logs occupied their usual positions on his body yesterday noon. A conviction rests in the minds of the citizens of Wallingford that the mystery will never be cleared up.

The Victims of the Pirate.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The names of the unfortunate victims of Thursday's yachting disaster have been found except a list and cap, which are supposed to have belonged to occupants of the boat. Mrs. Bridgeland, who was supposed to have been of the party, did not go, as he had planned. The loss of life, therefore, now appears to include only Mr. Hayden, his two sons and Mr. Lang.

Charged with Wholesale Horse Theft.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Henry Miller, aged 30, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of horses valued at $1,750, the property of Leonard & Humphrey, of Newark, N. J. He is also charged with forging the same firm's name to an order commanding the delivery to a certain party of two horses valued at $600. These offenses date from July 24, 1885.

A Child Buried Alive.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 14.—Miss Belle Clayton, of Lookout Valley, recently married, gave birth to an illegitimate child at Moore's, Tenn., Thursday night. Her brother was so crazed with grief that he took the baby, and, with the mother's consent, buried it alive. Clayton has been arrested, and there is great indignation over the horrible crime. His sister escaped.

In the Diamond Field.

At Chicago—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 2.

At Cincinnati—Athletic, 11; Cincinnati, 12.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.

At Boston—New York, 9; Boston, 5.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 4.

Hanlon Failed to Beat Himself.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 14.—Last evening Hanlon, of Lake Quinsigamond, failed to beat his 10-28 three-mile record of Thursday. To-day's time, 20.56 seconds.

EGAN SETS HIS FOOT DOWN

And Swears that He Will Not be Trod Into Again.

A YOUNG WOMAN PLIES HER WHIP IN LIVELY FASHION.

Touching a Gossiping Landlord a Valuable Lesson—A Quiet Country Resort Enlivened by a Sensational Affair—Society Laweeks Follow.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The town of Sandy Creek, this county, is all worked up over a cowardly affair which took place there last week, the particulars of which have just come to light through an action brought before a local justice for an assault by one of the principals, in which a verdict of $100 was rendered. Sandy Creek, on the shore of Lake Ontario, stands the hotel which is much patronized in the summer by parties living in the city for a few weeks away from the fashionable watering places, where they may enjoy the excellent lake bathing, for which the place is noted. In a quiet way the place has secured for itself quite a number of summer visitors. The hotel is kept by Eugene O. Bartlett, a man who has always borne a good reputation in the neighborhood, but who is considered a gossip. A few weeks ago Miss Petty, daughter of Col. Justus N. Petty, of New York, arrived in Sandy Creek, and, with her mother, took rooms at Jacob West, in the western part of the town. Miss Petty, who is a handsome, stylish appearing lady, soon attracted the attention of Bartlett, who, though a married man, began to pay marked attentions to the young lady, for which the latter soon let him understand she was not at all pleased. Young Lawton took up his residence on a farm adjoining that where Miss Petty was stopping. It was soon made known to the latter that Bartlett had been acquainted for some time previous, and it was soon understood that he was the young lady's accepted suitor.

A few days ago Miss Petty learned that Bartlett, whose place is about a mile from the Bent farm, at which she is stopping, had been circulating slanderous reports in regard to her character. She immediately informed Mr. Lawton of what she had heard, and together they went to a local justice and laid their case before him. It is alleged that the justice discouraged taking any legal steps in the case, and that he said in a joking way, when asked what he would do if it were his daughter, that he might purchase a horsewhip. Suiting their action to the words, Mr. Lawton and Miss Petty left the justice's office and proceeding to the store purchased a good, heavy blacksnake riding whip. Sunday morning last, armed with the weapon, and in company with Mr. Lawton, Miss Petty sought out Bartlett at his hotel and demanded an explanation, which not being forthcoming, the infuriated young lady drew her whip from her pocket, and, with a few well directed strokes rained blows thick and fast upon the shoulders of Bartlett, who made a futile attempt to grab the whip. In the meantime young Lawton was not idle, and picking up a stick that was lying on the ground the two belabored Bartlett, who refrained as fast as possible, while the bystanders kept close to his heels. In the flight Lawton stumbled and fell by the side of Bartlett, who, stooping, caught him by the neck and avenged himself with a couple of blows on Lawton's head. Miss Petty's whip, however, was kept constantly at work, and the blows came so fast that he had to abandon his victim and take to his heels for the cover of an outbuilding. Bartlett presented a sorry appearance after his flogging. The heavy whip had cut through his clothing in several places, and large red welts on his face showed how thoroughly Miss Petty had carried out her part of the programme.

The news of the flogging quickly spread and before nightfall the hotel, which, like all country places of its character, is a rendezvous for the farmers in the vicinity, was quickly filled, and the affair was discussed in all its bearings. Most of the sympathy was given to the young lady who had so pluckily defended her character, and before dark not a red mare. Before sunrise Monday morning warrants were issued, and by the constable placed in the hands of Bartlett on a charge of assault in the second degree on Bartlett. Miss Petty was also arraigned, but pleaded guilty to the charge of an assault in the third degree, and was fined $10 and costs. Besides these there are four other suits pending. One against Bartlett, brought by Lawton, for an assault; two by Miss Petty against Bartlett, and one by Bartlett against Miss Petty and Lawton for an assault. Miss Petty, before leaving the justice's office, was presented with a handsome basket of flowers by a number of village ladies.

Under a Murderer's Curse.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 14.—Steven Renfroe, the Alabama outlaw and murderer, who was recently recaptured after a remarkable escape from the Pratt coal mines, was hanged by a mob who took him from his captors. Renfroe murdered the five men for whom he died and told them that they would die maniacs and go to hell. Jeff Windham one of the men who assisted in arresting Renfroe, has become insane. He came home crazy, telling his wife that they would all be killed by Renfrew's party. He took a bed quilt with him. He hunted up his brother's home, some ten or twelve miles distant, and told his brother that robbers had killed his family, and help was needed to prevent them from killing everybody. His brother got up crowd and went with Jeff to his home. The discovery of the man's insanity was made. He is now chained to a post at his father's.

Will Last If It Don't Burst.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The members of the Western Union Telegraph company have succeeded in perfecting their new pool, and, as "Buffalo" Miller remarked, unless it bursts it will last forever. The new pool's office, the City distillery did not enter it, and a committee was selected to wait upon the proprietors and try again to win it over. Sufficient funds were provided to pay for the distillery houses up to Aug. 1, and the price per gallon on spirits was raised from $1.07 to $1.08 from to-day. The running capacity was fixed at 7,000 bushels. Nothing was done at the American Purchasing and Leasing company, as the subscription to the $200,000 capital stock of the Nebraska City distillery is not yet made. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Farmers Killed by Lightning.

ELGIN, Ills., Aug. 14.—William J. Gorham, a well to do farmer, and Gustav Pallan, a day laborer, were instantly killed by lightning yesterday afternoon. Gorham was in a barn, which was struck by lightning. Their bodies were scorched from head to foot.

The Western Union Appeals.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Notice of appeal to the general term was filed this day by the Union Telegraph company in the suit wherein the receiver of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph company recently obtained a verdict of $240,000 against them.

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

P. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Township.

Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion before them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superio quality of brick. A trial solicited.

ISAAC SCRIBNER,

MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield

P. O. Box, 930.

Isaac Brokaw

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance

@ 123 DUER-STREET, North Plainfield.

Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Companies: Hartford of Hartford; Germania and Hanover of New York; and Jersey City, of Jersey City. Insurance effected on dwellings, stores, factories and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on first mortgages. Deposits in Real Estate Loan and Trust Company Bonds. Prompt Returns. Also agent for North Western Life Insurance Company

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

China, Glass, Lamps

AND CHANDELIERS,

REFINISHED.

PLAINFIELD

Steam Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1877

EAST THIRD STREET

A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

Custom or Glove Finish.

Central Branch Laundry office at E. M Lamson's, Park Avenue. Goods called for at residences. P. O. Box, 978.

Rowe & Westervelt,

PAINTERS,

DECORATORS

PAPER HANGERS.

Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades of New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at wholesale rates. Only best first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 15 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1288.

W. E. Rowe. C. E. Westervelt.

CAREY'S

FURNITURE EXPRESS

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. Good delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

45 WEST FRONT STREET

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream

AND

Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations.

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Receptions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction from regular prices. Remember Restaurant as

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 5-7-tf

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield and Township of North Plainfield, that the Fire Taxes in said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable. And that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

P. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

AS USUAL!

Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket Fertilisers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at

J. P. LAIRE & CO.,

Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,200 worth of NEARLY MADE UP CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $1.50
" "	"	4.00	" 2.00
" "	"	5.00	" 2.50
Youth's "	"	10.00	" 5.00
" "	"	7.00	" 3.50
Men's "	"	15.00	" 12.50
" "	"	20.00	" 15.00
" "	"	25.00	" 18.00

10 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH

20 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging

SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks

All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 18 years' experience.

M. POWERS,

Yard, formerly 20 MANNING AVENUE, is moved to

Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.

P. O. BOX 1327.

REMOVAL.

S. J. NEAL,

THE

CARPET WEAVER,

has removed to

38 WEST FRONT ST.

in the basement next to Old Mode Hall, where he is prepared to dobjd kinds of carpet weaving, and weaving of silk curtains, etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

231 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 40.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer

FINE CARRIAGES ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 18 Somerset St

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We mention to the public that we have had the benefit of nearly twenty years experience in manufacturing in the upper part of Plainfield. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods, and for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine work. We will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using nails. The City's demand will find the Ja Half-soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

8 West Front St.

Photographs

No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Old

Pictures Copied and Enlarged, Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest

Prices consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer.

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No. 18 Somerset St

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MANDELBAUM'S DEN.

CANADIANS BUYING NEW YORK GOODS REMARKABLY CHEAP.

The American Forces Following Goods Among the Canucks—A New Enterprise that Will Help the Business of Professional Crooks.

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 14.—This city is stirred up to the highest pitch of excitement by the new departure of Mother Mandelbaum, the celebrated New York receiver of purloined property, who has resided here for over two years. Mother Mandelbaum has leased a handsome store, and has fitted it up as a dry goods and novelty store. Last Tuesday she gave a formal opening, which was duly advertised in all the local papers, and since then it has been well patronized by the residents of Hamilton, who are curious to see what sort of a business woman the notorious American fence is.

Over the store hangs the sign "P. Mandelbaum," but the madame, assisted by her son and three saleswomen, is kept busy waiting on customers. She has a large stock of wares, nearly all of American make, which came from New York through the custom house in due form. They are said to be the relics of Mme. Mandelbaum's famous New York establishment and are to be purchased at remarkably low prices.

Mme. Mandelbaum explains to her customers that she is in a position to sell her wares cheaper than anywhere else in Canada, because they are job lots, bought cheap in New York.

Last night an assorted lot of goods arrived from New York, which the madame says her agents secured at a great bargain. At the grand opening a number of handsome garments, a trifle worn, perhaps, were displayed at ruinous figures. One beautiful silk dress, trimmed with black lace, and said to have been made by Worth, sold for $18. Another blue silk dress, which the purchaser said was cheap at $100, went for $30, and other goods went in proportion.

One curious feature of Mme. Mandelbaum's stock is that nearly every article has had marks or labels, and the cases they came in do not have any other marks on them but her address. A great many persons who availed themselves of the opportunity of purchasing some beautiful plush, which she also sells at very low figures. There are crowners on some of the wares, which indicate the position that names which at one time may have been engraved on them have been carefully obliterated.

A correspondent called on Hamilton's new storekeeper and entered into a chat with the famous lady.

"It was generally understood," remarked the correspondent, "that you had retired from active business?"

"Oh, no, my friend," replied Mme. Mandelbaum, shaking her head, and causing a pair of great solitaires sparkling to dance and sparkle. "I have not retired, as you see. I am in business once more. I'm an old woman now, but, you see, I can't be idle. It's fun for me to keep a store, and I'm so used to it. Can I sell you anything?"

"I don't know, unless you have something I can use."

With a wink, the import of which was left to the imagination, Mme. Mandelbaum suggested that she had some very pretty watches, some of which, but just as good as new for all that, which she would sell at a bargain.

"I have agents in New York," she said, and we buy these things as cheap—why, you'd be surprised. They sell them at pawnbrokers' sales and the like, and my agents then buy them at a sacrifice."

A large number of circulars have been sent to the states by Mother Mandelbaum, a local engraver of repute executed them. They bear a vignette of Mme. Mandelbaum and reads thus:

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 10, 1886.

MY DEAR ——: I beg to announce to you that I have opened my new emporium, in every respect the equal of my late New York establishment. I shall be glad to continue our former pleasant business relations, promising not alone to pay the best prices for the articles which you may have for sale, but also to carefully protect all my customers, in matter at what expense. With my present facilities I am able to dispose of all commodities forwarded to me with dispatch and security. Trusting to hear from you soon and assuring you that a renewal of past favors will be greatly appreciated, I am yours faithfully, P. MANDELBAUM.

N. B.—Ship goods by any express and notify me by mail.

Selling Bogus Butter.

ASSONIA, Conn., Aug. 14.—Deacon Joseph H. Steinman, Wood & Hawley, and Harry S. Welch, grocers, were arrested to-day, to-day, on complaint of Dairy Commissioner Tatem, of selling imitation butter. The parties were fined $100 and costs each, with an alternative of sixty days in jail. An appeal was taken in each case to test the law in the supreme court.

Logan in the Gold Field.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Aug. 14.—Gen. Logan was extended a brilliant reception at Senator Stewart's mansion. Afterward he addressed an enthusiastic mass meeting, at which Governor Algeo also spoke. The party went to Virginia City, where another demonstration was organized in their honor.

CONDENSED NEWS.

It has been discovered that Parsons, on trial at Chicago for participation in the Haymarket riot, suborned during his exile at Waukesha, Wis., under the name of Jackson.

It is reported from Washington that in case of war with Mexico the United States can put fifty war vessels into active service on short notice.

Sills Brothers' circus tent collapsed during a storm at Bitus, Mo., and caused a panic, in which several people were injured.

During a theatrical performance at Casale, Italy, an actor was hissed and he stepped to the front of the stage and shot himself dead.

Robert L. Taylor, the Democratic nominee for governor of Tennessee, is postal agent at Knoxville and in obedience to the late primitive order he did not attend the convention. His Republican opponent is his brother, being the first instance in this country of two brothers being rival candidates for such an office.

Christine Nilsson was married at Paris to Count de Casa Miranda, of Spain.

The capsizing of the yacht Frolic at Boston makes three yacht casualties within a few days—the Philadelphia yacht and a Canadian yacht on Lake Erie, by which twenty lives were lost.

The investigation of Commissioner of Public Works Squire in New York before Mayor Grace was concluded. Decision later.

The long drouth in Illinois and Iowa was broken by a heavy rainfall, accompanied by a sixty mile disastrous wind.

Charles Chase, a commercial traveler residing in Brooklyn, shot his wife through the neck and shot himself in the head. Both may die. No cause known.

Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec, has made public the decision of the holy see on the question of Knights of Labor. The order is unconditionally under the ban of the pope.

IN LABOR'S CAMP.

The Cigarmakers' Union Defends the Knights of Labor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The United Cigar manufacturers held a prolonged session in the Grand Union hotel yesterday morning. They discussed the conduct of the strike, and it was decided to prolong the contest, inasmuch as District No. 49 had shown itself unequal to the task of filling the shops. It was finally concluded to sign the agreement and to reopen the fourteen factories on Monday and to re-employ the 7,000 men and women who have been in enforced idleness nearly three weeks.

A joint committee of members of the Progressive and International Cigarmakers' unions, which are practically one, met here to-day and the terms settled. The manufacturers agreed to discharge all men and women who accepted work from them since the lockout and strike began. This was a big victory for the unions, and they went back to headquarters to celebrate.

The following dispatch was wired to Adolph Strasser, the president of the Cigarmakers' International union, whose office is in Buffalo:

"Ultimatum presented. The influence of the Home club gone and their infamy deposed. The cigar manufacturers sent for a committee. Their shops will be opened on Monday. Long live the Internationals and all other trades unions."

The end is looked upon as a big defeat for District 49. The secession of the Progressives from 49 means the loss of nearly 4,000 Knights of Labor. That will affect the Cigarmakers' International union, whose office is in Buffalo.

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Oil Fuel Not Economical.

From Glasgow comes evidence of an unfavorable character that oil has been tried and found wanting. The managers of the Laird line, after a long trial of oil on board one of their steamers, have decided, on purely economic grounds, to abandon altogether the use of oil as a fuel, having ascertained from practical tests extending over a considerable period that coal is the cheaper fuel of the two. Accordingly, it is said that the oil tanks are taken out of their vessel and have returned to the use of coal, notwithstanding the fact that the oil tanks and the apparatus for accomplishing the change cost the owners of the vessel a considerable sum of money. Although considerable ingenuity has been displayed and several difficulties have been overcome, it appears that the Fleming and Ferguson arrangements which have been adopted in southeastern Russia, whose petroleum has been proved to be of the best quality, have not yet been brought to such a state of perfection as likely to expedite the adoption of liquid fuel in our mercantile marine. There is little probability of petroleum being sold in the country at a price which will enable it to take the place of coal.—The Shipping World.

HANNIBAL IN DARKNESS.

A Severe Storm Demolishes an Electric Light Building.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Aug. 14.—For two days the thermometer has registered 100 degs. The oppressive heat was succeeded yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by a terrific wind storm, which struck the town from the east, accompanied by heavy black clouds, which burst over the city, while the wind was in its fury. Suddenly in the northeast appeared a cloud bigger than the others, which came up the Mississippi river diagonally, whirling as it came, and lifting up the water in its path. The electric light building, containing the machinery owned and operated by the city stands on the river bank. The storm struck this fairly in the center, knocking in all the north wall and carrying off the roof and the smokestack, 100 yards to the southwest. James Reynolds, a fireman, was struck on the head with flying bricks, but will recover. The machinery was covered by the falling wall and is considerably damaged. Consequently, Hannibal is in darkness.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR

Keeps His Pursuers at Bay and is Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Three men discovered a notable man prowling around the yard of Ignatz Schmitz with a knife in one hand and a hatchet in the other. When the negro saw that he was discovered he dropped the handle and ran for the river, pursued by the three men and a policeman, who came up. The negro jumped into a skiff and kept the four men at bay with his hatchet until he removed his pants, when he sprang into the river. The policeman coming to a boat and headed him off, driving him back to a raft near the shore. The negro rested until the officer came up, when he made a dash and sprang upon the four men, and was about putting them to flight when one of them struck him on the head with a club, knocking him senseless. He was identified by his cousin as John Henry, 30 years of age, and a laborer by occupation. He died while being carried to the hospital.

Tobacco in British Mail Pouches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The British government has informed the postoffice department that hereafter only sample packages of tobacco, of not over three ounces in weight, will be received in exchange mail pouches.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.— For Massachusetts, Connecticut and eastern New York, local rains, southwesterly winds, no decided change in temperature. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, local rains, followed by fair weather, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

General Depression Prevailed in the Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Money, @@@7 per cent. Exchange quiet at 4.86@4.85. Governments firm. Currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s coup., 125¼ bid; 4½s coup., 111¾ bid.

The stock market opened dull and weak, with prices about ½ per cent. lower. They continued a further decline of ¼ to ½ per cent. during the first hour and a half, on selling by some of the small holders. The remainder of the day was featureless. The decline ranges from ¼ to 1¼ per cent.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	69¼	Del. & Hudson	102¾
Adams Express	140	Del., Lack. & W.	132½
U. S. Express	74	Denver	19½
C., C., C. & I.	70	Erie	30¾
New Jer. Central	110¾	Illinois Central	126
N. J. Central	84¾	Lake Shore & West.	67¾
Illinois Central	126	Lake Erie & West.	19
Ohio Central		Morris & Essex	
Michigan Central	97¾	Northern Pacific	11¾
Northern Pacific	27¾	Northern Pacific pf.	39¾
Do. pref.	69¾	Ontario & West.	19¾
Central Pacific	36¾	Oregon Nav.	76¾
Union Pacific	56¾	Pacific Mail	33¾
Missouri Pacific	80¾	Reading	39¾
Texas Pacific	15¾	Rock Island	120¾
Metropolitan	101¾	St. Paul	70¾
Alton & T. H.	35	Wabash	19
Canada Southern	49¾	Wabash pf.	32¾
Canada Pacific	62¾	Ore. Trans.	100¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	Ore. R. & N. Co.	80¾
Ches. & Ohio 1st pf.		Oregon Trans.	52¾
Ches. & Ohio 2d pf.		Wells-Fargo	98¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—FLOUR—Closed dull and weak at unchanged prices. Wheat closed at $@$@4.90; Minnesota extra, $@$@5; city mill extra, $@$@5.65 for West Indies; Ohio extra, $@$@4.75. Southern flour dull and prices unchanged to choice extra, $@$@5.

WHEAT—Options were active and strong, closing ½@¾c higher than yesterday. Spot was dull, strong, and 1@1¼c higher. Spot sales 1,000,000 bu. No. 2 red winter at 87@87½c; No. 1 red winter at 88c; upgraded red at 89@89½c. No. 3 red winter at 74c, and No. 3 red at 82@82½c. No. 2 red winter, August, 87¼c; do. Oct., 89@90; do. Nov., 90¼@90¾c.

CORN—Options were dull and irregular, opening ¼@½c higher, and closing ¼@½c below the average of yesterday's prices. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 51½c, and regraded mixed at 50@51c. No. 2 mixed, Sept., 50¾c; do. Oct., 50¾c; bid; do. Nov., 54¾c bid.

OATS—Options were dull but firm at the opening, and advanced ¼@¾c, but closed with most of the improvement lost. Spot lots closed firm and fairly active, and ¼@½c higher. Sales of No. 1 white at 44@45c, and No. 2 do. at 43c. No. 3 mixed, Sept., 35¼c; do. Oct., 34½c.

RYE—Dull; western, 59@59½c; state, 59@59½c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—New mess, $11.25@11.87½.

LARD—Closed firm; Aug., 6.77; cash, $7.82; Sept., $7.80@7.87; Oct., $7@7.01.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@22½c; western, 12@21½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, 7½@8½c; western, 7½@7¾c.

EGGS—Steady; state, 14½c; western, 13½c.

SUGAR—Raw was more active at low rates; fair refining, 4½c; refined dull; unsettled and weak; standard A, 5 7-16c; cut loaf, 6 3-16@6 5-16c; crushed, 6 3-16@6 5-16c; granulated, 5 15-16@6c; cubes, 6 3-16@6 5-16c; mould A, 6 5-16@6 7-16c; confectioners' A, 5 13-16@5 15-16c; standard, 5 9-16c; cubes of "C," 5 7-16@5 9-16c; yellow, 4½@4¾c.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and cost back, worth $1.50 at $1

Black Merino Jerseys 43c.

Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.

Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.

We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,

38 West Front St.

(2 doors from Music Hall.)

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the rates on its policy of $5,000 insurance with $25 weekly indemnity, from $25 to

"Eighteen Dollars"

per annum. There is nothing indefinite about the policies issued by this company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated to be $5,000, and does not depend upon an investment. It is the largest accident company or casualty doer; nothing but a plain, honest proposition at a year for a $5,000 policy and $25 for a $10,000 policy. The full contract is backed by assets of over $600,000. The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been in successful operation ever since; it has paid thousands of claims promptly. Moderation and economy and arrangements which have been adopted in southeastern Russia, whose petroleum has been proved to be of the best quality, have not yet been brought to such a state of perfection as likely to expedite the adoption of liquid fuel in our mercantile marine. There is little probability of petroleum being sold in the country at a price which will enable it to take the place of coal.—The Shipping World.

Jos. T. Vail, Agt.,

Opp. Depot.

Voorhees' DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,

21 WEST FRONT ST.

near Music Hall. Established 1865.

You can get the Purest, Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Price.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood; makes the weak strong. Equal to 6 doses of Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colic, cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c per bottle.

Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 45c per bottle.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 50c bottle.

Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 50c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda Water of first quality, 5 cents a glass.

Calisaya and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Bromo Caffeine for Brain-workers, cures headache.

At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphates, with Orange, Lemon or Raspberry.

Syrup Coca, something new; nothing like it drawn from any other fountain in the city.

TRY

B. T. Barnes'

NEW MAKE

MOLASSES CANDY,

Opp. POST OFFICE.

J. J. SHARP,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARRIAGES

of every description. Have on hand depot wagons of surreys, phaetons and buggies. A few second hand for sale, nearly new. Particular attention given to repairing in all branches. Sixth street, near Park avenue. 7-ist

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles, Tricycles, and Tandems.

English and American Bicycles for sale. Sole Agents for Plaine Bros. Safety Bicycle. Call and see them. Repairing a specialty. Instructions given to ride safety and other cycles.

R. POUND, 27 Third street.
H. SERRELL, 25 William street, Plainfield, N. J

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE

25 NORTH AVE.,

Painters and PAPER HANGERS

Wall Papers,

and Painter's Supplies. Brushes, Glass, etc

A. M. RUNYON & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers,

58 Park Avenue.

Telephone Call 60. Residence 62 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

A VERY

SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF HARD BRIGHT-COLORED

BLUE STONE

SUITABLE FOR

ROADS AND WALKS

is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address

G. F. GREGORY,

P. O. BOX 824. TELEPHONE CALL 41.

HOWARD A. SMITH & CO.,

Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.

ORATION HALL, NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCH STORE, Park street, Orange.

BICYCLES

Both new and second-hand. 200 machines to select from. Largest stock of sundries in this section of the United States.

The Largest and Best ASSORTMENT OF BUILDERS HARDWARE AND House Furnishings IN AT A. M. GRIFFEN'S

13 E. Front street. Telephone Call 6.

CHAS. H. PINE,

(Successor to John W. Laing)

Laing's Hotel Stables,

FRONT ST., opp. Madison Ave.

Coaches for WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and Private Calls.

Light Carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure Riding or Livery.

Careful, safe Drivers for Shopping, Calls or Pleasure Driving.

Special attention given to Boarding Horses by the Day, Week or Month. 4-21-y

PARK HOUSE.

Cor. Park Ave., and Eighth Street

Plainfield, N. J.

Eight minutes walk from depot.

A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.

J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

Bargains in Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.

Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.

Fire Insurance. Sole Agency for North America, Phœnix, Franklin and Commercial Insurance of London, Queen of Liverpool, Etc. Inquire of

EDWARD C. MULFORD,

Real Estate Broker, 35 & 37 Plainfield, N. J. Shelton, Plainfield, N. J.

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, etc., advertising the daily casino by Rialping at New York.

THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of being at home during the wedding in New York city for workmen. Circulars, invitations, etc., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call No. 4. Office at 6 Park Avenue. Open night and day.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

DO NOT COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!

All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM, R. S. Shaw Druggist, Front street.

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

RICHARD DAY

(successor to Frank Day.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

Great Reduction

in PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Seasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next THIRTY DAYS, as by that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled in upon us.

The reduction from our Regular Prices are on such a scale as much as 33 1-3 per cent., and on some less that 10. This is a rare Chance to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail to look at the IMMENSE bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,

The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT ALLEN'S,

The Stationer,

23 EAST FRONT ST.,

of Baby Carriages, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Lawn Pool, etc., at prices that we do not believe can be equaled. Full lines of Books, MUSIC, Stationery, Toys, etc.

RANDOLPHS'

Spring Opening

OF

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.

12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,

JUST RECEIVED AT

POPE BROS.,

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'

Can have Glasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue,

N.B.—No Hotching. Established 17 years.

New Store.

BARKALEW & DUNN

FINE GROCERIES,

18 NORTH AVENUE

PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Plum recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,

Boot and Shoe Dealer,

6 PARK AVE.

Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted, and solicits a call that he can please them, invites the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarm. Connected and used with the Electric Fire Alarm. Electric Gas Lighting.

Electric Event Door Bells. Electric Call Bells. Electric Time Detectors.

Electric Thermometer so connected with factory that alarm is given when too low or high a temperature in your office, dwelling, factory or conservatory, will notify you when it is going out, etc.

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.,

142 Broadway—82 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1368, Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for N. Chanler & Sons' BORDEAUX CLARET and C. Tenth Extra Burgundy.

Sweet Catawba, Concord, Hock, Sauterne, Virginia Dry, Cocktail and Blackberry Brandies, Peach Brandy, and Ginger Ale. Also four Imported Italian Olive Oils. Exclusive agent for Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Elder Wine)	15c	$1.40
PURGANOFF (Claret)	15c	$1.40
SWEET CATAWBA	15c	$1.40
MUSCATEL	15c	$1.40

Philadelphia Ale and Porter, cases containing 24 per dozen, at cents per dozen. Also, for the convenience of our customers, we have put up in quart bottles (32 cents per dozen), pints (20 cents per dozen), and half pints (12 cents per dozen), which we will deliver at our store, free of charge. All orders may be left P.O. Box 307 or telephoned to Call No. 7. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Through and sanitary work guaranteed. Plant and implements employed in satisfactory work. Leave orders with D. W. Lincoln, C. Rayborn, Adam Lott, Plainfield, and Wm. Jones and Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1416, Plainfield.

Telephone Call 28.

CARNEY BROS.,

7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.

Tinners & Practical Plumbers

Heater Work A Specialty.

We employ in this department none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in all branches of the plumbing trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can give you satisfaction. Between twenty practical experience

Wm. A. Woodruff

Represents the following first-class insurance companies:

Fire Association of Philadelphia; LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York; Norwich Union of England, North British Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of Edinburgh, of England, The Hartford, The Manufacturers, of Newark. The Washington Life, of New York, and other equally good companies, and procure insurance at BEST RATES, too

MONEY TO LOAN

on approved security, and has bargains in

Real Estate.

OFFICE Berry's Building corner of Front street and Park avenue. Residence 41 East Second street.

CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

WILSONS

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Clare's Jewelry Store,

9 PARK AVE.

Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. Repairing in every branch of the business. Prices low and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business done promptly done and equal to the New York prices. Give us a call and examine our goods and prices. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare Motto a contentment thereof.

Mr. C. R. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!

For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on

U. B. CRANE,

Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,

NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,

Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 6 North Avenue

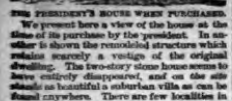
THE PRESIDENT'S COUNTRY HOME.

How His Cottage Has Been Enlarged and Beautified.

On the estate of twenty-seven acres purchased by President Cleveland on Georgetown Heights was a double two-story stone cottage having nine large rooms. Shortly after the purchase President Cleveland intrusted to Messrs. William M. Poindexter & Bro., of Washington, the duty of preparing plans for completely remodeling and extending the cottage.

THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE WHEN PURCHASED.

We present here a view of the house at the time of its purchase by the president. In another it shows the remodeled structure which retains scarcely a vestige of the original dwelling. The two-story stone house seems to have entirely disappeared, and on the site stands as beautiful a suburban villa as can be found anywhere. There are few localities in this part of the country where the stretch of landscape is so diversified as it is at the elevation looking southward from the president's private residence. Other executives have been owners of real estate at the capital, but President Cleveland is the first to build a country home for himself in the neighborhood of the White House.



THE REMODELED HOUSE.

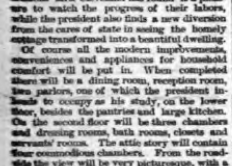
The improvement in the house has been secured through the addition of a roomy attic story and two-story piazzas on two sides of the building, facing south and west. A new addition has been made to the extension, also to be constructed of stone, which will contain the kitchen, with servants' rooms overhead. The interior of the building has been arranged to suit the wants and tastes of Mrs. Cleveland, whose interest in her suburban home is not less than that of the president. Nearly every attempt since the workmen began operations Mrs. Cleveland has found it a pleasure to watch the progress of their labors, while the president also finds a new diversion from the cares of state in seeing the homely cottage transformed into a beautiful dwelling.

Of course all the modern improvements, conveniences and appliances for household comfort will be put in. When completed there will be a dining room, reception room, two parlors, one of which the president intends for company, as his wife has the lower floor, besides the pantries and large kitchen. On the second floor will be three chambers and dressing rooms, bath rooms, closets and several servants' rooms. The attic story will contain four commodious chambers. From the roadside the view will be very picturesque, with a good setting of trees and no extensive sloping lawn on all sides. The grounds have been very much improved during the president's possession of the property, and landscape gardeners have been engaged further adorn the grounds and lay out new approaches from the main road to the building.

The president expects to take possession of the house about the 1st of October, and during Mrs. Cleveland's visit north next month arrangements will be made for furnishing her suburban home according to her own taste.

HERBERT SPENCER.

Evolutionist, Philosopher and Author of the "Principles of Sociology."



HERBERT SPENCER.

One of the great minds of England is passing away from among men. Herbert Spencer has been troubled for years with persistent insomnia and nervousness. When he visited America in 1882 he carried a hop pillow with him everywhere to produce sleep. But the continuous wakefulness seems to be the author of him at last. Herbert Spencer is not a very old man, as we count age now. He was born in Derby, England, in 1820. He is not as old as Gladstone by eleven years, nor half his life been passed amid anything like the wear and tear through which the great prelate has lightly carried his 76 years.

Mr. Spencer was educated by his father, who was a teacher in Derby. He early showed great fondness for mathematics and natural history.

He was intended for a civil engineer, and engaged in that profession at first. But so many other young men crowded into it that the field soon overcrowded. Mr. Spencer abandoned it to try literature. It he had had his beginning in our time he would have found the journalistic and literary field crowded to such a degree as that the civil engineer's profession would be emptiness in comparison.

Next to Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer has had influence on the scientific thought of his time. The two minds were similar, except that Darwin's ran rather to the field of natural science, and Spencer's more to developing philosophical thought in the study and literary. Spencer was as ardent an evolutionist as Darwin but he took the principle of evolution as applied to government and society. When only 23 years old he published a series of papers on the proper sphere of government. He took the humanitarian and enlightened ground that too much government was worse than none at all.

His first important work was published in 1850, when he was 30 years old. It was "Social Statics; or the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed." It is a striking fact in the career of this great thinker that that first book of his has never been cancelled, if, indeed, it has been compiled, by anything he wrote later.

Little is known of his private life, at least of such as if there was little to know. He is a quiet, elderly bachelor, and has a desk in a London lodging house time out of mind.

MAGIC CITY OF THE WEST.

A MARVELOUS TOWN THAT GREW ALMOST IN A NIGHT.

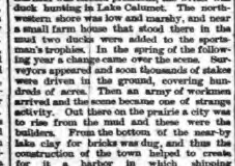
The Story of the Industrial City of Pullman and of Its Builder's Gold Hunting. How the Pioneer Pullman Car was Introduced to the Public.

(Special Correspondence.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Twelve miles from Chicago, on the shores of a beautiful lake, stands the only city in America which can boast of but one real estate owner. The name of this town is Pullman. It has nearly 10,000 inhabitants, but not one of them owns a foot of land, nor a stone, nor a brick, nor a board in the town which he calls home. But if he owns nothing himself he has no difficulty in determining who the owner is of any house which may please his fancy; for there is only one owner of anything in Pullman. Everything belongs to the inventor of the sleeping car, or rather, to the company which bears his name, and of which he is president. One title deed covers the whole city. There is nothing save the clothing, carpets, furniture, and perhaps the panels of the dwellers, that is not Pullman's. He owns the lands to the last acre; the houses, to the humblest cottage; the streets, every foot of them; the churches, the school houses, the opera house, the hotel, the market hall, even the churches. No one else is permitted to own a foot of land in the place. Pullman is a principality in which Pullman is absolute master.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

Yet it is a wonderful and admirable town and marvelous has been its growth. It has sprung up like a stage city while one's back is turned for a moment's promenade in the foyer. In the autumn of the year in which Garfield was elected president, the writer was duck hunting in Lake Calumet. The northwestern shore was low and marshy, and near a small farm house that stood there in the mud two ducks were added to the sportsman's trophies. In the spring of the following year a change came over the scene. Surveyors appeared and soon thousands of stakes were driven in the ground, covering hundreds of acres. Then an army of workmen arrived and the scene became one of strange activity. Out there on the prairie a city was to rise from the mud and these were the builders. From the bottom of the near-by lake clay for bricks was dug, and thus the construction of the town helped to create for it a harbor in which shipping from the Atlantic could ride, and where, in a few years, vessels from the ocean will are long find haven. Streets were laid out and men set to work upon them. On either side of the streets ranged rows of handsome dwelling houses speedily rose. At the same time a church, school house, a theater and market hall, an arcade building for tradesmen, and half a dozen great factories were being constructed. The city grew brick by brick, as all cities grow, but there were thousands of bricklayers. Work was going on upon a hundred structures at once. The unity of design became the distinguishing feature. There was no village to slowly mould into a town, no town to grow by change and variety of improvement into a city. The land was not only laid out for a



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF PULLMAN.

city, but for just the kind of a city which afterward came upon the site. The streets were made to fit the houses, and the public buildings and the factories. The drainage and water supply system had no periods of inefficient infancy, and hence no periods of blockade while renewals were being made. The water, gas and sewer pipes were laid before the streets were paved. The entire city grew up at once, complete, uniform and harmonious.

It grew amazingly fast, too. Where the writer shot two year ducks in the autumn of 1880, 500 houses stood twelve months later. The marshy land over which the frightened survivors of the flock hastily made their way is now the site of the Arcade and the Florence Hotel. In January, 1881, there were on this spot four human dwellers; a year later 2,000, and now nearly 10,000. Not only is it a magic city, but a complete one in every way. It was planned for a city, and to stay. It came finished, but well nigh perfect.

Though Pullman grew almost in a day, its real beginning was long ago. It was away back in 1859, and away out on the slopes of Pike's peak, in Colorado. There was a miner who had gone out there in search of gold. He was about 29 years of age. As his companions gathered around the fire one evening to talk of the homes they had left behind and of the journeys they were going to, but

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 89. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886. Price Two Cents

Entertainment Column

HORSE, harness and side-bar buggy for sale. All in good order. 20 Marshall street. 15-4

A GENTS WANTED to canvass for a reputable article. Very liberal terms given. Call at the Evening News Office, 21 East Front street. 15-4

DARK FOR SALE—To one of prime size by Emmet Clark or New Jersey. Inquire of Thomas Bergen, Jr., Somerset Farm, Bound Brook. 15-4

BOY WANTED to take care of a horse. Apply to C. Dilts, Jr., Somerset street. 8-4-tf

WANTED—A stenographer. Apply at once at 21 East Front street, Evening News Office. 8-4-tf

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Inquire of Mrs. McCosker, cor. of Knight & Watson sts. 8-4-tf

FOR SALE—A pitch Spring Bed, full size, nearly new. Also one Platform Spring. Inquire of Mrs. Jas. Bergen, Jr., Somerset street, corner of Bergen. 8-4-tf

FOUR BARRELS of paper hangings for sale. Also a Parlor stove offering price! 20 Marshall street. 8-4-tf

STORE to rent, North Avenue. Apply J. T. Smith. 31-tf

TO LET—Front room (furnished) on second floor, suitable for a gentleman. Apply at 21 East Front street, Evening News Office. 31-tf

WANTED—Well-rooted cuttings of Coleus, Geranium, Alternanthera, Iresine, Achyranthes, Ageratum, Heliotrope, Lantana, Petunia, Verbena, Salvia, Centaurea, Dusty Miller, Feverfew, Sweet Alyssum, Lobelia, Nasturtium, Portulaca, Tropæolum, Vinca, Zinnia, Marigold, Cypress Vine, Moonflower, Cobea Scandens, Ipomea, Cannas, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Tuberous Begonias, Caladiums, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Pinks, Chrysanthemums, Roses, Hydrangea, Oleander, Abutilon, Ivy Geranium, Smilax, Asparagus Plumosus, Asparagus Sprengeri, Ferns, Lycopodium, Vinca Variegata, Vinca Minor, Ivy, Periwinkle, Sedum, Sempervivum, Saxifrage, Mosses, Lycopodium, Ferns, Pansies, Forget-me-not, Daisies, Primroses, Hollyhocks, Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, Foxgloves, Columbines, Rockets, Lupines, Gaillardias, Coreopsis, Gypsophila, Pyrethrum, Aquilegias, Delphiniums, Shasta Daisies, Platycodons, Spiræas, Funkias, Anemones, Phlox Subulata, Phlox Decussata, Iris, Peonies, Lilies, Lily of the Valley, Dielytra, Aconitum, Aster Alpinus, Arabis, Aubrietia, Alyssum Saxatile, Alyssum Gemmatum, Alyssum Argenteum, Alyssum Spinosum, Alyssum Serpyllifolium, Alyssum Montanum, Alyssum Repens, Alyssum Compactum, Alyssum Rostratum, Alyssum Wulfenianum, Alyssum Cuneifolium, Alyssum Orientale, Alyssum Minimum, Alyssum Rupestre, Alyssum Tortuosum, Alyssum Pulchellum, Alyssum Pyrenaicum, Alyssum Petræum, Alyssum Murale, Alyssum Montanum Roseum, Alyssum Montanum Compactum, Alyssum Montanum Nanum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Nanum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Compactum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Nanum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Compactum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Nanum Compactum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Nanum Compactum Roseum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Nanum Compactum Roseum Nanum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum Nanum Compactum Roseum Nanum Compactum, Alyssum Montanum Variegatum Roseum 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The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.43, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.58, 8.05, 8.26, 8.46, 9.32, 10.37, 11.06 a. m.; 12.01, 1.30, 2.26, 3.07, 3.51, 5.30, 6.26, 6.58, 7.41, 9.22, 10.40, 11.15 p. m. Sunday at 3.37, 5.01, 6.37, 10.32, 11.33 a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 5.31, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 10.33, 11.33, a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.28, 9.23 p. m.

Leave New York at Foot of Liberty Street at 6.00, 6.40, 7.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.05, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 9.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 6.32, 7.08, 7.30, 7.58, 8.05, 8.46, 9.32, 10.37, 11.06, 12.01, 1.30, 2.26, 3.07, 3.51, 5.30, 6.26, 6.58, 7.41, 9.22, 10.40, 11.15 p. m. Sunday at 5.30, 9.50 a. m.; 12.01, 1.30, 3.30, 5.31, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 5.37, 10.33, 11.33, a. m.; 1.37, 3.30, 7.28, 9.23 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.20, 7.05, 7.45, 8.25, 9.05, 10.30, 11.05 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 5.50, 6.30, 7.05, 7.35, 9.17, 9.10, 10.30 p.m. 12.2. night Sunday, at 8.50 a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 8.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 2.15, 3.42, 4.54, 5.02, 5.31, 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 5.14, 6.43, 10.43, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 3.01, 3.35, 5.01, 5.56, 6.08, 8.15, 9.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.34, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.09, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.56, 9.25 a. m.; 2.08, 2.15, 5.31, 5.02, 6.35, 8.08, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.45, 8.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.40 4.43, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.56 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

2.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.54 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.08 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Eastward Connections.

For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield 3.37, 10.37 a. m.; 11.06 1.31 3.51, 6.58 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.32, 5.10*, 8.20, 10.10, 11.44 a. m. 2.15, 4.54, 6.32, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 5.10,*, 9.20 a. m. 6.20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Fourth and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.45, 7.15, 10.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.01 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 9.10, 9.20, 9.05, 11.25 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.24, 7.35* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent
W. W. STEARNS, Supt.
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1886.

A Story Concerning Gen. Lew Wallace.

When Wallace left Constantinople he was presented with a gold watch, which he entitled "The Greek slave." When he arrived home it became noised about that he had a Greek slave of great beauty of form and feature in his house. The Hoosier looked askant, whispered of scandals, and the rumor was soon on the street that Mrs. Wallace was jealous of the Grecian beauty.

One old citizen, more audacious than the rest, appeared at the general's residence one afternoon and asked to see him. He was given a cordial welcome, and after a little conversation, during which he appeared to be ill at ease, he hesitated, stammered and said: "General, there is considerable talk around this place of a Greek slave you have a Greek slave in your house, and I have been delegated to find out the truth of the matter. I have to tell you, General slave," replied the general; "come into the parlor and I will introduce her to you." The blinds were thrown open, and the beautiful picture, in all its loveliness, burst upon the eyes of the old man. He had nothing more to say, and soon the gossips of Crawfordsville were assured that there was no cause for jealousy in the Wallace household.—Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Mobs in Asia Not Dangerous.

Mobs in Asia appear not to be dreaded, and apparently are not much to be dreaded. Kings never dream of prohibiting them, and the people are not in the least afraid of them. All over Asia, from Constantinople to Delhi, mobs are endemic, continually assemble for worship, for jollifications, for curiosity, and nobody interferes. The kings do not apprehend revolt from them, the rulers do not look for riot, the people do not fear accident.

In India, Burmah, Ceylon, Arabia, China, immense crowds continually assemble without disturbance of any kind, without an endangering public peace, and without disaster, save when, owing to the consequent breach of sanitary laws, some devastating epidemic or occasionally some panic, such as that of 100,000 persons is a constant phenomenon in India, and is as little regarded by the magistrates as a crowd of 1,000 would be in London.—Chicago Tribune.

A Chance for Humor.

"Hello, Verner, have you heard of the semi-weekly that is to be started soon?" "No. What is it to be called?" "Can't tell you—that's a secret. But I can tell you that it's going to be as bright and new as a gold coin fresh from the mint." "Are you on the staff?" "Yes; and a precious piece of good luck it is, too, for now I'll have a chance to get even with all the Bobs those confounded editors have been sending back to me for years past."—Exchange.

Not Dead Yet.

Mr. Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's physician, is of opinion that Gladstone's physique is perfectly sound, and that he has years of good work in him yet.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE NEW POSTAL SPECIAL DELIVERY REGULATION.

After the First of October the New Law Will Go Into Effect—Country Postmasters Will Have a Chance to Increase Their Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The postmaster general has issued circulars of information and instruction to postmasters for their guidance in carrying out the recent law extending the special delivery system on and after Oct. 1 next to all postoffices and to all mailable matter. In his circular to postmasters at free delivery offices, the postmaster general directs that: All postoffices which on Oct. 1, 1886, may be free delivery offices, are hereby limited from the provisions of the order of Aug. 10, 1886, relating to other than free delivery offices, so far as the same prescribes the methods of delivery of all mailable matter at such free delivery offices the special delivery system will be maintained through the employment of a regular force of carriers and messengers.

At the free delivery offices the hours within which immediate delivery shall be made will be from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m., unless in special cases therein specified from other portions of the order of Aug. 10, 1886, relating to other than free delivery offices, so far as the same prescribes the methods of delivery of all mailable matter at such free delivery offices the special delivery system will be maintained through the employment of a regular force of carriers and messengers.

Postmasters at free delivery offices are not required to make delivery of special delivery matter on Sunday, nor to keep their offices open for any other purpose on that day from what is now provided by regulation.

The law provides that the postmaster general "may contract for the immediate delivery of all mailable matter any postoffice at any price less than eight cents per piece, when he shall deem it expedient.

Postmasters at free delivery offices are, therefore, directed to forward to the postmaster general any propositions which they receive from corporations or other responsible parties for the purchase of immediate delivery of mail matter at their respective offices, with a statement of all the facts in each case, and such recommendation as they may see proper to make in the matter.

The circular addressed to all postmasters except at free delivery offices, directs immediate delivery of mailable matter properly addressed with a special delivery stamp, to within one mile of the office, but the postmaster will be at liberty to make such delivery beyond the one mile limit, and this is recommended to be done as a convenient thing to do as an accommodation to the senders whenever it is reasonably convenient.

The hours for immediate delivery at these small offices shall be at least from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and until the arrival of the last mail, if that be later than 7 p. m. This requirement as to the hours of delivery does not necessarily extend to the transaction of any other postal business after the usual office hours.

Postage upon special delivery and the smaller offices are not required to deliver special delivery letters on Sunday. At the smaller offices they will be at liberty to deliver them as well as parcels arriving on Sunday.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

Her Majesty's Interests Will be Looked After as Usual.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The president has recognized the following named consular officers of her Britannic majesty: William Lane Booker, consul general for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut, to reside at New York.

Frederick J. Cridland, consul for the states of North Carolina, South, Georgia and Tennessee, to reside at Charleston, S. C.

Waller T. Lyall, consul for the state of Texas and the territory of New Mexico, to reside at Galveston.

Robert C. Clipperton, consul for the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, to reside at Philadelphia.

Albany de Grevier de Fonblanque, consul for the states of Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, to reside at New Orleans. George E. Stanley, consul for the states of California, Oregon and Nevada, and territories of Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, to reside at San Francisco. James H. Sadler, consul for the states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and district of Dakota, Montana and Wyoming, to reside at Chicago. Denis Donahoo, consul for the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, to reside at Baltimore.

The president has recognized Alejandro K. Coney as consul general of Mexico, at San Francisco, Cal.

Increasing the Navy Equipment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—This administration is going to be notable in history for the number of new ships which will be built, contracted for during its existence. Counting the dispatch vessel now building, which will be completed, there will be sixteen or seventeen new ships put afloat during President Cleveland's administration. Of the entirely new ships, eight have already been named. One of the things that Secretary Whitney has on hand is the choosing of names for the five new steel cruisers, the two armored cruisers, the torpedo boat and the dynamite gun vessel that are to be begun this month.

Dr. Bliss Convalescent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Friends of Dr. D. W. Bliss, who was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Cleveland about ten days ago, are in receipt of information assuring that the doctor is convalescent, and it is thought he will be able to travel within a week or ten days.

A Well-Defined Rumor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There is a well-defined rumor here that an understanding has been reached between Postmaster Vaughan company and Professor Gray which is mutually satisfactory.

Buried to the World.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Twenty-five novices received the black veil at Notre Dame convent yesterday. The ceremonies were very impressive. After the candidates had been invested with the veils and a crown of thorns placed on the head of each, the newly professed sisters were carried in a coffin and lay prostrate before the altar. A funeral pall was lowered over the body, shrouding them, signifying their burial from the world. The ladies are all of German parentage, and the majority of them were prominent in society.

Sorrows Ended with a Shotgun.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 16.—The north division of the city is excited over the attempt of Ed. Kent, a well known stone mason and brick layer, to end his life by shooting all her twice with a shotgun. Both charges failed to hit her but passed through her clothes near her feet. Kent then went into his room, reloaded the weapon and shot himself in the neck causing death in a few hours. The couple have been living in the same house unhappily for several years, but nobody suspected anything.

THE CANAL BOATMAN'S STRIKE.

Over 1,000 Boats Tied Up In and Around New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The 1,000 striking canal boatmen who are demanding increased rates between New Jersey ports and New York, have not been able yet to get any redress of their grievances from the coal exchange. They have asked for an advance of five cents on a ton for carrying coal for the benefit of the boat owners and captains; that shippers shall be responsible for delays at the loading ports; that captains shall not load gay, and, finally, that the list of captains who are not boat owners shall be fixed at $30 a month. Captains have been getting $30, $35 and $40.

The coal exchange declares that none of these demands come under its jurisdiction except the first. It makes no objection to the advance in carrying charges, but at a conference this afternoon a committee of the strikers and the committee of the exchange Friday afternoon the coal exchange committee refused to confer upon the strike unless the boatmen withdrew from all connection with the other demands. This the boatmen's committee refused to do.

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The boatmen on strike belong to the Knights of Labor. At the meeting of the executive committee of the Boatmen's International union No. 1 on Saturday, the walking delegates reported that over 1,000 canal boats had been tied up in the harbor and on the canal. Delegate Robert Jackson reported that McWilliams Bros.' line of coal boats from Perth Amboy were all tied up. The E. H. Ingham line of boats, now tied back to Stamford, Conn., as he could find no men to work her or load. Another barge, the Clara, started for Bridgeport with only Capt. Fitzgerald to work her.

Another delegate reported that 205 boats were tied up at Port Johnston. Other delegates reported that thirty-four had been delayed by their crews who will do no work until the demands of the canal boatmen are satisfied.

District Assembly 49 K. of L. is backing up the Boatmen's union. To-day, they say, they will order out the laborers on the docks at Port Johnston, Elizabethport, Perth Amboy, South Amboy and Keyport. Orders have also been given to stop the loading of coal barges and boats at Honesdale, Pa., and other places in that state, with coal intended for this port. This was approved by the Central Labor union yesterday.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Black Diamond Steel Works Have a Close Call.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—A fire that threatened to be the most disastrous in this city for years, broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Black Diamond steel works. Before it was subdued at 4 p. m. it in a few minutes ten engines were on the scene. The building in which the fire originated was in the center of the immense works, and contained some of the most valuable machinery in the establishment.

After two hours hard work the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the one building which was entirely destroyed. Before the firemen had got away a large force of men were put to work clearing away the ruins and the work is still in hand, but not at all serious. The damage will probably not exceed $100,000, covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not clearly known, but it is supposed that the Natural Gas company turned on their pipes without notifying the works and the gas spreading through the boiler, became ignited from the boilers.

The Lawyers Don't Agree.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was rumored last night that Mr. Foster, of the counsel for the defense in the Anarchist trial, is greatly at variance with his brother counsel, and holds that the prisoners are guilty rather than of grave offenses, but not of murder under the statutes. He also holds, it is said, that the action of the court in refusing to allow reasoning to end is justifiable. Mr. Foster and Capt. Black spent Sunday together comparing notes as to various authorities, with the result of finding that they were not in full agreement on important points. It is evident from Mr. Foster's speech that he does not agree with Mr. Zeisler in his argument. Up account of Mr. Foster's investigations, it is said that he will occupy more time before the jury than was his original intention.

The Texas Famine Sufferers.

DALLAS, Aug. 16.—Movers from the west continue to pass through the city en route to more favorable locations, where they hope to be able to obtain work for the winter. Relief until they can make arrangements for the coming year. Meanwhile assistance for the destitute is coming in from all parts of the state. James A. Collins has shipped to Coleman 9,000 pounds of flour contributed by the Lancaster Farmers' Alliance, and Gen. Cabell shipped to Eastland 12,000 pounds of flour and other provisions contributed by citizens of Dallas for the relief of the sufferers.

A Boom in the Jewelry Business.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16.—The jewelry business of this city and vicinity, which has been dull for the past two or five years, has now taken a sudden boom, and the manufactories at the present time are driven to their utmost capacity. A number of the principal houses are working twelve and fifteen hours daily, and are employing on an average one-third more help than at any time since 1881.

For Killing His Father.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Anton Rokos, Jr., a Bohemian, aged 22, was imprisoned last night on a charge of murder into the manner of the death of his father, Anton Rokos, Sr. The old man's death occurred after a quarrel with his son, in which the neighbors allege that the latter struck his father on the head with a chair until he fell unconscious.

The President's Vacation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont, left Washington en route for the Adirondacks to-day. Col. and Mrs. Lamont will leave the party at Albany and will spend their vacation in New York state.

Irish Delegates off the Track.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—A train bearing 200 delegates to the Irish National convention passed through this city about 40 miles south of this city yesterday. The engineer was seriously injured, but no passengers were hurt.

Admit Their Failure.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—A German firm which has for years been trying to obtain a concession to construct railways in Bulgaria, has given up the attempt and admits the complete failure of its scheme.

To Investigate the Currency Question.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Many members of the house of commons are signing a petition to Lord Salisbury asking the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the currency question.

A Mining Mill Burned.

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 16.—The mining mill of Gaskin & Raymond, at Secret Canyon, was burned yesterday. Loss, $300,000.

SEDGWICK'S MISSION

TEXANS CLAIM THAT THE ENVOY WILL BE WHITEWASHED.

And that the Bottom Facts Will Not be Revealed—Interested Speculators Fear Their Property would be Jeopardized by War.

DALLAS, TEX., Aug. 16.—Citizens of El Paso in this city were asked for their views on the appointment of Mr. Sedgwick as special envoy to Paso del Norte and Chihuahua, and all replied in terms of severe censure, saying that his visit will not help the government or Cutting. They said that nearly every big merchant, lawyer, banker and citizen of El Paso is interested in some property scheme in Mexico—either railroading, mining, stock raising or land speculating—and have always been in fear of Cutting's every outrage and indignity heaped upon American citizens, as they fear that if war comes their property interests will be jeopardized. They will lay low and say nothing, when all else has been said on the good the Mexicans are, and that all the blame for collisions is due to the pure cussedness of American adventurers who go over and try to run the country. It was the opinion of that Americans of the middle class who compose the great majority of the people and are those who are always subject to outrage, that Sedgwick will be led away from Mr. Sedgwick and not allowed to get his ear to tell him real bottom facts. "Why," said one of the gentlemen, "there is Col. Baylor, the district attorney of Austin, who has big mining interests in Mexico, and has been there for two years. Four of his miners have been murdered in that period, and he has not even reported the case to the American consul, for fear of injuring his interests. One of these victims was lariated, choked to strangulation, robbed, and his dead body mutilated, and no notice was taken by the consul of such outrages that never reach the general public."

It was also learned from these El Paso men that every dollar's business that this city from Mexico says that, unless Cutting's release is forced by the government and Mexico makes the proper redress, it will be unsafe for any American citizen to remain in the country. Every available element referred to, to travel in that republic, because the Mexicans will be more insolent than ever. Already many have taken the necessary steps to insure there as British subjects, so as to appeal for protection to that government in case of necessity. As a striking case of this character it was asserted that a representative of the New Orleans Times-Democrat, lately sent into Mexico to investigate the trouble, went there as a British subject, taking the necessary steps before departure from El Paso.

A NEW YORK EDITOR

Tells What He Finds to Be the Facts.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 16.—A special from the editor of The Binghamton Republican, dated at El Paso, says:

We visited the American consul at Paso del Norte to-day. Judge Brigham had nothing further to communicate than has already been given to the public. He says, however, that Cutting was unfairly tried by star chamber proceedings, and that neither he nor Cutting knows just what the proceedings in the court were, or what Cutting was tried for. Judge Brigham says the court records will be tampered with to cover some offences. Cutting was interviewed to-day. He is firm in his course and pins his expectations to the American eagle. There is some excited talk here, but the reports about war preparations, either here or across the river, are all nonsense. El Paso and Paso del Norte are two of the quietest cities to be found. There are 300 soldiers doing police duty at Paso del Norte, but the Mexicans are sitting around the streets and the utmost feeling of confidence of any war feeling. There is more evidence of life and animation on the American side of the river, as is natural for

FIGHTING RENEWED.

BELFAST THE SCENE OF ANOTHER DETERMINED ENGAGEMENT.

Warring Religious Factions Shooting at Each Other From Housetops—Saturday Night Spent in a General Engagement in Which Several Casualties Occurred.

BELFAST, Aug. 16.—The sectarian strife which has ebbed and flowed in Belfast for many weeks has recurred, and was conducted in the most deplorably cold-blooded fashion. From midnight Saturday night until 4 o'clock Sunday morning a fierce rifle fight prevailed on the Shankhill and Old Falls roads. One man was killed and a large number wounded. Expert marksmen conducted the rifle fighting from roof tops, chimney stacks and street corners, and numerous crowds of their partisans, who were carefully stationed out of range of the firing, supplied the riflemen with ammunition, removed the wounded and held themselves in readiness to assist their respective sides in whatever other might be necessary. The Orangemen and Catholics contending were about equally divided in numbers, and the moon, which shone brightly throughout the fight, assisted the aim of the marksmen. The Orangemen admit that one of their number, a man named Marcus Bane, was killed, and that Smith and Johnson were mortally wounded, while minor casualties in their ranks were quite numerous. They claim, however, that they killed and wounded a large number of Catholics, but the latter deny that any of their number were killed and adopt that few were wounded. The houses in the vicinity of the battle ground are riddled with bullets.

The military made repeated attempts to stop the firing, but wherever they appeared the combatants shifted their position, and when it was finally 4 o'clock in the morning and after the riot act had been read twice that the soldiers, by a succession of charges, were enabled to clear the streets. Even then they did only temporarily. An old man and two women, inmates of a house on Conway street, from which considerable firing was done, were turned out all day, and the police were several times attacked and fired upon by the mob. A tavern situated in the Protestant district, and kept by a Catholic, was looted, and the contents driven into the streets, where they were obliged to file for their lives. The order given to the police some time ago to use buckshot instead of bullets was used to-day. The feeling is seething, the populace preserving a sullen and menacing attitude, which is interpreted by the police to bode further bloodshed.

Orangemen Resist a Hooting Crowd.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—While an Orange procession was passing through the streets of Widnes, Lancashire, Saturday evening, the processionists were jeered by the spectators who lined the street. The Orangemen attacked the crowd, and a fierce fight was waged for twenty minutes, until stopped by the police. One man was fatally stabbed, two policemen were seriously wounded, and many others seriously hurt. At 9 o. m. the town is quiet. Desultory fighting was maintained until midnight, when the priests, by almost superhuman efforts, induced the Catholics to retire. At this hour all of the wounded in the hospitals are progressing favorably, except one, a little girl, who was shot in the chest and is dying.

The Ball Record.

The standing of the leagues in the race for the pennant at the beginning of the week is as follows:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Detroit	59	31	Boston	49	40
Chicago	58	33	St. Louis	36	54
New York	56	34	Kansas City	29	55
Philadelphia	55	35	Washington	21	63

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	59	29	Cincinnati	39	46
Louisville	56	39	Athletic	38	52
Pittsburg	50	41	Baltimore	31	57
Brooklyn	47	42	Metrop'n	29	61

Madigan's Fatal Fall.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Daniel Madigan, a tenement-house fell from the roof of No. 340 Madison street to the sidewalk yesterday afternoon and was killed. In his fall he struck Thomas Donovan, aged 12, who was knocked to the pavement with such force as to cause injuries which will prove fatal. Madigan was trying to swing himself from his own roof to that in the next one in order to visit some friends who were on the adjoining building.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Secretary Bayard has sent Mr. Arthur G. Sedgwick to obtain copies of the records in the Cutting trial, and investigate the case thoroughly.

Cardinal Gibbons, in an interview, declares that Catholics in the United States are not forbidden to join or remain members of the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Michael Davitt delivered an eloquent speech on the Irish question at a great demonstration in Chicago.

Judge Gray declared that United States officers and employes cannot be paid for attendance as witnesses in federal courts.

Veterans of Warren county, N. Y., held a celebration re-union at Glen Falls.

Fierce storms did serious damage about Reading, Pa., in northern New York and other localities.

The wife of H. H. Lane, a noted labor agitator, was burned to death at New Haven through attempting to replenish a burning naphtha stove.

The mother of Amos Green, at Logansport, Ind., a man who was afraid of alcoholism and suspected of murder, refused, with a rope about her neck, to inform a mob as to her son's hiding place.

George R. Peck, who claimed to be the rightful heir to wealth by the late Mrs. Clarissa C. Peck, of Chicago, and disposed of her by will, settled with her executors for $2,500.

Two herds of cattle at the quarantine station at Levis, Ont., were destroyed because infected with pleuro-pneumonia, entailing a loss of $20,000.

An Ingersoll patrolman in Windsor, Ont., arrested on suspicion a man whom he met coming from a direction where he had heard a pistol shot, and a few hours later the dead body of a man who had been shot was found in the vicinity.

The labor troubles in Millerville, N. J., have been amicably settled.

Mrs. Chase, who was shot by her husband on Friday in South Brooklyn, is likely to recover.

By a collision on the Long Island railroad at Woodhaven one man was killed and four were wounded. The accident was caused by neglect to close a side track switch.

HELPLESS EMIGRANTS.

An Impossible Story of Suffering and Death on the Ohio.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 16.—Until three weeks ago George and John Bush, brothers, were farmers in Meade county, Ky., about twelve miles from the mouth of the Rough River. Their land was poor and it was with difficulty that they obtained sufficient food to keep from starving. They finally determined to try and better their condition further west. They constructed a small boat, and on July 25 both families, consisting of the brothers, their wives and nine children together with their little belongings, embarked and started down the river. Two weeks ago yesterday Nancy Bush, aged 37, George's wife, was taken ill with malaria and not being able to procure necessary medicine, it soon developed into typhoid malaria. The other members were stricken down, and finally all were helpless. In this condition they were overtaken on Thursday night by a heavy storm, which tossed their craft about like an eggshell, throwing them from one end of the boat to the other. The storm continued for a day, and the waves and the roof broke off. During the night Mrs. Bush suddenly grew worse and died. All day long Friday they drifted with the storm, the rain beating down upon the little group of sufferers. They had watched nearly opposite this city when some fishermen saw the boat and boarded it. Observing the condition of the occupants, they towed their lines and ran the craft ashore, after which the authorities were notified. When the tenth traveler arrived, he found the poor people in a terrible condition—hollow-eyed, emaciated and with scarcely a rag of covering. They laid upon the bare floor of the boat huddled together and all suffering with malarial fever. In the midst of them lay the dead body of an aged woman partially decomposed. Over this a piece of ragged carpet was thrown, the living occupants being too ill to remove the body. Mrs. Bush was buried, and it is feared six others will die.

CROOKEDNESS ON THE TURF.

Jockeys and Gamblers Get Caught in Their Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Ed Corrigan's valuable mare, Lizzie Dwyer, was entered for the Competition stakes at the Washington park last Thursday, and the day before the race Mr. Corrigan learned that a telegram had been sent to the city from the track giving some one advice to back Binette, the mare's most formidable rival. Mr. Corrigan put detectives on the track, and it was soon learned from the telegraph boy that the man had offered them $1,500 to so hoose the mare that Binette could win. The foreman of the stables is under arrest, as also Thomas Redmond, better known as Texas Tom, who is alleged to have been concerned in similar scrapes on other race courses. Redmond is ruled off several of the most prominent tracks in the country. It is said that he was put up in connection with several gamblers.

THE RACING YACHTS.

The Irex Left the Genesta Out of Sight. Slow Race.

COWES, Aug. 16.—Both the Irex and the Genesta were among the starting line carried full mainsail, square head gaff topsails and jib topsails. The Irex reports that after passing the Needles the wind lightened until the vessels were becalmed for an hour in a heavy rolling sea. The breeze then freshened, and when the Irex reached the middle of the channel she was by miles ahead of the Genesta. From this point the Genesta was lost sight of for the remainder of the race. The Irex sighted Cherbourg breakwater at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, passed inside and came out by the east passage at 3 o'clock. After leaving the breakwater a brisk southwest wind sprang up and the return trip was made in quick time.

All the Fletchers Will Be There.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—The next meeting of the Fletcher family will be held in this city, Aug. 25 and 26. During the meeting an historical poem will be read by Hon. Josephus Wakefield, of Wisconsin, and addresses will be made by the president, George L. Fletcher, of Chester, Vt.; Dr. Thomas A. Fletcher, of New York; David H. Fletcher, esq., of Illinois; F. Frank Fletcher, of Virginia; Austin D. Fletcher, esq., of New York; Calvin Fletcher, of Michigan, and Hon. J. G. Abbott, of Massachusetts. Poems will be read by Mrs. G. M. Rogers, of Kentucky; Josiah T. Fletcher, of Minneapolis, and Abel Fletcher, of Ohio. Historical notes will be read by E. H. Fletcher, of New York. The family dinner will be served Thursday noon, at which letters of guidance from all parts of the country is promised.

Her European Trip Delayed.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Officers are looking for one Dr. C. C. Beers, an irregular practitioner having a large business at the south end. Dr. Beers is said to have been a frequent visitor at the house of Mrs. Robinson, who is the alleged Somerville poisoner, for years, and is suspected of having assisted her in her operations. He has not been found. District Attorney Stevens has granted permission to exhume the bodies of all of Mrs. Robinson's supposed victims, but probably not more than one or two will be taken up. It has been ascertained that Mrs. Robinson intended to secure the insurance on the life of William J. Robinson, her son, who died last week, as soon as possible, and to leave hurriedly for a Europe. She had hoped to sail from New York on Saturday last.

She Ought To Be a Cow Boy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Josephine Kane, who claims to be the wife of a liquor dealer, imbibed too freely yesterday morning, despite the fact that it was Sunday, and she soon became boisterous. She marched up Second avenue telling pedestrians that she was an educated woman, and gesticulating wildly.

She stopped in front of the store at No. 2,049 and suddenly thrust both her hands through a plate glass show window, smashing it to atoms. Both her hands were badly cut. A policeman arrested her and had all he could do to take her to the station house. An ambulance was called and it took four men to put her into it. She struggled so hard that two officers to hold her down while it was being driven to Bellevue hospital.

Ought to Have Known Better.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. C. C. Angur, a retired army officer, was awakened about 1 o'clock yesterday morning by two colored men quarreling in the alley in the residence in Georgetown. He told them to go away; when one of them, William Pope, swore at the general. The latter came out of his house and proceeded to thrash Pope with a cane. Pope drew a revolver and fired three shots, all of which took effect, one of them striking the general in his right side and the other in his legs. His wounds are serious. His physicians, however, speak hopefully of his recovery. Pope was arrested, but his companion, with whom he was quarreling, escaped.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—For Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair weather, followed by local rains, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

HOW SENATORS DRESS.

THE SENATE WELL-CLOTHED WITH NO SWELL FANCIES OR CONCEITS.

Garb of the Chief Members of the Upper House of Congress—How Outward Habiliments Are in Harmony with the Character of the Inward Man.

Senator Edmunds dresses in exact counterpart of his character—severe and uncompromising. He wears his garments of excellent material, they are invariably put together upon the same style and cut—his "sparing-up" being wholly confined to the dress period when he dons a white vest. His clothes seem to reflect his demand for "reasons" and "papers," as well as to signify his appreciation of thoroughly senatorial dignity.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is something more than good looking; indeed, he is what would be called a handsome man. His dress comports with his address, which is ever courteous and considerate. Senator Allison, of Iowa, dresses with great care and circumspection, presenting the appearance of eminent respectability and intelligence. His clothes fit him to perfection, and he gravitates to a broad expanse of immaculate linen. There is nothing dandified about Mr. Allison, but his neatly brimmed hair and beard, rosy complexion and faultless attire, are in full sympathy with his personal and official demeanor—unexceptionable in all regards.

GOOD BUT NOT OF FASHIONABLE CUT.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, is habited in good clothes, not of fashionable cut, but made for strength and durability rather than for effect—a reflex of his character. Senator Joe Brown, of Georgia, dresses in the old-time fashion, loose and easy, and though very wealthy, does not especially affect the latest vagaries. His evidences his economic turn of mind and habit. Senator Don Cameron dresses with extreme care, but in a compromise of fashion. His tailor's bills give him no concern, for he is willing and able to meet them. He is an exceedingly lovable man, and his dress is a fair index to his nature. Senator Cockrell's garments are plain, although of good material. He always wears a slouch hat, and thinks more of his official labors and home friends than of appearances. Black broadcloth is his invariable rule, and one may read the hard-working senator in his dress.

Senator Conger, of Michigan, stands by the conventional black cloth swallow-tail coat of ancient cut, with a fob chain dangling below his vest. He cares but little for personal adornment, and is plain in all essentials. There is a business air about his garments which signify that he is ready for emergencies and willing to enter the lists of debate upon slight provocation. Senators Dawes and Hoar, of Massachusetts, dress quite plainly, but their clothes are substantial in material, as the Beacon Hill aristocracy would naturally expect of their sterling representatives. Senators Randall, Gibson, of Louisiana, and Butler, of South Carolina, are cut off the same cloth in the way of expensive material. They are like their garments—both neat and well poised men in all essentials.

NATTILY AND CAREFULLY ATTIRED.

Senator Hale dresses nattily and in fair fashion. He is natty of habit and speech, and and his pose and diction compare with his outward habiliments. His colleague, Mr. Frye, is just a shade less fashionable—more and his clothes and action, collectively considered, are in perfect accord. John Sherman's attire and the hang and cut of his coat, vest, and pants have John Sherman written all over them—fair by neat and reasonably good, but demonstrating that thrift, in all essentials, has been conserved. His dress fits perfectly with the coolness of his nature and practices, personal and official. Senator Voorhees' habiliments are of the composite order, sometimes fashionably and at others plainly constructed. When prepossessed in mind he wears his clothes carelessly and with indifference; when free from care and anxiety he is invariably carefully attired. That is his nature. He surrenders all else when duty impels, but when comparatively at leisure he recognizes his obligations to dress and adorn.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, is a relic of the old school. As he repels all innovations upon the ancient landmarks in legislation, so he clings to the obsolete type of the long-tailed frock coat of a half century ago. Senator Mahone is ingenious in dress as he is in character, and always appears in a close and tightly buttoned at his narrow waist and opened at the top, surmounted by a high-crowned felt hat, presenting a wild appearance. Senator Vest, of Missouri, exhibits no taste in cut or character of garments, and pays little attention to personal adornment. His clothes signify his attributes of willingness to engage anybody or duty regardless of consequences. His attire may be summed up like himself much smarter than he looks. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, wears his clothes of natural fit, usually dark gray mixed cassimeres, but cut in the extreme of fashion. He understands thoroughly the effect of blending shades and correct postures as well as the fit of garments. A connoisseur in effects, a past master in invective and pointed colloquy, correct in the use of language, he is friendly or he is unkind, his apparel is in perfect keeping with himself. His colleague, Senator Plumb, dresses in the happy medium of business suits. He is business personified, and this trait is reflected in his apparel. Looking all over the senate, it must be said that, as a whole, it is a well-dressed body, with no foolish fancies or sweet conceits, albeit some few of the senators revel in the opposite extreme.—Washington Cor. Chicago Herald.

Reward of an Army Mule.

No mule is better known or more "revered" than "Old Goose," of Leavenworth, who is now at the Shell Mound farm, near Alameda, where government horses are taken care of. She is now over thirty years old, and has long given up her multiplexes. "Old Goose" was brought to this coast in 1849 by Gen. Kearny. She has been through flood and field, and has borne scars in battle on her body and legs. In the war path. Capt. Moore was mounted on "Old Goose" when he was killed at San Pasquale. She has done good service at most of the military posts on this coast, and is well known by all the old army officers who served on the Pacific slope. Gen. Sherman, on a recent visit to the farm, recognized this old pack mule and said that this faithful servant should be pensioned. She is now retired from service and draws her regular rations. —San Francisco Call.

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Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at 89c
Black Merino Jerseys 49c.
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We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

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SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

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R. POUND, 37 E. Third street.
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Spring Opening
OF
Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.
Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.
12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
POPE BROS.,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'
Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.
COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N.B.—No Stocking. Established 17 years.

New Store.
BARKALEW & DUNN
FINE GROCERIES,
18 NORTH AVENUE
PLAINFIELD.
Try the Brunswick Teas recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
6 PARK AVE.
Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of Ladies' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted. Having purchased the entire stock of them, invites the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarm, Gongrod and wire
Electric Call Bells, Electric Lighting,
Electric Front Door Bells, Electric Servants Call Bells
Electric Thermostat so connected with heavy (or electric) fire alarm gong, or high c instruments in your office, living apartment or sleeping, will notify when the fire is going out, etc
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
F. E. KINSMAN,
Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.
143 Broadway—84 Liberty Street New York, also P. O. Box 1788, Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for the celebrated J. ROSENMIAN BEER and C. Trefz Extra Newark.
Imported and Domestic Seltzer Waters, Vichy, Carlsbad Acid Kissingen Water, Apollinaris and Ginger Ale. Also Kues' Imported Bottled Ginger Ale. Sole agent for Wines and Liquors.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.25
BURGANDY (Claret)	25c	1.25
CATAWBA	25c	1.25
MUSCATEL	25c	1.25

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, very bottling, by per dozen. 50 cents per dozen pints, 40 cents per dozen quarts. Bottles to be returned (or 25 cents per dozen) quarts 5c per dozen, pints 4c per dozen. All goods retailed at wholesale prices. Send for price list. All orders by P. O. Box 207 or at residence 4 East Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

Rates Reduced.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on a policy of $5,000 insurance with $25 weekly indemnity, from $25 to

"Eighteen Dollars"

per annum. There is nothing indefinite about the policies issued by this Company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated to be $5,000, and does not depend upon an investment. There are no Membership Fees, or annual dues; nothing but a plain, honest premium of $18 a year for a $5,000 policy or $36 for a $10,000 policy. The solvency of the contract is backed by assets of over $600,000.

The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been a successful operation ever since; it has paid thousands of claims under its accident policies, and has also established a Guarantee Fund, and its Reserve Fund was $643,182.73 on Dec. 31st, 1885. The growth of this company's business will be seen readily appended by the statement that in addition to its having subscribed $100,000 to the Guarantee Fund, it has paid claims to the present time amounting to over $700,000. Full particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing

Jos. T. Vail, Agt,
Opp. Depot.

JOSEPH T. VAIL:
REAL ESTATE
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
LOANS NEGOTIATED
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 928.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE
25 NORTH AVE.,
Painters and PAPER HANGERS
Wall Papers,
and Painter's Supplies, Brushes, Glass, etc.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, etc. New Goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and equal to the New York houses and at less prices. New Year's Presents. Headquarters in the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance of the same.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!
For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on
U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue

BILL NYE TO HIS SON.

He Relates His Experiences in the Chicken Industry.

MY DEAR SON: We are still purging along here at home in the same old way, your mother and me. We are neither of us real well, and yet I suppose we are as well as folks on our time of life could expect to be. Your mother has a good deal of pain in her side all the while and I am off my feed more or less in the morning. Doc has fixed me up some sensition powders that he says will straighten me out straight in a week or two, so. Doc has straightened out a good many people in his time. I wish I had as many dollars as he has straightened out people.

Most every spring I've had to take a little dandelion root, limbered up with gin, but this year that didn't seem to get there, as the boys say. I fixed up a dose of it and took it day and night for a week till I were that old dandelion root clear down to skin and bone, but in ten days my appetite was worse than ever and I had a head on me like a 2-year-old colt. Dandelion root never served me that way before and your mother thinks that the goodness is all out of it, may be. It's the same old dandelion root that I've been using for twenty years, and I believe when you've tried a thing and proved it's good, you orter to change off.

I tried to get your mother to take a dose of it last week for the pain in her side. Fixed up a two-quart jug of it for her, but she can't bear the smell of gin, so I had to take it myself. Disorder it is a powerful tonic of the blood, Henry. Some days after I have been taking this dandelion root, for an hour or two I feel as if my blood was pretty near pure enough.

You know I wrote you last winter, Henry, that I was going to buy some new-fangled hens in the spring and go into the poultry business. Well, I sent east in March for a couple of fowls, one of each sex. They came at $9 per pair over and above railroad charges, which was some $4.35 more on top of that.

I thought that as soon as the hen got here and got her things off and got rested she would proceed to lay some of those here high-priced eggs which we read of in The Poultry Keeper, Guide and American Eggist. But she seemed pensive, and when I tried to get acquainted with her she would chuck in a cowpuncher's vocabulary at me.

The rooster was no doubt a fine-looking brute when he was shipped, but when he got here he strolled around with a pale, sickly air and seemed to feel shoves us. He was a poker-dot rooster, with gray mane and tail, and he was no doubt refined, but I did not relish his style and air. I'm in the business, for we are only plain people, who are accustomed to the self-made American hen. He seemed bored all the time, and I could see by the way he acted that he plead to be back in Fremont, O., having his picture taken for The Poultry Keeper's Guide and American Eggist. He still yearned for approbation. He was used to being much made of, as your mother says, and it galled him to enter into our plain, humdrum home life.

I never saw such a haughty rooster in my life. Usually, when I start out to feel him in the morning he would give me a cold, arrogant look that hurt my feelings. I know I'm not much on style, and don't call an educated man nor a polished man, though I claim to have a son that is both of said things, but I hate to have a rooster crow over me because he has had better advantages and better breeding than I have. So there was no love lost between us, as you can see.

Directly I noticed that the hen began to have spells of vertigo. She would be standing in a corner of the hen retreat, reverting to her joyous childhood at Fremont, O., when all at once she would "fall senseless on the earth at their feet, in front upon the sward." She would remain in this comatose condition for between five minutes, perhaps. Then she would rally a little, slowly pry open her lorgs, and mournful eyes and seem to murmur, "Where am I?"

I could see that she was evading the egg fiend in every way and ignoring the great object for which she was created. With the ability to lay eggs worth from $4 to $5.75 per dozen delivered on the cars, I could plainly see that she prized her self-respect all right-eat in a napkin and play the invalid act. I do not disguise the fact, Henry, that I was mad. I made a large rectangular affidavit in the inner recesses of the horse barn that this poker-dot hen should never live to say that I had sent her to the seashore for her health when she was merely faking it, by nature to please the public with her lay.

I therefore gave her two weeks to decide on whether she would contribute a few of her numerous articles or insert herself into a chicken pie.

She still continued haughty to the last moment. So did her partner. We therefore treated them to a change of air and diet.

I then got some expensive eggs from the white east. They were not robust eggs. They were layed during a time of great depression, and I do not say that the eggs were bad, but I say that their instincts and their inner life wasn't what they ought to have been.

In early May I bought one of those inkybeaters that does the work of ten setting hens. I hoped to head off the hen as far as possible, simply because her light-hearted way of setting them to suit myself. I cannot endure the society of a low-bred hen, and a refined hen seems to look down on me, and so I thought if I could get a couple of automatic inkybeaters I could have the whole process under my own control, and if the blooded hens wanted to go to the barbarians and sit around their with their heads in their pockets while the great hungry world of traffic clamored for more spring chickens fried in butter, they might do so and be dogoned.

Thereupon I bought one of the medium size, two-story hatchers, and loaded it with eggs to the guards. I then got a long procession of fuzzy little chickens marching out of my little inkybeater, arm in arm, every day or two. I was dreaming one of these dreams that might before last, and thought a boy hoop, when I was rudely awakened by a gallon of cold water in one of my ears. I arose in the darkness and received a squirt of cold water through the window from our ever watchful and courageous fire department. I opened the casement for the purpose of thanking them for so promptly and cheerfully responding to my part, when I discovered the nearest was in flames. I went down to assist the department. We saved the other buildings, but the hen house was a total smouldering ruins. So am I. It seems that the kerosene lamp which I kept burning in the inkybeater for the purpose of maintaining an even temperature, and which I had carried out to show the chickens the way to the elevator in case they should hatch out in the night, had touched up and ignited the hatchery, so to speak.

I see by my paper that we are importing $30,000,000 of hens' eggs from Europe every year. I will be $30,000,000 more than our share for me. I'm concerned, Henry, and you can bet your little pleated jacket on it, too, if you send to.

To-day I send P. O. order for $45,987.50. I agree with the Bible that "The feel and his money are soon parted." Your father.—Bill Nye in Chicago News.

His Bought Ayish Koo. See!

A country merchant bought H EE; What did he purchase, if you please? —Washington Post.

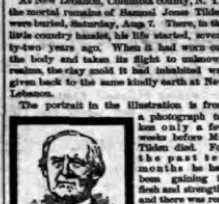
BESIDE TILDEN'S GRAVE.

THE PICTURESQUE BURIAL PLOT AT NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

The Great Democrat Sleeps Amid His Ancestors in the Country Burying Ground—A White-Draped Catafalque. His Latest Portrait—Gramercy Park.

At New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., the mortal remains of Samuel Jones Tilden were buried, Saturday, Aug. 7. There, in the little country hamlet, his life started, seventy-two years ago. When it had worn out the body and taken its flight to unknown realms, the clay amid it had inhabited was given back to the same kindly earth at New Lebanon.

The portrait in the illustration is from



a photograph taken only a few weeks before Mr. Tilden died. For the last two months he had been gaining in flesh and strength, and there was reason to believe that he had years of life before him yet. There was even talk of nominating him for the presidency in 1888, with

and without his consent. Rival candidates will undoubtedly breathe more freely now, old and infirm as the Sage of Greystone was. It was the shrewdest political organizer of his time.

Rumor had the distinguished old man betrothed to more women than was the luck of any other bachelor of his age. He lived and died single. There is not even the record of an early love disappointment, such as invested President Buchanan with romantic interest, to gild Tilden's memories as an old bachelor. He appears to have remained single because he liked it best that way. Had he chosen he might have been a benedict pendant. There is every reason to believe that he might have died president had he accepted the Democratic nomination in 1884. He could have had it then in 1880, when he was a president maker, and perhaps that was as much consolation to him as having the office for himself. At any rate, it was far from the bother. His letter of declination in 1884 gave the nomination to Mr. Cleveland.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE BIER.

The president attended Mr. Tilden's funeral and stood with bowed head beside the coffin of the great master Democrat. Several members of the cabinet also came over from Washington to attend. To be present.

A striking and pleasing feature of the scene as the body lay in state at Greystone was the absence of heavy black drapery about the revered remains. The coffin, covered with flowers, where the body lay in state in his own room looking out over the Hudson, was covered with snow white hangings. It was beautiful and unique.

Many famous men have "died like a tree at the top first," as Dean Swift said of himself. Mr. Tilden was not that most sorrowful kind of decay. For some years his body has been practically dead. He was so paralyzed that it is hard to see how he kept it in flesh so long. His vocal chords ceased to act several years ago, and he could only speak in a whisper, so low that the listener bent his head close to Mr. Tilden's lips to hear. His left hand was useless; his right hand shook so that if he wished to extend it in greeting to a friend it had to be shot forward with a sudden impulse to make it move at all.

When he walked it was with a slow, shuffling step, painful to be seen. His hearing was the only sense that remained to him perfect. Yet his mind was strong, and crystal clear to the last. He was so helpless that for some years he has had to be fed like a child; and written a few months ago that mental

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 8. No. 40. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1886. Price Two Cents

Small-sized Cents.

FOUND—A pair of gold eye-glasses. Owner call at Central New Jersey Advertisement, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take them away. 2-17

HOUSE—Seven rooms and bath, cellar, hydrant, for sale. All modern conveniences. Apply on premises, No. 21 Arlington avenue. 2-17

A GENTS WANTED to canvass for a weekly paper. Very liberal commission given. Call at the Central New Jersey Advertisement office. 2-17

BARN FOR SALE—In rear of premises of Jonas Cook on New street, between Church and Somerset streets, to be removed from premises. Apply to C. W. Cook, builder. 2-17

BOY WANTED to take care of a horse. Address P. O. box 427, city. 2-17-1*

WANTED—A dressmaker. Am a good cutter and understand my business. Address Dressmaker, Central New Jersey Advertisement office. Good reference. 2-17

FOR SALE—Horse and buggy, cheap. Inquire of Wm. Hoffman, corner of Somerset and Clinton streets. 2-17

FOR SALE—Furniture of seven rooms, including piano, all in good order. Address P. O. box 427, city. 2-17

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. T. Cox, Somerville. 2-17

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, with board at No. 9 Dr. Dunn, on West Front street. 2-17

WANTED—Two or three boarders, with or without piano. I will pay for my own house. Inquire of Mrs. Dr. Wadsworth, corner of North and Sandford streets. 2-17

JOHN F. SMITH,
Notary Public.

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.
A chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady or children. Also a set of sleighs for any one wanting a residence in East Fifth street. J. H. Force, V. E. car. 2-17-1w

TO LET—Cottage house, with modern conveniences, on Central avenue, between Second and Third streets. Apply to J. R. Hamlin, Today's Office, or at the Advertisement office. 2-17-tf

GOOD PRICES PAID
for gold and silver coin. Daniel Cohen, 122 Market street, Rahway. Letters promptly answered. 2-17-1m-3p-eow

WARNER & CO.
Have removed to Central Sugar Works. Established 1865. Office 57 and 59 West Front street. Refineries, Front and Second streets. Telephone connection for orders. Prices low as the lowest. Quality as the highest. Orders by mail promptly attended to. W. S. Warner & Co., Work and Office, Plainfield, N. J., now located in Rahway, N. J. 2-10-1y

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC
furnished by Prof. F. Condit for balls, parties and picnics. Also Professor of Violin and Guitar. Lessons given at residence. Call in or North avenue, P. O. box 1008.

THE DORRINS' CHOIRS,
E. Richardson, on Park avenue, corner of Second street. 12-1-1y

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.
Floral designs for weddings, parties and funerals. Orders left at my store or sent by mail will receive prompt attention. Miss A. E. Jones, Park avenue, opposite North avenue. 6-26-1y

Professional Cards.

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,
Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc. Office, Somerville, N. J. Office hours of Tuesday and Second street.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
Has removed to 21 West Front street. Anesthetic administered to each without pain. Gold filling a specialty.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
Office, Park avenue, over Dr. Dillon's Market. Residence, Somerville. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 12 m. Other hours from 6 to 7 p. m.

J. S. FERSTLER,
Attorney-at-Law. Office in Gaus Block, Park Place, corner of W. Front and Somerset streets, Plainfield, N. J. Will also attend to business in Somerville, N. J., when desired. Will be in Somerville on Thursday of each week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Residence on Church street, Somerville, Residence on E. Fifth street.

OSCAR S. TEALL,
Counsellor at Law, 49 Broadway, New York City. Also at Somerville, N. J. Telephone call, 7 Plainfield. Residence, Plainfield, N. J. 2-10-1y

WM. K. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office, 24 E. Front. Money to lend on first-class mortgages. 2-17-1y

J. A. OAKLEY, Jr.
Architect, No. 42 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 12-12-1y

ARTHUR P. MILLER,
Successor to the late William B. Meeker, counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Chancery Master, Master Will buy and sell real estate, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Office over First National Bank. 2-17-1y

F. A. DUNHAM,
Civil Engineer, Consul's Building, 1 Broadway, New York avenue, Counsel's Building, 1 Broadway, New York avenue, Counsel's Building, 1 Broadway, New York avenue, Counsel

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '85.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 5.27, 5.42, 6.52, 7.08, 7.20, 7.36, 7.58, 8.20, 8.40, 9.35, 10.37, 11.09 a. m.; 12.20, 1.01, 2.25, 3.57, 5.51, 6.30, 6.58, 8.53 and 11.28 p. m. Sunday at 5.27, 6.52, 8.20, 9.35, 10.37, 11.09 a. m.; 12.20, 1.01, 2.25, 3.57, 5.51, 6.30, 6.58, 8.53 and 11.28 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.05, 6.05, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 4.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 12.00 m; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.09, 7.30, 7.52, 8.02, 8.46, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.03, 1.27, 2.35, 3.57, 5.51, 6.30, 6.58, 8.53, 11.28 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.33, 11.32, a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 7.32, 9.26 p. m.

Leave Newark, Foot Liberty Street at 4.05, 6.05, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.05, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 4.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 12.00 m; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.58, 9.35, 11.04 a. m.; 1.00, 2.15, 4.00, 5.45, 6.30, 8.31, 9.03, 6.08, 8.50, 7.08, 8.05, 8.17, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.59 a. m.; 4.45, 8.14, 9.03, 10.08, 11.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.09, 7.25, 7.53, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 5.05, 5.55, 6.05, 7.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.35, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.00, 8.59 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.58, 9.25 a. m.; 2.04, 3.10, 4.34, 5.02, 6.35, 8.17 p. m. Sunday, 5.10, 9.25 a. m.; 4.34, 8.17 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 6.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

8.37 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, Andover, Dover, Morristown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Ferndon, etc.

2.04 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

3.10 p. m.—For Easton, Bound Brook, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Allentown, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

8.17 p. m.—For Easton, Bound Brook, etc.

Eastward Connections.

Leave Easton at 8.37, 10.37 8.02, 10.08 1.51 3.51, 6.05 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m. 3.39 p. m.

Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.27, 6.32, 8.02, 10.19, 11.54 a. m.; 2.16, 5.02, 6.02, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 5.18, 9.33 a. m. 6.29 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 6.30, 9.20, 11.09 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45, 12.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.20 a. m.; 5.30, 12.05 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Taylor Street, at 8.10, 9.35, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.33, 5.20, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Kensington and Tucker Street, at 7.25, 6.30, 9 00, 10.05, 11.35 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.24, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.15, 11.05 a. m.; 4.50, 7.30 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by train marked ▪ change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT
W. W. STEARNS, SUPT.
J. E. WOOLTEN GEN. MANAGER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1886.

Restored Miss Pondleton to consciousness.

"The young lady's cheek was warm, 'said police officer Flaul, 'and I at last saw I was in trying to restore her to consciousness. I had not had much experience in that way, but I knew what was to be done. We were not rewarded a year or more ago by the policestation in the Central Park arsenal how to act in an emergency by the representative of the society for the relief of the injured. He left us each a book and told us to study it. Mine is at home. I never carry it. I learned to obey orders from seventeen years of duty in the army and navy of the United States. The soft greensward climbed upward from the carriageway and I put the young lady's head higher than her feet, and then took hold of each hand and drew them together so that they touched above her head. After holding them in that position for half a minute I was in receipt of fresh air. So felt with air, I turned her arms down and pressed them firmly against the sides of her chest to press the air out of her lungs. It worked as charm. I worked at it for ten minutes, with a crowd of people gathered around. I began to think it was going to be of no use, when I heard a faint sigh from the young lady. In a minute she opened her eyes and said: 'Where's mother?' and then she added, 'Where am I?' Of course I let her talk to the mother. By that time the ambulance had arrived for the bodies."—New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Frescoes of the Pantheon.

The splendid frescoes of the Pantheon, at Paris, which have covered the building set lists of France something like ten years, are already showing signs of injury from damp As long as religious services were held in the Pantheon the walls were kept dry and fresh and the warmth generated by the congregations kept the interior tolerably dry. Now their business are otherwise, steps must be taken to preserve the frescoes.—Chicago Journal.

The Export of Percheron Horses.

The French have looked with alarm upon the steady export of Percheron horses to the United States; but the most prominent breeders assure us that the best specimens of the horses raised in the United States are an improvement upon their sires, and that it is profitable to re-import. It is known that Napoleon I. fell wholly in love with a present sent from Vermont for the postchaise which he used so much, as Gen. Fleury, his master of the horse, found them much superior to the Mecklenburg horses, more generally in use.—Chicago Herald.

Mr. Parnell's Daily Mail.

Mr. Parnell, it is said, probably receives the largest mail and sends the fewest replies of any similarly conspicuous politician in the world.

The Bey of Tunis authorities have forbidden all public performances in theatres and circuses with trained lions and other wild animals.

HONOR LONG DEFERRED

THE MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF DE KALB

Unveiled by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Maryland—A Parade by Military and Civic Bodies and a Patriotic Speech by Secretary Bayard.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 17.—The every day population of Annapolis is about 10,000, but yesterday 25,000 people crowded and good naturedly jostled each other in her dusty, narrow streets. The procession, prior to the ceremonies of unveiling the De Kalb monument, formed at 1 o'clock at Church circle, and marched through the principal streets to the state house grounds. The procession was composed of United States officers, cadets and marines; several regiments of state militia, Knights of Pythias and other civic societies—in all about 2,000 men. The ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the monument to the memory of De Kalb by the Masonic ritual, and under the auspices of the Maryland grand lodge, were not begun until nearly 3 p. m.

Secretary of State Bayard and the Turkish minister occupied seats on the platform. The ceremonies consisted of applying the square, level, and the plumb to the base, and spreading corn, wine and oil and wine on the stone. Prayers were said by Rev. Joseph B. Stitt, of Baltimore, and the United German singing societies, of Baltimore, sang "Amerika." As the Masonic rites were concluded, the veil was thrown off the statue by Grand Marshal Conway, and the bronze image of De Kalb was exposed to the multitude. It made the air ring with their cheering, the brass bands saluted, and the troops presented arms. Mr. Ephraim Keyser, the designer and sculptor of the monument, then stepped in front of Secretary of State Bayard, and in a few well chosen words transferred his work of art into the hands of the government. Governor Lloyd then introduced Secretary Bayard and when the applause with which he was greeted had died away, the secretary spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—For the purpose of the official duty enjoined by the act of congress authorizing the erection of his monument, as secretary of state, in the name and behalf of the government of the United States of the United States, I do now accept this statute of baron John De Kalb, a major general in the army of the United States, who served and suffered years have rolled by since this brave man laid down his life in the great struggle "to make," as Jefferson wrote to Knoxinko, "this government the standard of freedom and the model for the protection of man in a state of freedom and order." The resolution of the Continental congress in October, 1780, has been executed and of late years.

The nation, meanly who and slowly just.

To buried merit raise the tardy bust.

And standing in the presence of this monument, the presentment of the honored dead, what lessons are we, who to-day gather around this statue, to learn from it, and what is the duty we owe to the unborn long generations so soon to follow us? It is that the best results of humanity are rooted in unselfishness, and the best service to the country is that of disinterested devotion to its welfare. The man in whose honor we raise this statue—whose memory we would thus keep green in American hearts and homes, came to us a stranger, to help us in our needful struggle for liberty and independence. He was a self-seeking adventurer, so soldier of fortune, making merchandise of his skill and valor and selling his sword for place and plunder. He left behind him a distant land, "Dozen et plaisus zeux." He came to us, and with a courage to win, the prudence to retain, and the temper to enjoy all the prizes that men ordinarily value most and which a cultivated society best affords. But he turned away to undergo privations, hardships, suffering and finally death, in the cause of liberty. He was not tempted to abandon it by ambition, by fear, by gain, or hope of office. Would to God he had lived to share with us its fruits.

Fellow countrymen, there are those who tell us to-day that political parties are essential for our government, and parties cannot be evoked and incited to enthusiastic action, except by the force of personal ambition and the spoils of place, patronage and profit, that such emoluments and rewards are essential stimulants to public duty, and without them the necessary party organization cannot be accomplished or maintained. If that were actually so I should despair of the republic, but I do this be so. De Kalb fought and fell in vain. If this noble statue has little value or meaning, for it would be but the apocryphal semblance of a man who had been slain in vain. But it is not true. The statue itself is the orator of to-day. It breathes, it speaks with the voice of truth in defense of all this, and as we heed its utterance they will revive in our hearts, and in the hearts of all who shall come in the future, with uncovered heads to bow in gratitude and respect before it, the sentiments these men who made this a free, virtuous and happy republic, and which alone can retain for it such blessings.

It is the unpaid and not the paid service that is of greatest value / I deny that the mercenary forces are those most reliable for the safety and welfare of society. No nation that accepts such doctrine as its political or social creed, or pursues it in its public policies can have any but a downward career. There is and there will be always a patriotic military service in this country, in which danger is calmly faced, privations undergone, and blood freely poured out as a libation—and this service is the only worthy civil service in which toil and anxious care are faithfully and ceaselessly bestowed by day and by night for the preservation of the peace, the honor and prosperity of the nation. In both, in all branches of our public service happily men are found

Who count not life to be great.

But as they save or serve the state.

When De Kalb came to us a century ago, how scant and weak a handful of struggling colonists were we! How few and feeble and baffling then is our debt to these "friends in need, who were friends indeed."

The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to the words that characterized the gratefulness of the glorious group of foreigners who came to America to aid her in shaking off the yoke of tyranny. Lafayette, the stripling of France; Edmund Haid, the splendid Irishman, Von Steuben, Kosciusko and Pulaski and De Kalb, were but a few of the many names that would forever live in the memory of America. "The treaty with Great Britain in 1673," said Mr. Bayard, "still not contain a grant of our independence, but it achieved results. It did for the nation that it had been won as a right, not granted as a boon—and to each man, whose station we rise to-day be given his due debt in obtaining such a result?" After reciting the heroic charges made by De Kalb on the Camden battle field, Secretary Bayard concluded thus: "Carefully should we cherish these glorious memories of ancestral valor, and realize that the best safeguards for us are the combination of its mercenary forces, but in the union of true-hearted men who serve their country because they love it." (Prolonged cheering.)

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Seeks to Shut Out a Rival.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The water route which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has been using between here and Philadelphia for its freight traffic included the Delaware and Raritan canal. The Pennsylvania Railroad company, which it seems has leases for running that canal, has caused orders to be issued shutting out boats bearing Baltimore and Ohio freight. The Baltimore and Ohio was thereupon obliged to cease receiving freight for transfer. The Baltimore Freight Agent Row claims that some new arrangement will be made at once so that a water route can be used until the rail route is completed. The outside water route to Baltimore may be used, or water to Wilmington and the new tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio; thence to Philadelphia.

Mr. Row finally closed the purchase of land at Greenville, N. J., for a Baltimore and Ohio terminus. He said the Staten Island facilities were ample.

After the meeting of the Jersey Central directors, at which the Baltimore and Ohio representatives were present, it was stated that no contract between the two companies had been entered into, but that an agreement will be made shortly, the details of which have been left to the company's lawyers. The Baltimore and Ohio pays the Jersey Central 7.20 cents per ton for freight traffic between Bound Brook and Elizabeth, and has nothing to do with the New York entrance.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

Why a Reduction in Height is Said to be Contemplated.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—A rumor about two months ago that the foundation of the Garfield monument was unsafe caused quite a local sensation; and a committee of engineers was appointed to investigate the matter. The committees report was filed with the trustees of the monument fund and as nothing has since been heard from it, it was supposed the rumor was unfounded. It now transpires, however, that it was decided at the time of investigation to reduce the height of the monument from 225 feet, as originally designed, to 150 feet. This reduction in height, the contractor, Mr. Simmons claims was decided upon by the trustees, and that it will lessen the cost of the monument about $20,000, which sum will be expended in decorating and beautifying the grounds. No reason is given for the secrecy observed regarding the change in height, and the people who contributed to the fund are quite dissatisfied at the course, as it has had considerable trouble with its employes and it has been claimed by some of the local labor agitators that he employed inferior workmen.

MORE ACCUSATIONS.

The Somerville Alleged Poisoner Suspected of Additional Crimes.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The sudden death of old Mr. Sleeper, who lived in Cambridge and part of whose property is bequeathed by Mrs. Robinson, from heart disease, as supposed, is now believed to have been caused by poison administered by Mrs. Robinson. Samuel D. Lane, of Dorchester, N. H., who was for years an intimate friend of Mr. Sleeper, said that just previous to the death of Sleeper a $5,000 mortgage, which he held, had been released after the death of Mrs. Sleeper, which could not be found. Lane believes that Mrs. Robinson took that and also a diamond pin and other articles of value. Lane received an illspelled letter, ostensibly from Mrs. Sleeper, directing him to turn over Sleeper's furniture to Mrs. Robinson and allow her to occupy the house rent free after the death. Telephone Mrs. Robinson wrote it. She left the house owing $137 rent.

One of Mrs. Robinson's Victims.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The body of the 7-year-old Freeman boy, Thomas Arthur, was disinterred from the Forest Hills cemetery, Chelsea, yesterday, and the organs were examined. Clear traces of poison were detected. No symptoms of any disease were found. The physicians are satisfied that the child's death was not the result of natural causes.

Publisher vs. Author.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Miss Holloway's motion for an injunction to restrain *Bradley & Co. from publishing the book,* "The Ladies of the White House," with matter inserted which Miss Holloway did not write concerning Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland, is denied by Judge Butler, on the ground that the contract between Miss Holloway and Bradley & Co merely required the firm to publish a certain number of printed copies of her manuscript, and did not debar them from publishing within the sums covers matter written by another person, provided such matter is not attributed to her authorship.

An Inhuman Crime.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A father and son have just been imprisoned for life at the Department of Aisne, France, for a cool-blooded crime. There was an imbecile daughter in the family, and the father, tired of supporting her and anxious to get rid of the burden, sent her out upon an errand on a dark night. She had to traverse a lonely road, and here the son, at his inhuman father's direction, murdered his helpless sister and as his sister passed deliberately shot her dead.

Dragged Between Rollers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—John W. Cummins met with a horrible death here by being drawn between the rolls at the rolling mill of Anderson, Speer & Co., in Allegheny City. Cummins was lubricating the machinery of the rolls when his arm was caught and he was dragged through a space of less than three inches, crushing his body to jelly. He was 45 years of age and leaves a wife and three children. He had been employed in the mill for twenty-three years.

Death of an Educator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 17.—Professor J. W. Dodd, LL.D., of the Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., died in this city, at the residence of Dr. J. A. Stewart. He was an able and popular educator, and for a number of years taught in this city. He accepted the professorship of modern language and literature in the Vanderbilt university six years ago. His funeral took place in this city today, and the remains were taken to Lexington for interment.

Attempted Arson Foiled.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 17.—John E. Lynch, aged 21, a young man of fine address, entrusted his place of business with kerosene and was caught by officers in the act of setting fire to it. Lynch has lost considerable money by gambling and stated that he set the fire to get $1,400 insurance. He was arrested. He offered $500 to each officer to let him go. *Flames from families living in the block* over the store.

In the Diamond Field.

At Detroit—Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 5.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 5.
At Washington—New York, 2; Washington, 1.
At Chicago—Chicago, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 1; Metropolitan, 2.
At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Baltimore, 7.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 11.

A FEW BILLS VETOED,

AND THE REASONS WHY THEY FAILED TO MEET APPROVAL.

The President Before Leaving for the Mountains Sends a Batch of Unsigned Bills to their Proper Pigeon Holes—A Boy Soldier—The Morrison Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A half dozen private relief bills, one private pension bill, one bill providing for the sale of the Fort Gibson Freight Agent Row claims that some new arrangement will be made at once so that a water route can be used until the rail route is completed. The outside water route to Baltimore may be used, or water to Wilmington and the new tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio; thence to Philadelphia.

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AN OUTCAST'S EXPERIENCE.

A Sample of Rather Cold Boston Charity.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Rose Dumis, a colored woman of 25 about to be confined, was turned out of her room at 6 o'clock Monday morning, just as the labor pains came on. Friend Sadler her to a hack to the city hospital, but she was refused admission. Back she went but at the corner of Hancock and Mt. Vernon streets the driver turned her out as though she had been a pestilent patient. She was hurried into the basement of 81 Mt. Vernon street, the door of which stood open. She lay down on a plank and gave birth to a daughter. At 9 o'clock the child was found deserted and she would have died had not Officer Powers discovered her and called medical aid. The keeper of the house was frantic over the affair and ordered the officers to put the woman out upon the street which they refused to do. The officers then called upon the directors and overseers of the poor, but they positively refused to lend anything to do with the woman. Finally the outcast and her child found refuge in the Clarendon Street Home.

THROUGH WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.

Graham to Make the Trip with His Head Downward.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 17.—"I cannot jump off the suspension bridge," said Cooper Graham, "because they will not let me. I never thought myself a fool until Monday afternoon with my head stuck out of the barrel, and if it don't kill me I will do something more startling. I challenged Potts and Hackett to follow the bridge with me, but they would not do it."

Graham saw in Buffalo the beer hogshead in which Brimo and Becker intend to go through the rapids.

"It's made of oil, dead oak and the holes are filled with putty and paint," said Graham. "The rocks will break it all up."

Pops and Shaders are going through next Saturday in their torpedo craft. They are trying to get up a race for $500 a side with the boat Investigator. People here don't believe that some of the barrel fellows will be killed before long.

The Squire Verdict.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The evidence and findings on Mayor Grace's charges against Rollin M. Squire, commissioner of public works, have been printed and will be sent to Governor Hill on Wednesday. With Mayor Grace's decision removing Squire from office. It requires Governor Hill's approval of the mayor's findings to put Squire out of office.

Lawyer Newcombe was at his office yesterday for a short time. He said that Squire's "charges" against Mayor Grace will be ready to send to Governor Hill until Wednesday or Thursday. When Mr. Newcombe was asked if the chief of the charges against the mayor was the oft story that he was not a citizen of the United States, he would neither affirm it nor deny it.

"Howdy, Hubby!"

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—Mrs. Hiram T. Dickerman, one of the two married women who eloped last week, returned home at 8 o'clock Monday morning. She found the door locked and her husband, worn out with worriment, was asleep. She secured entrance through the basement and awoke her husband with the remark, "Howdy, hubby." She admitted that the double elopement had been planned for weeks, that all four had went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where she repented her action and, finally, that she wanted Mr. Blake, who eloped with her, returned with her as far as Penacook. Mr. Maxam and Mrs. A. M. Dickerman, the other couple, are still in Ogdensburg. Mr. Dickerman said he returned wife have left for Boston. It is thought he will forgive her.

Bayoneted a Magistrate.

BELFAST, Aug. 17.—Occasional shots were heard throughout yesterday. A party of Queen's Island men, while marching home, sang "Croppies Lie Down," and a party sang on "God Save Ireland." The Catholics became maddened, and one of their number broke through the military cordon and charged on the Queen's Island men, to resent his defiance of them. The police, however, seized him, and he was quickly jailed, therefore, no doubt, saving his life.

It has transpired that the military, while charging the crowd Sunday evening, bayoneted Magistrate Burke, who, dressed in plain clothes, was not a wounded rioter. Mr. Burke is now in hospital.

An Electric Light Fire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The Brush Electric and Illuminating Company's building, on Elizabeth street, and contents were destroyed by fire last evening. The fire started on the second floor, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire building was ablaze. The loss on machinery and stock is estimated at $100,000, and $10,000 on building. The building of the Young Men's Christian Union, on Bowery, which nearly adjoined the Brush building, was damaged $1,500. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the machinery.

A Texas Assassination.

OYSTERON, TEX., Aug. 17.—John Price was shot dead while standing in the verandah of his house. His wife, who was with him, claims that the shot was fired from a window of J. C. Wood's residence, about 100 feet distant. The two men were enemies. Price was alleged to have been the murderer of Conductor Fraser, and an attempt was made to assassinate him (Price) some three weeks ago.

Jersey Coast Secrets.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 17.—In addition to the drowning of Dr. Cruice and Vivian Shaw in the surf here Sunday, two more tragedies are now discovered. The bodies of two children were washed ashore—a boy and Girt during the night. The children are believed to have been among the excursionists who came here Monday. No one has appeared to claim the bodies and there is nothing to indicate their identity.

Union Hodcarriers Win.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—W. A. Magruo, president of the Builders' Exchange and of the Master Bricklayers' association, who has always employed union bricklayers and hodcarriers exclusively, but in this case has arrayed himself in sympathy with his fellow contractors who did not employ union hodcarriers, has secured work with union bricklayers and hodcarriers.

The Lazaretown Case Being Well.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The injured sailor, Dennis Maloney, who was shot in the abdomen and on whom the operation of taking out the intestines and sewing them up was performed in Chambers street hospital on Thursday last, was to-day reported as doing well. His docile disposition has aided the surgeons and nurses greatly.

Knights Investigating a Strike.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—Frederick Turner, of Philadelphia, secretary and treasurer of the Knights of Labor, and Commissioner Callicott Mullen, of Richmond, arrived this morning. The object of their visit is to investigate the causes of the strike and if possible settle the existing difficulties.

RAMONETTI'S

CELEBRATED

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream,

Water Ices,

of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty

A Large Variety of Individual Ice Cream Imitations

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Picnics, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

RAMONETTI'S

24 North Ave.,

Telephone, No. 30. 5-13-tf

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield and Township of North Plainfield, that the Taxes levied for the current year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective taxes will be returned to the Justices of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

P. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superior quality of brick. A trial solicited.

ISAAC SCRIBNER,

MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield

P. O. Box, 930.

Isaac Brokaw

REAL ESTATE AND

Insurance

19 DUER-STREET, North Plainfield.

Agent for the following first-class companies: Germania and Hanover, of New York; and Jersey City, of Jersey City. Insurance effected on dwellings, stores, furniture and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on first mortgages. Bargains in Real Estate. Rents collected and taxes paid. Prompt Returns. Also agent for North Western Life Insurance Company

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT ST.

GAS FIXTURES,

China, Glass, Lamps

AND CHANDELIERS,

REFINISHED.

PLAINFIELD

Steam Laundry

ESTABLISHED 1877

EAST THIRD STREET

A. G. Thorn, Prop.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.

Custom or Glove Finish.

Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Lane's, 5 Park avenue. Goods called for at residences. P. O. Box, 976.

Rowe & Westervelt,

PAINTERS,

DECORATORS

PAPER HANGERS.

Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York prices. White Lead and Colors Ground in Oil at Home. Most first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 18 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1305.

W. N. ROWE, C. I. WESTERVELT.

CAREY'S

FURNITURE EXPRESS

LARGE

JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS,

Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.

Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

45 WEST FRONT STREET

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all the patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and with the benefit of nearly twenty years experience in manufacturing in the upper part of the city we have superior facilities for making all our own goods and for stock sold by us. Every pair warranted as represented or money refunded. Repairing a specialty. Also agent for the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine without noise or vibration. Call and see it operated. Sewing machine needles for all machines made quite new.

8 West Front St.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Pictures taken of Adults and Children.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged.

Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer.

AS USUAL!

Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket Fertilizers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at

J. P. LAIRE & CO.,

Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $7,000 worth of REMNANTS AND CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $1.98
" "	"	4.00	" 2.50
" "	"	5.00	" 3.00
Youth's "	"	6.00	" 3.50
" "	"	7.00	" 4.00
Men's "	"	10.00	" 12.00
" "	"	15.00	" 8.00
" "	"	12.00	" 6.50

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH

29 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging

SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks

All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.

M. POWERS,

Yard, formerly 29 MANNING AVENUE, removed to

Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.

P. O. BOX 1327.

REMOVAL.

S. J. NEAL,

THE

CARPET WEAVER,

has removed to

38 WEST FRONT St.

to the lowest rent to Music Hall, where he is prepared to weave rag carpet of all kinds of woolen and cotton goods, and weaving of silk curtains, mats, etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,

Wall Paper

WINDOW SHADES

INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

221 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK.

FORD & STILES

Funeral Directors

and

PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 20.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer

FINE CARRIAGES ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 18 Somerset St

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES FOR THE GREAT CONVENTION.

The Factional Fight Likely to be Precipitated Over the Election of Chairman. Will Mr. Finerty Accept the Presidency—The Parnell Delegates Arrive.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Delegates to the Irish National league convention, which is to be opened on Wednesday morning, are arriving by every train. The convention will be the largest ever held, it being estimated that 1,500 delegates will be present.

The national committee will hold a meeting this evening at the Grand Pacific hotel, when a temporary chairman will be decided upon. His name will be presented to the convention the next morning, and it is expected that the opposition will then show their hands by nominating a man from their own ranks. The vote on this will likely prove a test.

It is more than probable that John F. Finerty will be selected by the national committee for this position. As to the election of president, it is not so easy to say who will be the man. Mr. Egan positively declines to serve another term and says he has no choice for his successor. So far as can be learned Mr. Dewey's views have not yet settled on a man for the office. The eastern delegates are united on Maurice Wilhere, of Manayunk, Pa.; Mr. Finerty, Mr. O'Neil Ryan, of St. Louis, and Mr. Thomas Brennan, of Omaha, are also spoken of. The latter, however, will not take the office; neither will Alexander Sullivan. It is doubtful whether Mr. Finerty will allow his name to go before the convention, as his election would necessarily prevent him from taking an active part in politics.

The Daily News publishes an interview on over a column in length, signed by John Devoy, in which he says the address read at the Ogden Grove Irish demonstration "justifies in the strongest terms" the charges made against the present administration of the League." Mr. Devoy said: It also brings out into bold relief the utter, hitherto publicly denied, of the act of Nationalities of whom Alexander Sullivan is a controlling spirit. That address is a declaration of war upon Parnell."

ERIN'S PATRIOTIC SONS.

The Irish Delegates Receive a Royal Welcome.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The steamer Sam Sloane, crowded with Irishmen who were anxious to welcome the three Irish members of parliament, John E. Redmond, John Deasy and William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, started down the bay at an early yesterday morning. Among those on board were Gen. Sliwin, Rev. Father McKenna, of Marlboro, Mass.; Rev. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman of Ohio; Edward J. Rowe and Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia.

The steamship Servia had just touched Sandy Hook when the party boarded her. The three visitors were heartily welcomed, and Rev. Mr. Pepper read an address of welcome. The Irish parliamentarians looked well, and said that the voyage had agreed with them.

Upon landing they were driven to the Fifth Avenue hotel, where another delegation welcomed them. In conversation with a reporter Mr. O'Brien said:

"Tories are seeking to misrepresent the Irish people in every way possible. They want the world to believe that we are deformed upon an outbreak of crime. The verdict of the English masses, however, is not a verdict, but a disagreement. The new House will not be in session many days before the leaders will be obliged to show their hands. I do not think that Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment on the queen's speech."

Mr. Deasy blamed Lord Randolph Churchill for instigating the riots in Belfast, and pointed to the south of Ireland, where riots have been unknown for many years.

The visiting members of parliament started for Chicago last night. The convention opens there to-morrow.

THE FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Will Figure in the Criminal Court After the Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The Daily News says: The factional fight now engrossing the local branches of the Irish National league is to end in the criminal courts. No arrests will be made until after the convention, which indulgence is for the sake of harmony. One of the leaders of the opposition, in the "kickers" have come to be known, has been directly connected with the writing of certain articles published here and in the east, which the league magnates hold to be libelous. It is also asserted that false pretenses have been made to induce persons to buy tickets to the west side picnic, the representation being that Davitt would speak there. Further, it is charged that the Davitt telegram, which John M. Smyth published, was a forgery and Mr. Smyth will add his weight to the prosecution. The names of the persons to be made defendants to the suit figure prominently on the roster of the Palmer house committee. A member of the Sullivan party asserted positively that they had evidence which would imprison some of the latter.

The Yosemite's New Name.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—The steam yacht Yosemite has arrived from New York, the run being made in forty-two hours—six hours shorter than any previous record. The yacht will be renamed the Acadia, and will sail at once on the fisheries protection service.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Mrs. Annie Culver was so badly frightened yesterday morning by a severe storm at Chicago that she fell to the floor in a spasm, which produced hemorrhage, from which she died.

The naval advisory board has rendered an unfavorable report on the new Atlantis, owing to her failure to reach her required speed, which they attribute to the lack of trained firemen.

A heavy shipment of fine blooded cattle from Scotland to Canada, valued at $300,000, are in quarantine at Quebec. They will be slaughtered unless circumstances on account of being afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia.

Chinese sporting men at Chicago have held a cockroach tournament, in which fifty trained cockroaches were pitted. Large sums of money changed hands on the occasion.

The latest figures taken by Chicago census place the population of that city at 760,817.

At low tide yesterday the water was emptied out of the yacht Freda at Boston and her hatches opened, but no bodies were found. The sloop will be sold at auction for the benefit of the widow of the late owner.

Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, has gone to Chicago to defend a suit against his wife and daughter, in which they are sued for a board bill said to have been extortionate.

Commander Fairchild and Past Commander Burdett, of the G. A. R., are enjoying an extended tour of the far west.

Petroleum has been discovered in France.

The Argentine Republic has come to the front as a wheat growing country. There are this year 1,717,000 acres in wheat.

FLYNN STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

The Boss Confectior Resigns from the County Democracy.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A meeting of the general committee of the County Democracy of the Fourteenth Assembly district was held last evening, Vice-Chairman Frank H. Lowe presiding. The meeting was well attended, and the chairman announced that the meeting was called for the express purpose of considering a resignation which would be read by the secretary.

To the surprise of many the communication was from Maurice R. Flynn, tendering his resignation as chairman of the district organization. An argument ensued upon the acceptance of the resignation, several gentlemen expressing regret at this course, but, being assured that Mr. Flynn had insisted upon the acceptance of the resignation, it was accepted and entered upon the minutes.

The committee then proceeded to the election of a chairman in place of Mr. Flynn, and Frank E. Lowe was elected to the office. This action, it is supposed, will settle the difficulty existing between the district committee and the executive committee of the County Democracy, who requested at the hands of the Fourteenth district committee the resignation of Maurice R. Flynn, which at their last meeting refused to advise him to resign from the executive committee.

A Treasurer's Big Fall.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Extensive irregularities have been discovered in the accounts of William Gray, Jr., treasurer of the Atlantis Cotton mills, of Lawrence, and the Indian Orchard mills, of Indian Orchard, Mass. The directors have demanded Gray's resignation, and it has been handed in, but they cannot be found. Members of the executive boards of both companies have been called and committees of directors is working on the accounts. Until they report the exact amount of the defalcation will not be known, but it is said to be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The two companies have offices together. It is not yet known whether or not the Indian Orchard mills will be seriously affected. The capital stock of the Atlantic company is $1,000,000, and of the Indian Orchard company $600,000.

Annie Hinckley's Scheme.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—During the past three or four weeks various business houses have been swindled out of goods by a woman who represented herself to each to be the wife of some business man well known to the house. The woman has been arrested and identified as Annie Hinckley, who has served time for similar operations a few years ago. When searched at the station, pawn tickets for a gold watch, diamond ring, a seal ulster and a camel's hair shawl were found in her pocket. There are said to be over a dozen cases against her.

Alleged Race Horse Poisoners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The case of "Texas Tom" Redmond, charged with misdemeanor and disorderly conduct in connection with Mr. Corrigan's mare, Lizzie Dwyer, came up in Justice Quinn's court yesterday. He was allowed to plead not guilty, along with Price, Evans and Reed, all recently released. The charge was preferred by Mr. Corrigan not being able to stay in town to prosecute in the criminal court, the charge was changed to disorderly conduct and the prisoners were fined $300 each.

A Timely Rescue.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 17.—Charles H. Bartlett's derry, containing six persons, was capsized off Beach street yesterday and the entire party went in. The occupants clung to the boat until two colored men put off in a dory and rescued them.

Keeping Dogs Without License.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 17.—August Belmont, Max Agassiz, Theodore M. Davis and William H. Osgood have been served with warrants for keeping dogs without a license.

A Canadian Vessel Seized.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Aug. 17.—The Canadian steamer Francis Smith has been seized at Mackinac island for violating the customs laws.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17. — For eastern Massachusetts, rain, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, nearly stationary temperature. For Connecticut and eastern New York, fair weather, northerly winds, slightly cooler. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, local rains, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to northerly, no decided change in temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Market Opened Firm and Closed Feverish and Irregular.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Money, 6@4 per cent. Exchange dull at 4.85@4.85. Governments firm. Currency 8s, 128 bid; 6s coupon, 1904 bid; 4@s, coup., 111@ bid.

The stock market opened quiet but firm and buoyant, and during the first few hour's rose in the Vanderbilts and preferred stocks the whole list, prices declining 1@2@ per cent. The market became feverish later at the following figures:

West. Union Tel	63¾	Del. & Hud.	99¼
Adams Express	138	Del., Lack & W.	129¾
U. S. Express	73	Denver	30
Pacific Mail	39	Erie	30¼
New York Central	109¾	Kansas & Texas	31¾
N. J. Central	93¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Illinois Central	120¾	Lake Erie & West	26¾
Ohio Central		Louisville & Nash	49¾
Michigan Central	79	Northwest	119¾
Northern Pacific	30¾	Do. pref	139¾
Do. pref	69¾	Ontario & West	19¾
Central Pacific	41	Ohio & Miss	24¾
Union Pacific	56¾	Rock Island	109¾
Missouri Pacific	102	Rome	97¾
Texas Pacific	19¾	New York	107¾
Metropolitan L.	107	St. Paul	91¾
Mem & T. R.	39	Do. pref	118¾
Canada Southern	47¾	Sug. & Quincy	21¾
Canada Pacific	54¾	Wabash	19¾
Chicago & Alton	142¾	Oregon Trans	81¾
Ches. & Ohio	9¾	Wed Shore	103¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Flour dull, closed firm, but without decided change. Minnesota extra, $2.50@3; winter wheat extra, $2.50@3; city mill extra, $4.90@4.10. Rye flour steady; closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.05@3.

WHEAT—Options were irregular and trading was on a moderate scale. The close was steady at a trifling advance. Spot lots closed firm and fractionally higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 98c.; No. 2 white do. at 98c.; No. 1 white do. at 97@98c.; No. 2 red winter at 86¼@; No. 3 do. at 84c. and No. 2 Chicago 87¾c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., $1.00@1.01; Dec., 98@99c. Receipts, 29,000 bu.

CORN—Options were dull and irregular, closing strong at an advance of 1@2¾c. Spot lots closed dull and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 53c. and ungraded mixed at 51@53c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 50¾c.; do., Sept., 50¾c.; do. Oct., 49¾@50c.

OATS—Options were dull, and closed 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 40@40½c., and No. 2 do. at 39c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 38½c. bid; do., Sept., 32c. bid.

RYE—Dull; western, 82@84c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.50@11.87½.

LARD—Closed strong; cash, $7.67; Sept., $7.67; Oct., $7.67@7.69.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 14@18½c.; western, 12@18c.

EGGS—Dull; state, 14½c.; western, 13½@14½c.

CHEESE—Dull state, 7½@8½c.; western, 7@8c.

SUGAR—Steady but slow for raw; fair refining, 3½@3 5-16c.; refining basis, centrifugal test, 84@85 deg., 3 13-16@3 15-16c.; refined steady; cut loaf, 6½@6¾c.; crushed, 6½@6¾c.; cubes, 6 5-16@6½c.; powdered, 6@6¼c.; granulated, 6@6¼c.; mould "A," 6 13-16@6 15-16c.; confectioners' "A," 6 5-16@6 7-16c.; "A" standard, 6@c.; coffee off "A," 6 5-16@6 7-16c.; white extra "C," 6@c.; extra "C," 6¼@6¾c.; "C," 6@6 1-16c.

THE SENSATION OF PAIN.

ITS SEAT AND ORIGIN NOT CONFINED TO THE PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Severity of Pain Dependent, to a Considerable Extent, Upon the Mental Element—Animals of a Low Grade—Some Cases in Point.

Of course we do not intend to assert that there is no physical pain, but we do assert that apart from mental activity the degree of pain which exists throughout the domain of animal life is relatively so much less than what our sensations lead us to believe that, if we were able to eliminate the mental element in our experience, the pains we so often bear would lose, not their existence certainly, but almost every atom of their severity. We propose to show our reasons for such a belief.

The first point is this: all animals of lower grade than human suffer very much less pain from physical injuries than our own sensations convey to us. We can readily see the proof of this in their comparative freedom from

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN.

AS THEY ARE TO BE SEEN IN DIFFERENT CIRCLES IN BOSTON.

The Grimness of the Inevitable—Statistics Substantiated—Intellectual Feasts. How They Become a Great—Literary Dissipation—A Problem for Sociologists.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—The superfluous woman in Boston is a fact—a grim, unshakable numerical fact, which can neither be ignored nor properly adjusted to the social economy by the statistician to a point that ought to bring legislatures in her behalf. I don't mean that she is careering through the world at any startling pace, scaring unprotected males madly into apprehension of matrimony. On the contrary, she is, for the most part, a modest person, and a most worthy person. She pervades solely because of her numerosity. She can't help it. She is everywhere. The atmosphere is dense with femininity. Every time I come to Boston I notice it more and more. Travelers who land here for the first time, filled with the belief in the superfluity of women in Massachusetts in a newspaper joke, generally haul down their flag and surrender at the end of the week. It all means something, if we could only read the signs aright. Yesterday a man was telling that his sister's family had just been increased by a pair of twins. "Unfortunately they are girls," he said, and he said it as he spoke.

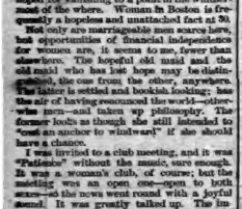
A sensible woman spoke up: "Don't you think the Creator knows what he is about? Would he create women, more than men, or otherwise, for any but a wise purpose?"

To which the sigher nothing replied.

I will say it, as the excess of femininity is as bad for society as an excess of masculinity. It is mentally enfeebling to both men and women. In many boarding houses rows of husbandless women, maids and widows, young and old, sit down to the help in humility of their own disgust. Here and there a consumptive youth or a shaky old man relieves the petticoated monotony and feeds his own vanity at the social trough. That's the worst of it! What man there are pass for twenty times their worth on account of their scarcity, till they grow to great in their own estimation that they become insufferable to the shoddy savvy those who are obliged to endure them.

Like the backwoodsman who praised his sweetheart till she wouldn't speak to him—she thought she was so much his superior—the superfluous women of Boston get paid for their homage to men in much the same coin. They are heeded over, snubbed, put down and otherwise made to feel their inferiority in the presence of a creature born to pantaloons and command. The creature may be—fro, specially is—little in body and mind, narrow of soul, selfish as to brain, and with a face as unhandsome as an Aztec god. All the same, he believes he is a most satisfactory piece of his creator's handiwork. He hasn't enough rivals to keep him humble.

"Marry that old man!" said a young lady, when a recent May and December alliance was being discussed. "Why shouldn't she? She would marry anybody—mark you, anybody—to get out of my present environment." The young ladies of this city talk a good deal about their environment. What is it was her environment? The routine work, the drudgery even, of a home that was only kept together by keeping boarders. There industry waged a spirited and rather hopeless battle with shiftlessness in its gentlest aspects. Her imagination was active, and by reason of her "environment" rather depressed in tone, and she grew keenly alive to the neglected, disheartened, and virtually imprisoned—for you are truly imprisoned when you know you are in a place which you can only get out of by a marriage. For that reason she drew her conclusions rather strong. Had she been a grade higher in brain she would have taken to "nursing," and would have succeeded, too; for the Boston woman as a good executive brain knows no such word as fail.



A SUPERFLUOUS GIRL AND HER SISTER.

Here is one of Boston's 30,000 girls in excess of the pantaloon gender. This is her picture in the early spring of her youth, when she realizes positively that she is superfluous. Observe her mocking smile at the elder sister before her, who was once as young and hopeful as she, but who now sees the husband she sought in the looking glass and the baby in the moat of the where. Woman in Boston is frequently a hopeless and unattached fact at 30.

Not only are marriageable men scarce here, but opportunities of financial independence for women are, it seems to me, fewer than elsewhere. The hopeful old maid and the old maid who has lost hope may be distinguished, the one from the other, anywhere. The latter is settled and bookish looking; has the air of having renounced the world—otherwise men—and taken up philosophy. The former looks as though she still intended to "cast an anchor to windward" if she should have a chance.

I was invited to a club meeting, and it was "Patience" without the music, sure enough. It was a woman's club, of course; but the meeting was an open one—open to both sexes—and I was asked to read a paper myself aloud. It was greatly talked up. The impression was given me that the meeting would be an occasion of extraordinary interest; an author would read a paper that would fill the remainder of my life in regrets over. Holders of invitations were made to feel that they had been favored of the gods. The Hon. Mr. Grindwell was to read a paper on local posts.

That of itself, I knew not why, seemed to impart a mysterious excitement to proceedings that were otherwise very prosy. All were made to feel that a light would be thrown on the zythmic dead such as had never been on sea or land, and which it would be well to see. I made up my mind that Mr. Grindwell was an obelisk of learning who opened his mouth but seldom, but when he did his fluvial life bursted.

I went, early, feeling that I couldn't have too much of so exalted a privilege as even looking at the man who was to bring the deepest thought to the surface of the world in five again. The pretty parlors were full to repletion—with women. The stand for the orator was buried in flowers, and behind the speaker's chair, which was still vacant, flowers were massed with a prodigality extraordinary in Boston.

An air of serious expectancy hung about the place. The audience had evidently gathered for a united whack at ignorance, and a determined avowal of their allegience to the fetich Culture. One young lady appeared at the door with an escort. This crowded ground, glanced in, saw the dense array of femininity, muttered something about not knowing that gentlemen were not expected and came away. The orator provoked great excitement at the door and in the hall, and considerable agitation inside. Three or four additional females arrived after him and out delay and lured him back without the aid of ropes. I heard them try to pair him at his ease by assuring him that "another gentleman" was in the audience. They gave him a place near the door and he shrank into a chair in an attitude of the most painful embarrassment. The "other gentleman," a pale lad of 17, sat on the opposite side. He looked scared and smiled strength and support to the unhappy stranger. This somehow had the effect of putting the nervous gentleman at his ease. He seemed to say: "Never mind, my dear, he is almost looked as if he thought he might enjoy himself.

THE READER AS HE APPEARED BEFORE THE CLUB.

The orator, or reader, arrived next. He was hustled in by a bevy of fair women in front and also in the rear. He carried the signs of dyspepsia, melancholy, malaria and other ills that flesh is heir to. He had a lean face, and wore next to no hair at all. This is a picture of him after he got well along with his reading.

The vigorous Boston climate and too much homage to the fetich Culture had done their fatal work. I could not but think that he ought to be very careful what he said about dead poets, since in all human probability he would be called to account by some of them before a great while. He was armed with a stack of manuscript books, each an inch and a half thick, and he delivered them in turn. His essay was an "able compilation," in which poets of the past were set on tolerably high pedestals—such of them as he fancied. Poetics and a few others he dismissed as "old fellows" of no particular importance; but Dante got his most flowery eulogies.

A young lady of western origin, now a resident of this city, sighed audibly at this. While the able orator cleared his throat at the end of the fifth book, preparatory to beginning on the sixth, she whispered:

"Boston dearly loves dead people. The dealer they are the more it adores them. It seems that there are no living people worth talking or writing about. We live in an atmosphere of stale thought. Indeed, it might be truthfully said that although we take our meals in Boston, we really live in Concord. I often feel as if I was 2,000 or 3,000 years old."

This explanatory interlude threw light on the vestal look I had noticed on so many faces, which, in the morning in the hall, and not half enough interest in living thought. When the orator finished his sixth book with a quotation in Massachusetts Italian, a buzz of admiration burdened the air. He sat down amid his flowers, half drowned in smiles. The ladies were greatly pleased with him, but he was still more pleased with himself.

The president, a woman fair to see, thanked him in the most overwhelming manner. He rose and bowed his gratitude for her kind sentiments. He also murmured something so full of feeling that it died away behind the flowers. He still stood. Another lady arose, and in the name of the entire audience tendered thanks for the precious privilege of hearing the paper. From her words I gathered that she had had an exceptionally happy life, full of joy, blessedness and opportunities, but that all paled in comparison with the pleasure of hearing the orator of the day on dead poets. In fact, she was well nigh overcome by the kindness of the reader in having agreed to make one of the favored company. Mr. Grindwell took it seriously, as it was meant, and grew more and more full with every sentence.

This was the ninth essay read to that club on the same subject within three years. Observe the luminosity and breadth of the society's studies. He wears two pairs, which indicated that he looks at things far beneath the surface. My wicked western friend whispered that the proabscesses on his right side was caused by a naked liver pad.

One lady near me slept profoundly through a large portion of the reading; but as the close she arose and said never in her life had she heard so able, clear and valuable a discourse on poets as this one. Another lady arose and said the same thing. And still another and another. The same began to take on a dreamy likeness to "Paradise." Buntborne wasn't young, but he was happy. One, two, three, four more ladies arose in succession and spread their gratitude for the flood of light cast on dead poets. It was touching. The bald Buntborne still stood. Then the whole club, realizing afresh how much it owed to the reader of the day, rose in a body and stood. It was greatly talked up. The impression was given me that the meeting would be an occasion of extraordinary interest; an author would read a paper that would fill the remainder of my life in regrets over. Holders of invitations were made to feel that they had been favored of the gods. The Hon. Mr. Grindwell was to read a paper on local posts.

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That of itself, I knew not why, seemed to impart a mysterious excitement to proceedings that were otherwise very prosy. All were made to feel that a light would be thrown on the zythmic dead such as had never been on sea or land, and which it would be well to see. I made up my mind that Mr. Grindwell was an obelisk of learning who opened his mouth but seldom, but when he did his fluvial life bursted.

I went, early, feeling that I couldn't have too much of so exalted a privilege as even looking at the man who was to bring the deepest thought to the surface of the world in five again. The pretty parlors were full to repletion—with women. The stand for the orator was buried in flowers, and behind the speaker's chair, which was still vacant, flowers were massed with a prodigality extraordinary in Boston.

An air of serious expectancy hung about the place. The audience had evidently gathered for a united whack at ignorance, and a determined avowal of their allegience to the fetich Culture. One young lady appeared at the door with an escort. This crowded ground, glanced in, saw the dense array of femininity, muttered something about not knowing that gentlemen were not expected and came away. The orator provoked great excitement at the door and in the hall, and considerable agitation inside. Three or four additional females arrived after him and out delay and lured him back without the aid of ropes. I heard them try to pair him at his ease by assuring him that "another gentleman" was in the audience. They gave him a place near the door and he shrank into a chair in an attitude of the most painful embarrassment. The "other gentleman," a pale lad of 17, sat on the opposite side. He looked scared and smiled strength and support to the unhappy stranger. This somehow had the effect of putting the nervous gentleman at his ease. He seemed to say: "Never mind, my dear, he is almost looked as if he thought he might enjoy himself.

Fooling Calves.

Our artist has redrawn from The Rural New Yorker two pictures showing the right way and the wrong way of feeding calves. Not long since an urchin was giving milk to a pet heavy calf in the old fashioned way. He had a mind of an experimental turn, and after feeding the calf as usual he took the pail, and, empty as it was, put it over its baby horns, "just for fun." Consequence—the poor silly beast was frightened almost to death. It ran and ran, bellowing with terror till it was stopped, and the blindly home mistress, who had all the while been striving to reach it, removed the frightful machine from its head. It is the unknown that is terrible, whether it be to calves or to man beings or milk pails to calves. It was several days before the poor little Jersey was itself again.

THE RIGHT WAY.

If that farm had had the appliances here shown for feeding calves, the unfortunate boy could not have experimented the way he did. The stalls in the picture can be made by any farmer or farmer's boy with hands on him. There is a right way to do everything, and to find it is the task set us all. By the new way calf feeding is robbed of its terrors.

THE WRONG WAY.

Fig. 2 shows the bad, old fashion of feeding calves. The hungry animals butt the boy or girl over sometimes in their eager haste to get the milk. Again they upset the pail and spill it all, and there is no milk for them to go to. Now all, raising calves in the old, slouchy way.

The frames or feeding stalls shown in Fig. 1 must be properly braced and nailed. The first cry calf is no weakling when it comes to knocking things about in search of its dinner.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

Matters have come to such a pass among farmers that they certainly must begin to use their brains to protect themselves against the rapacious middleman. In the large cities dealers and storekeepers have not been below ten cents a quart; very poor ones at that; they were mostly withered, half-rotten specimens, nearly to the top, glazed over with a few fine ones on the surface. The honest salesman say they can't help it, because that is the way farmers send the fruit to market. It is a lie. Farmers do not like to do it, but they have been obliged to sell berries this year to the commission men for two and a half and three cents a quart. So discouraged have many of the farmers become that they have even plowed up their beds and declare they can raise strawberries no more.

It is not the consumer or farmer who gets the lucre; it is the middleman either low or high; it is always the middlemen.

It is the same with butter. Twenty-three cents a pound is the lowest rate that consumers have got decent butter for this summer, in cities. It has oftener been higher than down to that price. Yet ten cents a pound is all that the farm people have got in many cases for gilt edged butter. It is a shame and an outrage. The farmer is the pillar that holds the world up. Now let him arrange the affairs of his back and set his brains to work to obtain his rights.

Every year there are meetings of all kinds of manufacturers to set the price at which they goods shall be sold. They do not always like thieves to keep prices up to just where they have fixed them. Everybody but the farmer. He lands his grain, tobacco, potatoes or fruit and his wool, generally, in the commission merchant, who is the middleman, and humbly and apologetically asks him what he will give for the produce. So commission men become millionaires and farmers grind and toil on till they die.

Let their be an end of this. Farmers, band together and hold like iron. Form organizations, get every farmer in the Union into them. Then fix your own prices and hang by them to the death. Further, have your own commission men, whose interests with interests the same as your own—to distribute your goods in the consuming centers. Pay them a regular salary, watch them and hold them to a strict account for all their doings.

As far as possible get private customers for your butter, fruits, etc. Put the middleman's profit in your own pocket.

Do you know the enormous profit an "agent" gets for travelling through the country and inducing you timid and unknowing ones to buy his sewing machine? In the end every steam threshing machine sold it is something like $222. Other things are in proportion. Wake up, will you! The world of the seams is going to deceive you.

A number of you band together, buy a steam thresher for a neighborhood and demand the agent's commission off. You will get it if you are firm.

Employ co-operation in all your large enterprises. Co-operation is the true solution of your troubles. Work at the problem faithfully and resolutely and you will succeed. It has been tried successfully. For ten years, in a certain locality, a few farmers have been combining into what they call the Union Threshing and Sawing Company. There are eleven members. They have a board of three managers, annually elected by the members. The company owns complete machinery for hulling clover seed and threshing and sawing. It is a regular stock company, with shares, and paying dividends. Only members use the machinery. When any owner wants it at the same time the foreman draws lots to decide who shall have them first. A small price is fixed on using, to be charged for the use of the machinery, so as only to defray the threshing, and this is strictly adhered to. A sum is set aside for keeping the machinery in order. Compared with what the company would have paid by the old methods, the profits of this co-operative company have been very large. At no time, either, have there been any of the bickerings and attempts of each man to boss that are the bane of such co-operative societies in general. Those who want the machines must have, of course, the most to pay into the common treasury. At the end of the season the sum is divided equally.

Color in Horses.

Black horses are of a hot and fiery temper and disposition; the chestnut and brown bay are reckoned to have strength and spirit; and the white are always tender. As to gray, it has been observed that those which are dapple gray are both more stronger than the brighter grays. There are besides these other colors in horses, as the roan, which seems to be the offspring of the bay and the white, or the bay and gray. The sorrel and white seems to be the mother of the dun and cream color, and as for those horses which are called strawberry, they are very peculiar, and arise from a coupling between a bright gray and a bay. There are also some horses mottled or red commonly called piebald, either black and white in spots, or bright bay and white.

As to the choice of color in a stallion, a person of great skill says the dapple bay, the white bay and the da ple gray are to be preferred, and the sorrel is also fine, a horse of a pure black, provided it has a white star and a white foot. In the judgment of others, however, he should be all of one color.

Winter Radishes.

These can be sown at any time up to the 12th of August, if the season is favorable. The soil should be thoroughly prepared and made fine, and the seed sown and slightly covered with the rake, taking pains to prop the soil firmly down upon the seed. I prefer, when it can be done, to sow seed after a rain in preference to sowing just before. Take pains not to sow too thick. If sown as they should be in rich mellow soil they will make a rapid, large growth and should have plenty of room.

I usually sow the Red China, although the Black Spanish is a very good variety. They should be left in the ground as winter comes on and can be sown with them, although I often find vacant places in the garden that can be sown with them profitably.—N. J. Shepherd in Indiana Farmer.

The Oleomargarine Law.

The bill imposing a tax on every pound of "renovated butter manufactured, prepared or packed" in imitation of genuine dairy butter, known of oleomargarine some time ago. The president has signed it and it is now a law. The act comes under the head of a revenue bill, the tax on which is levied on the manufacture. Of course any man has a right to manufacture lard and tallow butter if he wishes. To forbid his doing so would be to interfere with industries of long standing. But to sell the product for something which it is not, then he oversteps the bounds of legitimate industries. Oleomargarine was then universally sold. The subject was a very difficult one to legislate on, and congress balanced matters by imposing a revenue tax on the article. If the new law brings up the price of butter farmers and dairymen will have cause to rejoice.

Dairy Exhibition in England.

The dairymen of England have been making a big exhibition of their products at Bristol. One interesting feature was the annual contest between the dairymaids in butter making, the trial taking place during the fair. To each competitor was given a limited allowance of cream and all the necessary tools for making a fine article. There was two days' trial, and in proof of the good work done, there was the record of the ounces of cream for making the first prizes the first day exactly reversing their positions the next; those taking the second the first day took first the second day.

The Red New West.

Some portions of the new west are totally unfit for farming, and the country will not be available for several years yet to come. A sad story comes from southwestern Kansas to the effect that many people have come there without water sight and ten miles for their families and stock, while fuel and food must be hauled from the Arkansas river, forty or fifty miles away. The grass is all dried up, and while the highest weeds are only two or three inches. There will be absolutely nothing raised south of the Arkansas river valley in Crooked creek this year.—Denver Field and Farm.

Raise Your Own Cow Feed.

Raise all the cow feed you can on the farm, and buy as little as you can possibly get along with. Sell your butter for the best market, and get you a farm mill to grind it in. There is no need for grinding it fine. The best experts, in feeding for large yield of butter, say the coarsest corn meal is richer milk than fine grinding. Raise some oats to crush with it, which is a good thing to take the place of purchased bran.

Gravel for Road Making.

The best gravel for road making has no stones larger than a hen's egg, and is free from dirt, and has no loam spread to make than will barely fill the interstices between the pebbles. Clean gravel, free from dirt and stones, will pack uniformly, make a smooth road, and last indefinitely.

To Destroy Bumble Bees.

When bumble bees are troublesome, scatter a little oil of anise in the nest, or place near their nest. They will come out and commence eating the salt, and it makes them stupid, and then they can be easily destroyed.

Things to Do and to Know.

There has been a very severe drought in Iowa.

L. F. Wicker, of Iowa, has cut and put up the past year 1,600 tons of hay.

The Triumph is the largest new American gooseberry, said to be delicious.

There are those who are dead against orchard grass, declaring it a failure in all respects.

Fully two-thirds of the farmers have mortgages on almost everything they have on their farms—cattle, horses, grain, etc.

Orchard and Garden is of the opinion that the Erie is the coming blackberry, because it has the invaluable traits of the Snyder and the large fruit of the Lawton.

Gilt-edged butter is down to ten cents a pound in some populous localities. This is discouraging. But it will all come to the handles and wait. It can't last forever.

A correspondent of Vick's Magazine has found that sweet corn soaked for a few hours in a strong solution of arsenic and placed in the hills to the number of a dozen cleared his garden of the pests.

Sam Jones—I have often thought that a great many people would like to swap sides with the devil. The old co-partnership business would be dissolved in a hurry. Satan would take the Lord do the plowing and sowing. I reckon he would get on swimmingly with his cows and horses. "How he would thunder! He'd burn the world up in about ten minutes firing his electricity around.

Sheep Conserves Male and Hoggy.

Eighty-seven years old, Solomon Conserves is hale and hearty, never troubled with rheumatism or rheumatism, and almost as observant of political affairs as ever.—New York Times.

Bridging the Bloody Chasm.

While we were tramping over the battle fields around Marietta, Ga., the young man from Connecticut grew sweet on the pretty daughter of the widow with whom we boarded. It was love at first sight, and they went in heavy. Our guide had been an old reb soldier, and when he saw how things were going he got a pencil and on the wall beside behind the house and said:

"Now, Lucy, this 'ere orter stop."

"What 'ere?"

"Is love with that feller?"

"Hain't I a right?"

"No, gal. Ma'n your old father served in the south together. We fit agin them Yankee fellers, and fought we run home cafloriatin' to bate 'em as long as we lived. 'Twouldn't be right fur you to go back on your dad that way."

"But, father Shiner," she replied, as she stood up to wave her arms, "nothin' yer never heard nothin' 'bout bridgin' the bloody chasm and shakin' hands across the last ditch. I know Sap was a fighter, but arter he'd been home a year or two, 'long came a Yank one day lookin' for land. He had a bottle of whisky, and he and pap sot down on the stump bench and fit them old fights over until both got drunk and fell in a heap. When they woke up they began to shake and bridge, and they kept it up till the Yank hurralled for Gen. Lee and pap hollered for Gen. Grant. Now, you shut! If you don't want to bridge you can stub around with your nose to the sun and your kneed cold to the weather, but don't you go to interferin' with me! Dad bridged, mam's bridged, and I'm goin' to climb out of the last ditch and hustle for a Yank husband!"

They were engaged before we left.—Detroit Free Press.

Johnny Was Posted on Miracles.

Little Johnny Jordan was a passenger on a suburban train. Beside him sat a tall, solemn-looking man with side whiskers. In front were Johnny's pa and ma, and behind him his aunt Hetty. The whole party had been to church, and the man sitting beside Johnny was the minister going out to spend the day with Deacon Jordan.

"My little man," said the minister to Johnny, "did you pay close attention to the sermon?"

"Yessir."

"Do you remember that I said something about miracles?"

"Yessir."

"Well, Johnny, do you know what a miracle is?"

"Yessir."

"Tell me, please."

"Well, it's—it's—"

"Yes, Johnny."

"It's when about it is ma said this morning that it would be a miracle if we could go to church once without havin' the minister taggin' home with us to dinner. So I guess that's right."—Boston Transcript.

Intercepted Letter.

To Miss Millie O. Naire, Bankville, Cash County.

DEAREST MILLIE: Though it may seem strange to your father, it will not appear singular to you that I should love you for yourself alone. Yet it would pain me to have any one think that my affection for you was rather than single. What am I to do? You are an heiress. I am not. I cannot even claim to be an heir, much less a million heir. Let us be frank, dearest. You love me, do you not, for myself alone? Then we are equals. Leave your father and trust to me. I will cherish you to the last. With me your heart and your dollars will be safe. Bring with all the money you can with you, but never mind the old change. Believe me, for sweetness, or borrow, yours,

AUGUSTUS PENNY, Coachman.

—Life.

English Fish.

It was on the Old Colony railroad, and a venerable disciple of Izaak Walton en route for the Cape had been instantly watching a delegation from a Salvation Army corps and wondering what was the nature of their occupation in life. Finally he made bold to tap the leader on the shoulder and said in a deeply sonorous, "Are you going fishing?" To which he replied in the appointed gospel expression, "We are fishing for souls." The old gentleman pondered deeply over this problem for a few moments and then, with a bright idea struck him. "Them are those English fish I've heern so much about ain't they?" But the only answer was an explosion of laughter from all parts of the car.—Providence Journal.

Cupid Versus Cupidity.

It was a Maine girl of whom the story is told that she refused to marry a man of devotel lover until he should have amassed a fortune of $10,000. After some expostulation he accepted the decree and went to work. Almost three months after this the avaricious young lady, meeting her lover, asked:

"Well, Charlie, how are you getting along?"

"Oh, very well, indeed," the latter returned, cheerfully. "I've got $15 saved."

The young lady blushed and looked down at the toes of her walking boots, and stabbed the inoffensive turf with the point of her parasol. "I guess," said she, faintly—"I guess, Charley, that's about near enough."—Harper's Bazar.

The Rising Generation.

Anxious Mother—Maguire Duffy, where are you going?

M. D.—I'm agoin' down to der ball grounds for see der game, an' if I ain't back by night time don't get scared about me for I carry a knife.—The Judge.

He Didn't Match.

Mrs. Mushroom—Yes, it rented my heart springs to have to discharge poor Thomas. He is a perfect paradox, perfect paradox, and has been in the family for degenerations.

Mrs. Boodle—Why were you compelled to part with him?

Mrs. Mushroom—It was impossible to keep him since I have put on mourning for dear Horatio. Thomas is a blonde, so I let him go, and have got a lovely nigger of a man as black as my crape veil.—Chicago Rambler.

The Candid Little Boy.

"Now, little boy, what is the meaning of the word hypocrisy?" asked an Austin Sunday school teacher of her favorite pupil.

"I can't explain what it is, but I know it all the same.

"Give me an example of hypocrisy."

"When a fellow says he loves his Sunday school teacher. That's hypocrisy."—Texas Siftings.

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Open—7.30, 9.30 and 11.00 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.
Sundays—Close, 6.30 a. m. Open, 9.30 a. m.
Mails for Warrenville, Mails Close at 6.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Mails for Warrenville, Mails Open at 9.30 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.
Mails for Warrenville close on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Mails for Warrenville open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Post Office open at 7.00 a. m. and 8 o'clock at 7.30 p. m.
Money Order Office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Sundays, from 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Delivery of mail begins at 7.30 a. m.
Collection of mail from boxes at 6.30 p. m.
Mail arrives at 9.30 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.
Mail closes at 7.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer at Dr. Drake's office, 5 Park avenue, for the past week, corrected for Astral and Observer figures.

1885.		1886.	
6 a. m.	66	6 a. m.	69
9 a. m.	77	9 a. m.	72
12 m.	72	12 m.	76
3 p. m.	72	3 p. m.	80

Middlesex Almshouse.

1886

Sent Home	3 15
Sent Here	0 00
Gone Safe	0 56

DON'T FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BEFORE 10 AVOID DELAYING COPIES FOR PRESS.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE BEST STYLE AND AT FAIR RATES. REASONABLE RATES.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 43.

JOTTINGS.

—The Middlesex County Prohibition Assembly convention will be held at Metuchen this afternoon.

—The large maple trees at Central avenue and Fourth street are being trimmed of their lower branches.

—"Bunyan Park" is the latest addition to the parks of this place. It is situated in the western part of the city.

—A meeting will be held in the Court House at Flemington to-morrow evening for the purpose of forming a Pink Prohibition Club.

—A new pump and water trough has been placed at Pumptown, on the road to Mt. Arlington, for the accommodation of the traveling public.

—A reception is to be given to-morrow to the Elizabeth Zouaves, of which Julian Scott of this city is a member. The "Zouk" are expected home to-morrow from San Francisco.

—"Dugan" a faithful fellow of the mounted police force, who was home for a long time past has been at the freight house, was killed this morning, by being caught under a large box of candy.

—Constable Charles Drake of Fanwood, on Monday arrested the man Rogers, who is alleged to have cruelly beaten his wife at Bonney Hill last week. He furnished $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

—The bridge on Farragut avenue has lettered thereon in several places such inscriptions as "Prepare to die," "Now is the time to be saved," and others of a like nature. It is supposed to be the work of scouts from the Salvation Army.

—A telegram received in this city announced the safe arrival in Tamaqua of the Plainfield Sesquicentennial on Monday. The party will arrive home on the 5.40 p. m. train to-morrow evening, when a dance will be tendered them in their room on East Second street.

—There are said to be several candidates in training for the Congressional race, in case Judge Green should be nominated for Governor. Among them William McMahon and Dr. D. W. C. Hough of Rahway; Wilson of Elizabeth; and Judge Nathan Harper of Plainfield.—Rahway Censor.

—The first regular passenger train of the season over the South Branch Division of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was run on Monday evening. The train leaves Flemington every evening at eight o'clock, passing through this place about two hours later, and arriving in Jersey City at 11.15 p. m.

—The Star base ball club of this city defeated a colored nine from New York city on the Metropolitan grounds in that city yesterday afternoon by a score of 15 to 14. The Stars consider that they have won a great victory in defeating the club from the metropolis. The home club got one-half the gate receipts, which amounted to something over three dollars.

—Chief Dodd arrested a woman who gave her name as Annie Rothenberg at the depot yesterday afternoon for being drunk. On her person was found a four-ounce vial of alcohol which she said she had purchased in a drug store in New York. She was arraigned in the City Judge she was arraigned before his Honor the Mayor, who gave her a severe reprimand and then discharged her.

—The "plot" has suddenly stopped thickening. What's up? Has the bottom fallen out? Did he finally marry the girl? Or has one of the villains fallen in the dust? We pause for a reply. Did he "Kiss" or "Don't" rust? Where have they buried their dead? These thoughts were suggested at the sudden collapse of the correspondence recently running in these columns, in which two members of the St Clair crossed lances.

—The Elizabeth Turn Verein will have a grand torchlight parade on Thursday, followed by a summer night festival. Among the societies who will attend and take part in the parade are the Turner Liederin at and Aurora Singing societies of New Brunswick; Phoenix and Harmonie societies of Newark, the Turner Liederkranz of Jersey City, Teutonia Singing Society of Elizabeth and members of the Plainfield Turn Verein.

Wreck on the P. & R.

At a little after midnight this morning a wreck occurred on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at a place called the "County Line," a few miles west of the North Branch station, which resulted in the stripping a dozen oil tanks. Engineer Alfred King was in command of engine No. 704 which was drawing a heavily laden east bound oil train, and when descending a heavy grade near the North Branch station the train broke in two and shortly afterwards ran together so heavily that a dozen or twelve oil cars, setting fire to the oil. The cars were piled up in an extricable heap and the burning oil was spread over the ground for many yards around. Fortunately none of the train hands were near by at the time the accident occurred, and no one was injured. The wrecking crew passed through this city about a quarter before four o'clock on their way to the scene of the accident, and worked diligently to remove the obstructions so as not to impede travel, but at last accounts they were having their seriously interfered with their work. During this morning special trains were run at short intervals from Somerville to accommodate the east bound passenger traffic, and before noon two passenger trains from Boston and Philadelphia made the wreck. At 10.30 a. m. train arriving here transferred after an hour late. Up to noon to-day no coal or freight trains had run by the wreck. The loss to the company's rolling stock will probably amount to several thousand dollars.

Warren Mission Excursion.

The members of the Warren Union Mission Sunday school and their friends will go on their annual excursion to Boynton Beach to-morrow. Besides the delightful trip to this popular summer resort, a steam tug has been chartered for the purpose of giving the excursionists an hour's sail to Perth Amboy, around the light house and return without extra charge. Those who have gone with the Warren Mission people on former occasions will recall the pleasant times spent, and the committee in charge of to-morrow's excursion have left nothing undone to make the affair as successful as in former years. The price of tickets for the round trip is but 65 cents for adults and 50 cents for children to be had at the drug stores and of members of the school. The train leaves Plainfield at 8.15 a. m. and returning leaves Boynton Beach at 6.30 p. m.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Ida Horseman of East Front street is visiting friends at Newport, R. I.

J. Howard Leggett of Central avenue has returned to the city after a two weeks' visit at Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Acton of West Fourth street have returned home after a pleasant trip to Lake George.

Master G. Sandy, a son of Mr. G. P. Smith of West Second street has gone on a week's visit to his cousin in Philadelphia.

John R. Hasselbath of Nyack, N. Y., well known to many Plainfielders is visiting here at Thorn's, the photographer's.

Policeman Geo. W. Grant will spend his vacation at New Brunswick and at several seaport towns. He left the city yesterday.

Mr. R. E. Needham and family of Madison avenue left yesterday from their two weeks' visit to the Catskill mountains.

Miss Mamie Stuart of Asbury Park, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. W. C Squier, of North Plainfield, has returned home.

Rev. P. Dolan, a Jesuit priest, is officiating at St. Mary's church in the absence of the pastor, Rev. P. E. Smyth, who is on a short vacation.

Mrs. J. E. Mosher of West Fifth street returned home to-day from Asbury Park somewhat improved in health. During her stay at the seashore she has been under the care of Dr. Crater, an eminent physician of that place.

Joseph Haines, general agent at the railroad station here, and Harry R. Teale, recently accomplished the feat of riding a bicycle from Somerville to Clinton, Hunterdon county, N. J., and return, a distance of about 20 miles in two hours, the roads being exceedingly hilly.

The funeral services of Chas. E. Totten, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Totten who died on Sunday, took place from the home of his parents in Praden's alley on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, Rev. Dean Rodman officiating. The remains were deposited in the Presbyterian cemetery in North Plainfield.

Mrs. Joseph Noel and daughter of New street have gone to Asbury Park, where they will be the guests of Mr. Noel's brother for several weeks. Mrs. Noel it will be remembered, was successfully operated upon at Muhlenberg hospital some months ago, and although greatly improved in health since the operation was performed, she has not entirely recovered her strength, and it is thought the change of air will prove beneficial.

After a few weeks visit with relatives and friends at Wilkesbarre and Scranton, Pa., Miss Lizzie May Bachman, daughter of Mr. R. H. Bachman of Park avenue, has returned home. Mrs. Bachman, who is still at Muhlenberg Hospital is lying in a critical condition, and her demise is momentarily expected. Mr. Bachman, her husband, was summoned to the hospital about midnight, last night, when it was thought she was dying, but she rallied and survived the night.

The funeral obsequies over the remains of Mrs. Rebecca Wolverton, who died suddenly on Sunday, at the advanced age of 79 years, took place from the residence of Firman Walker on Emily street, North Plainfield, in the presence of a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased, at seven o'clock last evening. Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis, pastor of the Seventh-Day Baptist church, conducted the services. The body was taken to Bonds Ridge, N. J., on the 7.55 a. m. train this morning for burial. Deceased was a sister of Mrs. Firman Walker of Dunellen and Mrs. Lewis Leonard and was dearly respected and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

FIFTEENTH MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council was held in the Council chamber last evening, beginning at about half-past eight o'clock. There were present Councilmen Dixon, Denham, Gallup, Goddard, Marsh, Simpson and Vanderhoef. The absent members were Frizell and Reynolds and Committee Bowers, Oothbert and Cox—5.

In the absence of President Tell A. Reynolds, Councilman Marsh was elected President pro tem.

The clerk called the roll and read the minutes of the regular meeting of August 2d. They were approved as read.

The following petitions for paddies' licenses were read and referred to the License Committee: E. M. Coddington and A. E. Geddis, partners; Louis Wagner and Thomas Geddis.

The clerk read a communication from the Edison Electric Light Company signed by J. W. Hinchman, asking Council to give privilege to excavate streets and also to use poles of Plainfield Electric Light Company to string wires on for incandescent lighting. The communication was referred to the Fire, Water and Lamps Committee.

A communication from Mr. James Sorbe asking permission to remove two frame houses from the southwesterly side of West Fourth street, near Plainfield avenue, was read and referred to the Street Committee with power.

A petition was read from John W. Laleg asking permission to erect frame shed about 20x25 feet in dimensions on property situated on West Front street; also, for permission to re-roof frame barn recently damaged by fire, said roof to be of metal. The petition was referred to the Committee on Fire, Water and Lamps.

Mr. Dumont moved to suspend the regular order of business in order that the matter of examining the Assessor's books might be taken up. So ordered.

Mr. Vorhees made a motion that the Council take a recess to examine the books and it was so ordered.

Upon re-assembling Mr. Marsh read the amended statement of the assessor which was as follows: County tax, 95; State school tax, 38; library tax, 03; city tax, 64; poor tax, 07; school tax, 80. The statement recommended that the rate for 1886 be 1.95.

Mr. Dumont moved that the assessor's books for taxes for the year 1886 be approved, and the rate of tax as read from the chair be established. So ordered, on roll call as follows:

Yes, Messrs. Dixon, Denham, Dumont, Gallup, Goddard, Marsh, Simpson, Vanderhoef, Bowers, Oothbert and Cox—11.

Nays, None.

Mr. Dunham from License Committee, reported favorably on above license. The report was received and the license granted.

Mr. Gallup from Fire, Water and Lamps Committee reported in the petition of John W. Laleg for privilege to erect frame shed, and stated that the Council had no jurisdiction in the matter of granting the required permission. The report was received and the matter acted upon.

The Council then adjourned.

The Potterville Poisoning.

The inquest into the cause of the death of Daniel Welsh, one of the plumbers who was poisoned by arsenic while working at the festival at Potterville, Somerset county, in June last, has been concluded. Coroner Brokaw read the report of Prof. Austen on the analysis of the organs of the deceased. It is as follows:

"I, Prof. Austen, of Rutgers, have detected arsenic in the liver and kidneys in small but recognizable amounts. About five ounces of the liver, stomach, and the whole of 4,500 of a grain of arsenic was found in the kidneys. The amount of arsenic obtained was too slight to weigh, but was sufficient to show characteristic properties."

The following is the verdict rendered by the jury:

"We find that the said David Welsh came to his death from the effects of arsenical poisoning; that the arsenic was administered in ice cream at a church festival at Potterville, Somerset county, N. J., and that the poison came into the ice cream in a manner and from causes unknown by a person or persons to this jury unknown."

The freeholders of Hunterdon county have offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who were instrumental in placing poison in the ice cream so as to place in jeopardy the lives of over two hundred people, and it is said that the Somerset county officials will send a detective to the scene to aid in unraveling the mystery.

Returned After Many Days.

On the evening of Saturday, November 28, 1885, Prince Brown, a blacksmith of Fanwood, was arrested at the depot here by Special Policeman Pine for being drunk and disorderly. He was locked up for the night and next morning arraigned before Judge Ulrich, who imposed a fine of three dollars. He pleaded poverty, and the Judge after exacting a promise that he would return in a few days and pay the fine, let him go. The "few" days expired last evening when Policeman Ignoh discovered him emerging from a saloon on Front street, and took him into custody. He pleaded in vain for a few days' grace, but when the officer told him he would be incarcerated in the street lock, he paid over the fine and was allowed to depart.

Third in the Series.

The third in the series of river entertainments given under the auspices of the Crescent River Improvement Association will take place at Crescent on Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. Interesting aquatic and pedestrian races, canoe and barrel races will take place. Some exciting races are looked for, and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

—The side walk on Liberty street between Fourth and Fifth streets has been spread with cinders and sand.

—The "quoit circle-steps" defeated the "big fly-aways" in a game of base ball yesterday afternoon by a score of 14 to 10.

—A large black dog showing symptoms of poisoning was shot by Officer Ignoh this morning on Second Drake. The animal belonged to Louis Kuntz of North Plainfield.

More Dogs Poisoned.

The Common Council passed an ordinance at a previous meeting authorizing the police to shoot all unmuzzled dogs found running at large through the streets during the months of June, July, August and September, and the ordinance went into effect but two days have been shot by the police. The work of annihilating the canine race, however, has not been lagging, for some person or persons unknown have been actively engaged in administering poison to dogs regardless of the consequences. Strange to say, however, that the dogs which have been poisoned were mostly valuable watch or bird dogs, while there is not recorded a single instance where a worthless cur has been despatched. Early yesterday morning a full-blood bull dog belonging to Tom Lovell, boy of Madison avenue and Third street was taken with vomiting and shortly after symptoms of arsenic poisoning. The animal was killed by Mr. Mosley. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a valuable bird dog belonging to George Wandell of Fourth street was taken suddenly ill, and showed the same symptoms of poisoning. Antidotes were administered but without effect, and the dog died during the afternoon. Mr. VanNest says he would be willing to pay a liberal reward to find out the murderer of the perpetrator of the deed. During yesterday afternoon the black bone dog belonging to Zephyr Hook and Ladder Co., was found dead in the rear of the company's house. One way to prevent this is to keep dogs muzzled so that they will not endanger people's lives.

WESTFIELD.

John Barbaan went to Troy last week and ordered the hall for the M. E. church.

Mr. Price is building two cottages in that part of the town known as Edgewood.

Miss Grace E. Hall on Saturday started for a two weeks' visit to friends at Belle Mead, N. J.

Sportman & Seagor received the contract for building the new house for Wm. S. Welsh on Prospect street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Edgar and Mrs. Clarkson Mundy have gone for a two weeks' stay at Coney Island.

James T. Pierson and J. S. Irving have purchased all of the lots on Dudley avenue belonging to the Tomlinson estate.

Aaron Clark, the mason, who had removed the contract to build Tom Lovell's brick store, gives up the job. He found he had made a mistake of over $600 in the figures he gave in.

A fine night-blooming cereus blossomed on last Sunday evening at the residence of J. H. C. Marsh. The buds began to open at 8 o'clock and were in full bloom by ten o'clock. The night being cool, the blooms lasted until eight o'clock the following morning. This is the first blooming one of the buds on a plant owned by Samuel Cockefair has begun to unfold. An evening was already in the flower, was cut off and taken into the house, where it opened during the evening. Both plants show signs of many more blooms.

—The New Jersey Sunday School Association has arranged to hold its triennial convention at Morristown on November 10th and 11th.

—A delegation from Engine Co., No. 3, will attend the picnic given by Lincoln Hose Co., of Perth Amboy at Florida Grove on Saturday afternoon and evening.

—Devoe, the weather prophet, has predicted: "From the 15th to the 20th it is likely to be decidedly cool. After the 21st the temperature will run rapidly till the 26th, when we will run up against the hottest of this season, with high southwest winds and very heavy thunder showers on the 26th.

STATE NOTES.

Asbury Park was so full on Sunday of visitors that the hotels put out signs, "Standing room only."

Robert Powell, the new postmaster of Somerville will take possession of the office to-day. He has appointed Miss May Cooper assistant.

Otto Geisick, age fourteen, while stealing a ride on a freight train at Homestead Station yesterday, fell under the wheels and his head was severed from the body.

Nothing has yet been heard of Miss Laura Beach, the daughter of Enos Beach, a candy manufacturer of Morristown, who has disappeared and is supposed to be in Camden.

Norman Taylor, the Vermont "Pie Eater," who has been daily gorging himself with pie in a competitive exhibition that has gone from this city for years at the low price of $1.25 for adults, found trip, 75 cents for children under 12 years, Tickets can be had at W. Sproul's, Somerset street; John H. French's, 29 Front street; or any drug store.

TO-MORROW
THE
Warren Union Mission
will go on their annual
EXCURSION
TO
Boynton Beach
AN HOUR SAIL
FREE.
Everything is being done to make this the family excursion of the season. The price of tickets are
65c FOR ADULTS
AND
50c For Children.
Tickets can be procured at the drug stores and members of the school.
A special train will leave this city at 8.15 a. m., and returning leave Boynton Beach at 6.30 p. m.

GRAND
EXCURSION!
OF THE
Plainfield Reform Club,
TO
Rockaway Beach
Tuesday, August 24th,
On the Magnificent Steamer, GRAND REPUBLIC, the finest that ply out of New York harbor. Leave Plainfield at 9.30 a. m., arriving at Rockaway at 6 p. m., thus giving the excursionists six hours for bathing, bathing and other amusements. This will be the finest sail of New York Harbor, two rooms, combining both River and Ocean. This undoubtedly will be the most popular excursion that has gone from this city for years at the low price of $1.25 for adults, round trip, 75 cents for children under 12 years. Tickets can be had at W. Sproul's, Somerset street; John H. French's, 29 Front street; or any drug store.

Dress Cutting.
POSITIVELY
WITHOUT REFITTING
MISS. WILKINSON, Inventor of the Parisian Tailor Rule, for cutting Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Basques, Polonaises, Jackets, Etc., Etc., has opened rooms in Plainfield and the ladies of Plainfield that she has appointed MRS. N. T. VAN KIRT, of 44 Front street, Newark, N. J., her agent in Newark and vicinity. This method insures a graceful and elegant garment and that without a practical knowledge of the art. The system is a practical one, easily learned and those desirous of acquiring the art would do well to call on or address
Mrs. D. T. VanZant
44 Front street, Newark, N. J.
Refers to those already taught. Test lessons not free of charge. Circular sent on application. Hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturday's until 9.30 P. M. Lessons given evenings by appointment.

ATTENTION
Union Mechanics
OF THE CITY OF
PLAINFIELD and VICINITY.
All Union Carpenters, Union Painters, Union Masons, Union Plasterers and Union Laborers are requested and respectfully invited to meet with Plainfield Lodge, No. 1, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at their Hall, Dunellen Hall, West Front street, on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 18th, at eight o'clock.
By Order of
M. H. 14-4

J. J. SHARP,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARRIAGES
of every description. Have on hand four different styles of Spring Wagons and Phaetons. Also, Open Buggy for sale, nearly new. Portland or Albemarle Cutters for sale or exchange for light Spring Wagon. Horses exchanged, bought and sold. Park avenue, 2-10-tf

Latest Dispatches

Fifteen Years Imprisonment and $1,000 Fine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., August 18.—William Parnell, the eighteen year old colored boy, arrested in Piscataway township, for assaulting twelve year old Catherine Kline, a white girl, who with other girls was picking blackberries a short time ago, was sentenced by Judge Cornelius to-day to fifteen years imprisonment and to pay a $1,000 fine.

At the White Front.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
The hot weather will continue and our Summer goods come to sell and whatnot. We have marked everything so low you won't help but buy.
Our Millinery is will offer wonderful bargains. Every time you want to buy cool goods to White's Bargain Store. No. 1 for dress Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Chemise, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers all sold at the low price of 25c.
25 D pon Ladies' Handkerchiefs 12 1-2 cts each 25c.
Remember No. 2 is Oriental Lace. We have bought a large number of remnants of Oriental Lace at half price and will sell them at half price. Come and see the "L."
Special sale on Hamburg Embroidery.
Our next great bargain is at our counter on 6th of Front. Remember the place. Everybody must have some of it or not you will find almost anything you want at the price they pay at
WHITE'S.
Ladies' Corset and Children's Summer Underwear at our prices.
Our goods are through down and it will surprise and astonish you to see how reasonable lines of Corsets and Underwear are now at
WHITE'S.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR
TREATMENT
West Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.
Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases especially the circulation, diseases and purifies the blood, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Paralysis, Liver, Kidneys, Lung diseases, Hysteria and General Debility. Price, Ten Treatments $10 and will also cure the most obstinate cases of chills and fever and all malarial disorders.
Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for cleaning on Saturday.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to make contracts for the introduction of lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light are obtained, in each section of the resident portion of the city, the necessary mains will be constructed, and the system of incandescent lighting will be commenced. Applications for light must state the number of incandescents for which they desire to use.

The supply to the business part of the city will be furnished very shortly after the fulfillment of the contracts with the city for street lighting. Rooms may be temporarily taken from the present wires, and next year having consented to set back their building line after having commenced building operations, we are assured that it has been by fire of material which cannot be immediately replaced.

The company has decided to use for expending money upon a canvass for light consumers to appropriate the amount which would have been used for that purpose in the fitting and wiring free of cost the premises of the first applicants aggregating 500 lights, 250 in the business section and 250 in the resident section.

Those who may subscribe have rented from Mr. Mulford, real estate and insurance agent, 25 and 27 North avenue, opposite the Library Hall, where a representative of the company will receive applications and furnish information between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT, C. E.,
Engineer in Charge.
7-27-tf

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.
WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.
Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the
LACE WEB SPRING BED.
S. W. Wakefield,
ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER,
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by steam and hot water.
Agent for the Dunning and Boudwin's Steam Boiler.
Send for illustrated catalogue.
Repairing promptly done. Estimates furnished free of charge.
OFFICE: 50 SOMERSET STREET.
Mr. Retterson is my Work

Dixon's Ice Cream
25c PER QUART.
to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.
Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 25c.
Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.
Depot 85 West Front St.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Telephone No. 36. Newark, N. J.—Telephone 626, Spring street, N. Y. Dixon's Waterproof Ice Cream Brick, put April 4, 1885, will keep hard one hour.

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office: 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.43, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 7.58, 8.08, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05 a. m.; 12.35, 1.20, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.50, 6.38, 6.53, 7.05, 7.26, 8.45, 9.40, 11.18 p. m. Sunday, 3.27 and 5.43, 7.35, 10.35, 11.05 a. m.; 1.37, 5.30, 5.51, 7.26, 9.30, 9.33 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 5.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 5.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 7.58, 8.02, 8.40, 9.32, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.35, 1.20, 2.25, 3.51, 5.50, 6.38, 6.53, 7.05, 7.26, 8.45, 11.18 p. m. Sunday, 5.57, 10.32, 11.35 a. m.; 1.37, 5.30, 7.26, 9.30 p. m.

Leave Newark at 4.30, 5.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.05, 10.05, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.40, 5.25, 6.00, 6.25, 6.05, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 4.10, 8.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elm Junction.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.25, 11.50, 12.50 a. m.; 2.40, 3.45, 4.29, 5.02, 5.31, 6.03, 6.30, 6.50, 7.22, 8.05, 8.17, 9.20, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 2.45, 8.15, 6.45, 8.05, 11.45 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.25, 7.55, 8.15, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.05, 11.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.05, 7.00, 8.50 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 2.05, 7.00, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m.; 2.40, 3.45, 4.34, 5.02, 6.30, 6.50, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. (5.10 a. m. to Phillipsburg only.) 6.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.07 a. m.; 12.40, 4.40, 6.30, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Harrisburg.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Driftoo, Upper Lehigh, Hazleton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Hackettstown, Delaware Water Gap, Reading, Manch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

2.40 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Driftoo, Silverbrook, Shenandoah, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Hackettstown, etc.

6.30 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

Local Express.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.42 3.51, 8.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 3.27 a. m., 8.08 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Tom's River, 10.19, 11.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.18, 5.03*, 6.09*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.33, 8.18,*, 9.33 a. m. 6.09 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, 8.15, 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.10, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Reed Streets, at 5.10, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.10, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Market and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.20,* 9.00, 10.05, 11.30 a. m.; 1.25, 4.32, 6.34, 7.50 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. STRAWBRIDGE,
J. R. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

A Composer's Wonderful Study.

The Figaro, the most popular newspaper of the metropolis, invited a very select number of notabilities last night to be present at the first appearance in Paris of a marvellous conjuror and of a singularly complete Russian Choral society. The name of the "illusionist," as he calls himself, is Dietz-Monin. He is a Russian by birth. His tricks were all original and perfectly incomprehensible even to the adepts assembled to criticise them. I will only attempt to describe one, which thoroughly puzzled all present.

After spreading a newspaper on the floor he placed a chair upon it, and then asked a young lady to sit down in it. In these circumstances a piece of silk, which barely covered her from head to foot. He then rapidly removed the drapery, and the chair was empty. As soon as the amazement of the spectators gave them time to applaud, the young lady walked on from the side and bowed her acknowledgments. She certainly was no trap in the floor, the chair was of the ordinary kind, and the trick was done in a strong room. The lady, in fact, disappeared before the very eyes of the audience; but so quickly was the trick done that no one present saw her escape.—London Telegraph.

A "Leading Place" in Paris.

The Union club in Paris is one of the most exclusive and brilliant in Europe, but it is not that sort of a "leading place" which most men would admire. Only one breakfast there is served, and on an average, not more forty dinners are served each day, but the cooking and the wines are excellent, and the servants are so silent, so well-trained, so attentive as could possibly be expected, even in such a club. From 4 to 7 o'clock members drop in and read the papers and magazines and play a game of cards. After 7 o'clock the club empties, to fill up again toward midnight, when card playing is indulged in.—Paris Letter.

Story-Telling in the Smoking-Rooms.

An expert estimates that, on an average, twenty stories are told in a New York barroom every day. As there are 12,000 licensed saloons in the city, the aggregate is 300,000 stories. Another 100,000 are told in private offices and workshops. Of them 30,000 nearly all are repetitions, new stories being as rare as black pearls.—Chicago Herald.

A New Remedy for Malaria.

A colored servant girl in New Orleans who was sick with malarial fever refused to take medicine, but went to a grocery, where she gave her a bottle containing a liver blazer, with instructions to place it under her pillow. After she had grown very C her mother made her throw the blazer away and take proper medicine.—Chicago Herald.

The soil of northern Virginia, upon which contested so many battles, is now so poor that it does not furnish grasshoppers, and cattle in that section have been abandoned.—Chicago Times.

THE CONVENTION.

Gathering of the Clans Preparatory to the Opening.

A LIVELY TIME PROMISED.

The Opposing Factions Propose to Test Their Strength.

Parnell Delegates in a Dilemma—Failure of the Plan to Investigate Credentials in Advance—Charges Freely Made That an Effort Has Been Made to Pack the Convention.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Delegates to the Irish National League convention crowded into the city all day and evening. The halls of the Grand Pacific were thronged with scores of Celts, all bent upon extending a hearty welcome to the representatives who have come across the sea to aid them in their cause.

An arrangement reached Mr. John F. Finerty to the effect that Messrs. O'Brien, M. P., Redmond, M. P., and Deasy, M. P., should leave Queenstown at 4.30 p. m. to-day, Niagara Falls, and would therefore arrive by the Michigan Central, and not by the Lake Shore road, as the opposition announced.

At 4 o'clock the reception committee, of which Mr. Finerty is chairman, and which contains a large number of the leading citizens of Chicago, assembled at the Michigan Central depot. They took a special train to a point some forty miles distant, where they joined the distinguished guests, whom they escorted to the Grand Pacific hotel on arrival in the city.

An unexpected circumstance promises to create considerable confusion in regard to the admission of delegates to the convention. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, who was announced to be present in room "A" of the Grand Pacific hotel examining and doubting on the credentials of delegates, is the guest of the Michigan delegation of the city of Detroit. He is not in charge of the credentials, and much discussion ensued as to the probable results of the disappointment. Some believed that it would result in the admission of both of "Dickey," who, if the preliminary investigation of credentials had taken place, would have been excluded.

Secretary Sutton could do nothing but glance helplessly around and say: "Dr. O'Reilly is not here, and I can do nothing."

Meantime the opposition has not been idle. They have not yet chosen their candidates for office, but will do so either in a caucus meeting or by some other arrangement by which only a full vote will be cast for the men at the convention.

John Devoy, in reply to a United Press reporter, emphatically asserted that not alone would he refuse to run as the candidate of his party, but that his friends have in opinions on that subject too well to propose him.

The representatives from Ireland are placed in the extremely delicate position. They will be waited upon by representatives of both reception committees, and upon their action in the acceptance of the invitations of either party hinges the endorsement or censure or failure of the other at the convention.

Mr. Egan refuses to make any lengthened reply to Mr. Devoy's address, but says that Mr. Alexander Sullivan. He confines himself simply to alleging that Devoy is and always has been a "kicker," and that he has been expelled from the national league. Questioned in Irish affairs, from Michael Davitt and Patrick Ford down to himself. He laughs at Devoy's threats, and calls them "a blank."

Reports were current last evening that a compromise had been effected between the opposing factions in the Irish National league, by which a general reign at the convention to-day. A distribution of offices was mentioned as the basis of the arrangement.

John Devoy, at a late hour, indignantly denied that any such arrangement was on the tapis. "We are going in either to win or lose," said he. "We prefer to be beaten rather than to compromise. Such overtures would be spurned, and they know it. We are fighting both men and measures, and are only desirous that the disturbers who are not in full accord with Parnell be barred from all official connection with the league. Our preferances are too well defined to make any compromise possible that would not involve the loss of our self respect and the abjuration of our principles."

The Palmer house people were highly indignant at the plan, which they claim was an effort to "pack" the convention. They allege that the friends of Parnell are trying to broadcast through the country, asking branches which did not propose to send delegates to the convention blank proxies to certain parties in this city.

John Devoy declared that he had good grounds for the statement that the proposed attempt to anticipate the duties of the committee on credentials, taken in connection with the circular in question, was in furtherance of a scheme by which the convention was to be packed by political "hoolers."

Nobody seems to know just how many delegates there will be in the gathering. Estimates vary all the way from 1,000 to 1,500. The halls are crowded and the lobbies have the familiar appearance of the eve of a national political convention.

The opposition has agreed upon its plans. In the event of the nomination of a temporary chairman who is allied to neither faction they will reserve their opposition until the election of a permanent officer. But if the temporary officer proposed is an "Egan'ite," they will force fighting from the start; and, if defeated by overwhelming odds, will probably walk out of the convention in a body.

The minimum strength of the opposition is placed at 700.

A large number of delegates are at the rooms of the Palmer house committee, the states represented including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

Messrs. Sullivan, Finerty and other leaders of the administration party were busily engaged all day in perfecting arrangements for the gathering. They profess to feel no anxiety regarding the outcome.

A large force of men are busily engaged in decorating Central Music hall with large strips of canvas bearing fiery inscriptions.

It is stated on good authority that the administration party will support Judge Moran, of this city, for president of the National league. The opposition say, however, that they are advised that he cannot give the necessary time, and that the movement is only a trick to occasion an early vacancy in the office which can be filled by the executive committee.

Michael Davitt is said to be greatly annoyed by the Ogden Grove declarations, and has positively declined to interfere in the disputes, even with a view to their adjustment. It is, therefore, certain that the matter must be fought out on the floor of the convention. The signal for the onslaught will be the nomination of Alexander Sullivan for the vice presidency. It is considered that this will be done in order to give the latter prominence as opportunity of replying to, or a vindication of his character, and the opportunity will be seized by the former to "expose" Sullivan.

It is now certain that John Boyle O'Reilly is not coming to Chicago, and it is also believed that Mr. P. A. Collins will fail to put in an appearance.

GREETINGS TO THE LEADERS.

The New York Municipal Council to Michael Davitt.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The municipal council of the Irish National league met last night. J. J. Delaney, president of the council, was in the chair. Secretary Patrick Gleason offered the following message, to be telegraphed to the Chicago convention:

New York municipal council sends fraternal greeting. May your wise action encourage Ireland's true friends the world over.

This was carried after a hot debate by several of the members.

Patrick Gleason then offered the following resolutions, to be sent at once to Michael Davitt:

Resolved, That the New York municipal council of the Irish National league express sincere gratification at Michael Davitt's firm assertion of the right of the people of Ireland to lay down the lines on which the struggle for home rule shall be maintained; that having the confidence of the people and leaders of our Isle beyond the sea, and having had reason to be proud of a leadership that has brought legislative independence within measurable distance, we will trust in the future as in the past, confident there will be no lowering of our flag or surrender of national pride; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to convey these resolutions to Michael Davitt.

Much discussion on the advisability of sending these resolutions followed their reading, but it was put to a motion and carried.

THE SOMERVILLE BORGIA.

How Her Supposed Accomplice Became a Doctor.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—One of the mysteries of the Somerville poisoning horror is the disposition of the money Mrs. Robinson received. She received from time to time thousands of dollars in insurance benefits and from other sources. Where is the money? Some people say it is buried in the cellar of the house, others point to the front and says she owns him so much. It is known that for months her daughter Elizabeth was working in a store at 89 a week while Wilson, the supposed lover, was idle. This money was all turned into the family. Mrs. Robinson was apparently destitute, notwithstanding her many ways of receiving money.

"I am inclined to think," said a Somerville physician, "that the woman has money concealed somewhere. At times she spent liberally, but her receipts appear to have been enormous.

She must have received $25,000 during the past six years. Dr. Benjamin Sleeper, brother of Oliver, who was one of Mrs. Robinson's supposed victims, says that Oliver was worth $20,000, but only $10,000 could be found after his death.

There are no more post mortem examinations to be held at present, if at all. The government, it is expected, will push but one case, that of Wilson, and in this case there is said to be evidence of a conclusive character.

A dispatch from New Haven says: The D. C. C. Beers mentioned in Boston for alleged complicity with the Somerville Borgia was sent to prison for burglary in Birmingham, Conn., twenty years ago. In prison he was known as Beers, No. 2,109. He is also acquainted what little he knew of medicine. After serving his term he went about the country peddling medicines. He married a respectable Birmingham girl, who obtained a divorce when he was imprisoned, but remarried him upon his release.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

On the Eve of the State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 18.—The arrival of ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall caused quite a flurry at the Wallace headquarters, and his appearance is looked upon with suspicion by the Wallace "boomers." But Mr. Randall says that he is not doing any work, and is merely here to look on.

Lieutenant Governor Black's friends are very sanguine, and claim that he will be nominated on the second ballot. Both Wallace and Black are absent, but they are ably represented. They were both telegraphed for, but both declined attending the convention.

The Jeffersen club, of York, 300 strong, arrived last night, enthusiastically cheering for Black.

Congressman William L. Scott, of Erie, is expected and will work for Col. McCormick, of Harrisburg, for governor.

If Lieutenant Governor Black is nominated, R. Bruce Rickets, of Luzerne county, will probably secure the nomination for lieutenant governor.

The Allegheny delegation has decided to present President Wethe, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for auditor general; J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county, for secretary of internal affairs, and Maxwell Stephenson, of Philadelphia, for congressman-at-large. These names will be presented, and will probably secure the nominations, without a contest or division. There has been little if any progress made on the platform as yet.

The delegates are beginning all here, and, from present indications, Chauncy F. Black, of York, will carry off the honors.

Christine Nilsson Not Yet Married.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Christine Nilsson writes: "My marriage will probably take place in September. I am waiting only for a dispensation from Rome."

CONDENSED NEWS.

Dr. Frank L. Trowbridge, of Chicago, was killed by a blow from the fist of a barber named Frank Bell.

Mr. Davis Station, agent on the O. & M. at Huron, Md., was killed early yesterday morning by a tramp. Citizens pursued the latter, and overtaking him hung him to the limb of a tree.

All the Republican nominees to the Vermont legislature have been instructed to vote for James G. Blaine for the United States senate.

The dudes summering at Cape May engaged in a cutbout race yesterday, in which the names of the participants were drawn from a hat. Each dude had his own boat or selected his own partner.

The grand circuit trotting races of western New York have opened at Utica.

The grand lodge of the Sons of St. George is in session at Rochester.

Henry O. Riley died at Rochester, aged 81. He was the first editor of a daily paper west of the Hudson—The Rochester Advertiser—and author of local historical works.

The sixteenth annual convention of county superintendents of the poor of the state of New York is in session at Jamestown.

Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy, of Ohio, was nominated by the Republicans for congress.

Senora de Santa Anna, widow of the general, died in Mexico.

CASHIER GRAY'S HOBBY.

THE DEFAULTER SPENT MONEY WITH A LAVISH HAND.

A Connoisseur in Horse, Carriages, Horses, Flowers, Yachts and Other Delicacies Too Rich for His Blood—The Police on the Lookout for the Fugitive.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Beyond the fact that William Gray, Jr., has left the city, nothing is known of his whereabouts. The police are acting upon the supposition that he has fled to Canada, and are covering all approaches thereto. They hope to run him by means of his horse and buggy, and desire stablemen to look out for a bay mare, with black points, weighing 1,050 pounds, attached to a Concord buggy. The mare is now two years. Mr. Gray is 35 years old; has a dark moustache tinged with gray; hair streaked with gray; top of head slightly bald, and has a habit of rubbing it with his fingers. Mr. Gray's neck and hands are much sunburned. An attachment has been placed on the cutter Huron, which lies at Central wharf, by a creditor, but Mr. Gray's escape is that direction. The watch at his house is still continued. The officers say that he has gone more nearly handled. The money with which he took his leave consisted of gold and yachting. Mr. Cunningham, who was along with Mr. Gray on his yacht Sunday, says that he had no suspicion of the trouble hanging over his head. Mr. Gray was very social and hospitable as has been his wont. There was nothing in word or look to show that he had been called to account by the directors of the corporation of which he was treasurer. Mr. Gray is assured for $150,000 real and $150,000 personal estate. The directors have notice from the Manufacturers' Fire and Marine Insurance company that it holds a mortgage of $51,000 upon the real estate, and it has been a common remark among people who within fifteen years have come to inquire the value of property that Mr. Gray's real estate that they were surprised at the amount, as it was mortgaged for twice that sum.

The directors have issued charging Mr. Gray with embezzling funds of the two mills. From a gentleman intimately connected with the corporations it is learned that the directors feel that matters are more serious than was at first thought. It is generally conceded that the amount embezzled approximates $500,000, and it is found from the successful way in which the books were manipulated that the grave charge of forgery may have to be entered against the missing man. The expenses of the mills have very greatly. He next turned to horticulture, and raised some of the finest flowering plants in this section of the country. Two or three years later he took up the yacht fever, built, and bought them with his usual extravagance. He had every species of hen kind. This venture cost him many thousand dollars. His next hobby was fine blooded carriages. He bought eight or ten fine horses and purchased every kind of carriage which had been built up to that time. This hobby prevailed for two or three years and then he went into the yachts, and from yachts to railroad stocks—stocks had taken their place in the affections of Mr. Gray. Horses have never became a hobby till within five or six years. The result of his experience with stocks seems to be disastrous.

BOSTON'S BAD RECORD.

Mean Eaters Have Been Getting in Their Work.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The Gray defalcation is the fourth which has occurred in Boston this year. The record is as follows: June 8, embezzlement of $9,000 by Thomas S. Knight; July 12, embezzlement of $1,800 by Augustus O. Brewster, a well known architect; July 30, embezzlement of $12,500 by Mrs. Marcella Cooper, "Queen of the Gypsies," from Mrs. Samuels Rinds of Roxbury; July 23, misappropriation of $400,000 by Samuel G. Snelling, treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery company; Aug. 8, embezzlement of $100,000 by James A. Whittier, from Mrs. Harriet D. Reed, of Boston.

These amounts added to that which Treasurer Gray is supposed to be guilty of misusing will make a total for the year, so far, of $1,043,400.

The business record of Hon. William Gray, father of the missing treasurer, is especially honorable. He was president of the Boston Manufacturers' mutual fire insurance company for a number of years, and was one of the prominent managers in getting up the great post office building. All mill goods in Boston over twenty-three years ago, were made the opening address to the merchants and business men from all sections of the country. The same noted gentleman is dead.

The Atlantic and the Indian Orchard mills have each placed attachments on defaulter Gray's property for $300,000.

Lawyer R. M. Morse, Jr., said that he should not be surprised to learn that Gray is not alive.

The suicide theory in connection with Gray's disappearance is gaining ground. A farmer in Canton has found the horse and carriage which took Gray from the city tied to a tree on a lonely road near Houghton's pond. Parties are searching the woods for the body.

The Firemen at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 18.—Buffalo has deemed begala day and is in honor of the assembling of the fourteenth annual convention of the Firemen's association. The city is thronged with visiting firemen, hotel accommodations are being strained to their utmost capacity for the many visiting delegates and their friends. The convention was called to order by President Frank Rosier, who introduced Mayor Becker. The mayor bade the visiting firemen a friendly welcome to the city and extended to them its freedom and hospitality. He reviewed the fire department from its founding in 1822 when it boasted of nine axes without handles and a few water buckets, up to the present time when it is maintained at a cost of $200,000 a year.

The Treaty with Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The state department has received information that the Japanese government has ratified the extradition treaty, as modified and accepted by the United States senate on June 22. An exchange of official copies will be made, to give it binding effect upon both nations. This treaty is a new departure, inasmuch as it is the first extradition treaty negotiated by the United States with an oriental country, and is especially gratifying to Japan, as it is the first treaty negotiated on equal terms between that country and a foreign power. Heretofore a combination of the leading powers have virtually dictated treaty conditions to Japan.

Another Boat Upset.

KINGS, N. B., Aug. 18.—By the upsetting of a boat Clarence Brown and Minnie Walker, of Amherst, Mass., were drowned in Washademoak lake. The bodies were recovered. Nine others in the boat were saved.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

A Large Attendance at the State Convention.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 18.—Prospects for a full state Democratic convention are brightening, and the interest in ticket and platform is unusually great. Nine car loads of delegates and of the delegates are here, but are arriving by every train, and special trains bring in organized clubs. The weather is delightfully cool. Local arrangements are complete.

The contest for secretary of state, which heads the ticket, is the only interesting affair outside of the platform. The candidates are: Henry G. Hapgood, of Ashtabula; William Bell, of Licking; David Armstrong, of Lawrence; Boston G. Young, of Marion, and John Melvin, of Stark. Other offices are mentioned in his between Young and Bell, with present prospects appearing to favor Young. McBride, who is backed by the governor, is regarded as one who will not allow his name to be counted unless prospects of nomination are good, as he does not wish the party to be injured by putting the ticket on the defensive.

For supreme judge M. D. Follet is unopposed, as is John F. Martin for board of public works, and J. W. Cruikshank for court clerk.

For commissioner of education, Charles C. Davison, of Alliance, has the best prospects, as John R. Peaslee, of Cincinnati, is understood not to be a candidate.

Nothing reasonably sure is known about the platform. The permanent chairmanship awaits ex-Senator Thurman's acceptance, but he will not be here.

NO TOBACCO FOR CONVICTS.

A Revolt in the Massachusetts Penitentiary.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The officers of the Massachusetts state prison at Charlestown fear serious trouble with the convicts. Only a short time before Warden Allen resigned the governor and council so amended the rules of the prison that tobacco was prohibited in large amounts; over-work was stopped and no contractor, officer or any one employed about the prison is allowed to pay any money to any convict for services rendered. Heretofore the men had been accustomed to receive from 50 cents to $2 per day to $6 per month. Governor Robinson visited the prison soon after the new order had been promulgated by the present warden. When the convicts became aware that the governor was in the prison the men hooted at him and showed their disapproval of his action in other ways. Says an official:

The men will probably behave themselves in the shops, and apparently be hard at work; but they will manage to do work in the wrong, the stitching will be defective, and much that is done will have to be undone. Thus but few shoes will be actually made; the contractor will find he is losing money, not only in the manufacture of the shoes, but in, stock and machinery, for both the latter will be damaged. It has been so in the past.

OIL AS A MOTOR.

An Experiment with Petroleum to Run an Engine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—An interesting and successful trial trip was made yesterday of an engine run by oil instead of coal as fuel. The engine, with its paraphernalia of machinery, left the Alexandria depot of the Washington, Ohio and Western railroad about noon and ran up the road as far as Vienna, Va., a distance of fifteen miles. At times a speed of forty miles an hour was attained, and no difficulty was experienced in raising a steam pressure of 140 pounds. The inventor, Capt. W. H. Brooks, an old locomotive engineer, accompanied the party.

The oil is used on the sands principle as in vaporized form the petroleum being vaporized by a blast of superheated steam. The heat generated is intense and continuous. About thirty gallons are used each hour, and a tank in the tender, which is used for the purpose carried six barrels. Quite a large number of Washingtonians are interested in the invention, which it is claimed, will revolutionize the use of coal, as well as making it unnecessary for the burning of the oil creates no smoke.

A Father's Brutal Crime.

FRANKLIN, O., Aug. 18.—The mystery surrounding the murder, and at first supposed outrage of Monday, the 16-year-old daughter of Chris Halwegar, is cleared up and the father of the girl has been arrested, charged with the awful crime. Evidence tends to show that the girl was sent to town to buy groceries, and not returning as soon as she should, he went out and met her, and in his drunken rage, overtook her with a club and killed her. To divert suspicion, after dead by his terrible deed, he tore the child's clothes and mutilated the body with a knife to give color to the story circulated by him that she had been outraged.

The B. and O's Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The Pennsylvania Railroad company denies that the Baltimore and Raritan canal officials have refused to carry freight for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The trouble has arisen from an attempt by the Baltimore and Ohio road to send all its through freight over the canal at special rates, previously granted them only on certain days of the week. The canal people declined to permit this unless a contract for a specified period were guaranteed. The Baltimore and Ohio refused to make such a contract, and this closed the negotiations.

Boston Busters.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The operatives of the granite polishing and manufacturing houses here are preparing to make a fight against the introduction of a new beating machine which is now in an experimental stage. If this machine is used with it is said, three fifteen girls can do the work now done by seventy-five men. There are 2,000 girls now employed as busters in Boston. One large firm has the only machine in the city. The matter is in the hands of the district executive board, Knights of Labor.

Many Deaths from Sunstroke.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The excessive heat continues, and several deaths from sunstroke and heat were reported to the coroner's office. Among fatal cases are George Pills, laborer, 37 years, sunstruck. Bridget Gannon was found dead in her bed yesterday morning. Peter Ford, 70 years, Bernard Miller, found dead in bed; John Hoffman, 45 years, German printer, sunstruck, died. Thomas Kane, carriage driver, overcome by heat, died at the hospital, as did also Thomas Burke, from the same cause.

The Governor of Dakota.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Governor D. T. special says in regard to Governor Pierce's resignation: "It was forwarded to President Cleveland two weeks ago and the president has intimated that the next governor will be a Dakota man and a Democrat."

The Havana Cigarmakers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Cigar dealers here think the strike of cigarmakers at Havana will temporarily benefit our domestic manufacturers, but probably be settled before any serious advance in the prices of imported cigars is made necessary.

RAMONETTI'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
and
Water Ices,
of all Choice Fruit Flavors.
FANCY PUDDING a Specialty
A Large Variety of
Individual Ice Cream Imitations
ICE CREAM
For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, &c. Orders by Postal Card or Telephone promptly attended to. Prices Low. First-class Restaurant at
RAMONETTI'S
24 North Ave.,
Telephone, No. 20. 6-24-tf

Plainfield Fire Department.
TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield, and Townships of North Plainfield, that the Fire Taxes for said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquent with their respective bills, will be returned to Justice of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector
for the Treasurer.
Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

BRICK.

I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I have doubled my capacity for furnishing a superio quality of brick. A trial solicited.

ISAAC SCRIBNER,
MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield
P. O. Box, 930.

Isaac Brokaw
REAL ESTATE
AND
Insurance
13 DUER-STREET, North Plainfield.

Agent for Nutley-the first-class Metropolitan Suburb and Manufacturing Town of Nutley and Jersey City, Jersey City, Insurance effected in the best of property for others and dwellings at lowest rates. Money to loan on first mortgages. Deposits in Mechanics' Savings Bank, Jersey City, at 4 per cent. Prompt Returns. Also agent for North Western Life Insurance Company

GAVETT'S,
15 E. FRONT ST.
GAS FIXTURES,
China, Glass, Lamps
AND CHANDELIERS,
REFINISHED.

PLAINFIELD
Steam Laundry
ESTABLISHED 1877
EAST THIRD STREET
A. G. Thorn, Prop.
Laundrying in all its branches.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Custom or Gloss Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at R. M. Lathrop & Co's Furniture Store, 9 and 11 Park Place. Goods called for and delivered. P. O. Box, 976.

Rowe & Westervelt,
PAINTERS,
DECORATORS
AND
PAPER HANGERS.
Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades at New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil of all grades. Only first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. No. 6 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1,008.
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CAREY'S
FURNITURE EXPRESS
LARGE
JUMBO COVERED TRUCKS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. Goods delivered to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
45 WEST FRONT STREET

Campbell's Comforts
IN THE LINE OF
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled as to fit, style and quality. We manufacture on the premises and have the benefit of nearly twenty years experience in manufacturing. In the repair part of the business nothing is left undone to give satisfaction. All our work is done by first-class workmen and we use only the best of material made. We also will make a specialty of the Ladies' Kid Button Boot, which is the best boot ever offered for the price. Also a full line of hand-sewed goods. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We are sure we can please you.
The Front Room's deserted and it's all on account of the low prices at
8 West Front St.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.
Instantaneous Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged; Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.
Lowest Same standard with First-Class Work
F. C. LANGHORNE. Photographer.

AS USUAL!
Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket Fertilisers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at
J. P. LAIRE & CO.,
Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

Last Days of Summer
I have still on hand about $1,200 worth of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.
SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $2.25
" "	"	4.00	" 3.00
" "	"	5.00	" 3.50
Youth's "	"	30.00	" 6.00
" "	"	12.00	" 8.00
Men's "	"	15.00	" 12.00
" "	"	18.00	" 15.00
" "	"	25.00	" 20.00

20 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.
JOHN H. FRENCH
20 WEST FRONT ST.

Blue Stone Flagging
SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.
Curbing & Crosswalks
All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.
M. POWERS,
Yard, formerly 39 MANNING AVENUE, removed to
Somerset St. 9pp. Jackson Ave.
P. O. BOX 1337.

REMOVAL.
S. J. NEAL,
THE
CARPET WEAVER,
has removed to
38 WEST FRONT ST.
to the largest room in the Blade Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk curtains, tassels, &c. Also a line of first-class rug carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

G. F. & C. E. Brown,
Wall Paper
WINDOW SHADES
INTERIOR DECORATIONS.
231 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

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Funeral Directors
and
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.
Office, warerooms and residence No. 14 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call, 40

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer
FINE CARRIAGES
ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.
No. 18 Somerset St
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

NEARING THE END.

THE CLOSING SCENES AT THE ANARCHIST TRIAL.

The Fiftieth Day Occupied by an Appeal in Defense of the Accused—Dynamite Has Come to Stay—Responsibility for the Fatal Bomb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—For half a hundred days Judge Gary has sat in his hot and crowded court room, through all the weary work of getting together a jury of twelve men who could and would truly try the issue between the state and the defendants, and hold his course unswervingly amid dark threats from unknown sources, and the pleas and contentions of opposing counsel. Messrs. Walker and Ingham, for the prosecution, and Zeisler and Foster, for the defense, have finished their arguments, and Capt. Black, the leading counsel for the defense, has begun the closing plea for the prisoners.

"May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury," he said, "on the morning of May 5, 1886, the good people of Chicago were startled at the event which happened at the Haymarket. Hear is the mother of cruelty, and perhaps that will account in some measure for the bitterness with which the state has prosecuted this case. The serious question which confronts us, however, is to what extent you, gentlemen of the jury, in your deliberations, may be influenced by passion or by prejudice. On the night of May 4 a dynamite bomb was thrown at the Haymarket in this city and exploded. It caused widespread havoc and loss of human life. But the responsibility for dynamite does not rest upon the Socialists. This explosive was given to the world by science. We might well stand appalled at the possibilities of this terrible agent is capable of producing."

Capt. Black reiterated that dynamite, so far as the origin of its manufacture was concerned, had no connection at all with the doctrines of Socialism, and then laid down this to be the rule of the law the jury should follow in their deliberations: "When a man is charged, or ought to be charged, with a crime, as in this case, the people must show who threw the bomb—who did the deed—and must show that these defendants were connected directly with the guilty flaw."

He then proceeded to enlighten the jury with the declaration that the state mistook their functions altogether. The speaker said that counsel for the state were wrong when one of them advised the jury that upon them it was dependent to maintain the law and government. Because these defendants plotted against the state they were revolutionists, it was said, but that was not true. There could be no revolution except when the heart of the people was with the rebels on great wrong. Continuing, the counsel gave a scientific account of dynamite and the experiments with it as an agency of modern warfare. Then he declared that dynamite was in the world to stay, and that these defendants were in no wise responsible for it. But the fact remained that a bomb was thrown on the night of May 4, and murder resulted from it. Who was responsible? The man who threw the bomb; no one else. He argued that these defendants could not be convicted as accessories before the fact. He said that the state had, all through the case, attempted to secure a conviction by appealing to the jury's prejudice and passion, and smartly declaring that the purity of our institutions depended on the punishment of these men.

Capt. Black then took up the line adopted by the attorney who had preceded him for the defense. He urged that Gilmer was not to be credited, and that while Thompson's story was less vulnerable, still it had been directly contradicted in various essentials by four witnesses for the defense.

Capt. Black quoted from the testimony of Mr. English, a reporter. That witness was instructed by his superior to take only the inflammatory passages of Parsen's speech at the Haymarket. The following was read as a sample:

"It behooves you, if you do not want your wives and children to perish from hunger, to arm yourselves in the interest of your liberty and your rights."

The speaker held that there was nothing in the above to warrant that Parsons was then speaking in behalf of the alleged conspiracy. The further circumstances proving that no violence was contemplated that night consisted in this, that when the black cloud came up and rain was threatened, an adjournment was proposed; Spies had the matter, but he, simple soul, begged a few minutes' delay, saying he had but little more to say, and then, in all simplicity, went on to say it. All this was in the line going to prove that Spies had no connection with the alleged conspiracy. The circular calling for the Tuesday night meeting referred to a specific object. "Do not the circumstances prove that August Spies was not aware of the meeting held May 3? Do not they prove that he could have no share in the design of that meeting, of which the sum of it was, 'Strike while the iron is hot,' was an incident in the general conspiracy?"

After having reviewed the circumstantial evidence connected with the various defendants the speaker concluded: "Now what about Louis Lingg?" The prosecution proved that Lingg gave some bombs to one Lehmann, who buried the missiles in or near Ogden's grove, where they remained until dug up by the officers under the guidance of Lehmann. This certainly did not prove that Lingg gave bombs to be thrown at the Haymarket meeting. Capt. Black claimed that Lingg as a bomb maker could not even be brought in connection with Socialism or anarchism, because of the opposition of the Cabinetmakers' union he only carried out the order of that organization to make certain experiments. In this connection Capt. Black referred that the prosecution had made much in the handling of dynamite or other dangerous explosives could be held responsible as an accessory to any murder committed by means of these explosives.

Referring to Salliger's testimony impeaching Lingg, the speaker sharply criticised the prosecution for what he termed making a bargain with an old and experienced criminal in order to put the noose around a boy's neck, and, regarding the testimony of accomplices, Capt. Black informed the jurors that they must exercise the utmost caution. At this point several of the jurors requested termination of the oratory for the day and an adjournment was consequently ordered.

Phases of the Boatmen's Strike.

New York, Aug. 18.—The executive committee of the International Boatmen's union were in session all day yesterday. No reply was received from the Coal Exchange in regard to the union's demands. The local assembly of the Knights of Labor endorsing the boatmen met last night. Seventy-five boatmen were initiated. Twelve of the leading members of the union, most of them captains of boats, applied for admission, but were blackballed. They claim that they were rejected through motives of jealousy. There is dissension between the boat owners who are members of the union and the captains. The latter claim they are not wanted in the Knights of Labor and are very bitter.

An Incendiary Fire.

TULARE, Cal., Aug. 18.—The business portion of this town was destroyed by an incendiary fire, causing a loss of $250,000, on which there is no insurance.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

The New York Grand Jury Indicts Their Boodlers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—The grand jury has presented a new indictment against Commissioner of Public Works R. M. Squire and Contractor Martin B. Flynn. The charges them jointly with conspiracy, and contain twenty-two counts. District Attorney Martine says he secured this indictment in order to prevent the statute of limitations stepping in on any technicality. Squire and Flynn will not be rearrested, but will be notified to appear in court and plead to the new indictment.

The grand jury made an address to the court on presenting the indictment. They declared that their investigations had established them of the existence of complicity and participation in similar corruption on the part of others, though the evidence was not positive enough to warrant the finding of indictments. Public rumor had been potential to those who administer the laws as having committed concealment or destruction of the evidences of crime. The grand jury trusts that the trials which are to be had on the present indictments will open the way for the next grand jury to secure testimony warranting the prosecution of all engaged in the guilty work of this public office. Meanwhile they present as worthy of severe public censure any and all persons who have been or are in office, who appear from the testimony already taken, to have held unworthy and improper relations to the indicted parties. In their opinion it is incompatible with honor in public office to share the secrets of criminals, with a view to personal or political advantage.

The court approved the sentiments expressed, and discharged the grand jury with thanks for their efficient services. The address of the grand jury caused something of a stir among politicians. It is manifestly aimed at large game.

The charges and findings of Mayor Grace in the Squire case were forwarded to Governor Hill. The mayor declined to speak of the nature of the findings, deeming it indecorous in him to discuss the matter until the governor has received the papers.

Censuring Belfast Policemen.

BELFAST, Aug. 17.—At a meeting held at the Conservative club last evening, over which Mr. Edward De Cobain, member of parliament for Belfast, presided, resolutions were unanimously passed declaring that the police had needlessly and brutally fired upon the people, thereby forfeiting the confidence of all good citizens, and demanding that the government should remove the stipendiary magistrate, whose conduct had been as infamous as that of the police.

Referring to the men into whose hands was intrusted the peace and welfare of the town, Mr. De Cobain said that better men were wanted than were out military officers and cadets, whose only recommendation was their connection with eminent families.

The Garfield Monument.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18.—The architect of the Garfield monument at Cleveland, Mr. Keller, denies that the blasting of the stones is to be decreased because the foundation is insecure. He says the proposed alteration of plan is a question of taste with the trustees and also of economy. The amount saved is to be used in interior decoration of the mausoleum.

The "Cow" Record Beaten.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Smiths, Powell & Lamb, owners of the Holstein cow Clothilde, announce that her six years' record, just finished, shows 26,000 pounds of milk—about 70 pounds a day. The highest previous record for a year was 23,772 pounds, by the cow Echo, of Attica, N. Y.

In the Diamond Field.

At Chicago—Chicago, 15; Kansas City, 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 3
At Washington—New York, 10; Washington, 8.
At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 5; Metropolitan, 7.
At Detroit—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 2.

For Governor of Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 18.—Benjamin F. Biggs was nominated for governor on the first ballot at the Democratic convention.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—For Massachusetts, Connecticut, Eastern Pennsylvania and eastern New York fair weather, northerly winds, nearly stationary temperature.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stock Market Opened Heavy, and Declined to Bottom Figures.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Money loaned at 4@6 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet at 483@483½. Government dull. Currency 6s, 126 bid; 4s coups., 126¾ bid; 4½s coups., 111⅝ bid.

The stock market opened heavy on some pressure to sell, and prices declined 1@3% per cent. The weakness continued throughout the morning, and at the close of the board the bulk of the bottom figures, except on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, which was strong in buying, said to be by the bull clique.

Prices closed as follows:

Adams Express	137	Del. & Hudson	98½
Alton Express	87	Del., Lack. & W	128½
U. S. Express	82	Denver	35
Can. Pacific	56¾	Erie	23¾
New York Central	109½	Kansas & Texas	23½
N. J. Central	74	Lake Erie & West	19
Illinois Central	134½	Lake Erie & West, pf	75
Ohio Central	5	Lake Shore	94½
Michigan Central	—	Northern Pacific	19
Northern Pacific, pf	56	Ontario & West	17½
Pacific Mail	50¼	Oregon Transcon	30
Central Pacific	36¼	Ohio & Miss	22
Union Pacific	56¾	Oregon Nav	82
Missouri Pacific	108	Reading	37½
Texas Pacific	18	Rock Island	127½
Metropolitan L	—	St. Paul	87½
Alton & T. H.	—	St. Paul, pf	97½
Canada Southern	42	Sup. & Quincy	12½
Chesapeake	13	Sup. & Nav	32½
Chicago & Alton	141½	Oregon & Nav	102
Chic. & Ohio	85	West Shore	103½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—FLOUR—Closed firm and higher. Wheat—Spring wheats, 82@83; Minnesota extra, $2.90@3; St. Louis extra, $2.60@3; Ohio extra, $2.80@3.45. Southern flour dull; common to choice extra, $3.10@3.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular closing quiet. Spot lots advanced ½@¾c, but reacted fully ½c from the top. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 81c.; No. 1 white at 82c.; ungraded red at 80@82c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 80½c.; do. Oct., 80½@81c.; No. 3 red at 78c.; No. 2 white at 82c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 80½c.; do. Oct., 80½@81c.; do. Dec., 80½c.

CORN—Opened dull and weak, but closed strong at an advance of 1@1¼c. Spot lots closed firm at an advance of 1c. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 57½c.; No. 2 white, 59½c.; No. 3 mixed, Oct. 56½c.; do. Nov., 55c.; No. 2 mixed, Oct. 57½c.; do. Nov., 55c. bid.

OATS—Options were dull and prices irregular. Spot lots closed weak at a decline of 1@1½c. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 40@40½c., and No. 2 do. at 39c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 39½c.; do. Oct., 34c.

RYE—Nominal; western, 59@59c.

BARLEY—Dull.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.50@11.75.

LARD—Closed very strong; cash, $7.05; Sept., $7.09@7.10; Oct., $7.12@7.14.

BUTTER—Dull, but firm; state, 18@22½c.; western, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 7½@8½c.; western, 7½@7½c.

EGGS—Firm; state, 16@16½c.; western, 16@16½c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull and unchanged. Refined prices favor the buyer and demand moderate; cut loaf, 6¼@6¾c.; crushed, 6¼@6¾c.; cubes, 5 15-16@6c.; powdered, 6¼@6¾c.; granulated, 5 13-16@5¾c.; mould "A," 6 1-16@6¼c.; confectioners' "A," 5 13-16c.; coffee "A" standard, 5 9-16@5¾c.; coffee "B" 5 7-16@5 13-16c.; white extra "C," 5½c.; extra "C," 5 5-16@5⅜c.; "C," 5¼@5⅜c.

Voorhees' DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,
21 WEST FRONT ST.
near Music Hall. Established 1855.

You can get the Purest Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colds, cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, etc., at the 25c per bottle.

Beef, Iron and Wine is bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 25c per bottle.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 50c bottle. Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 50c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda Water of Real Quality, 5 cents a glass.

Calloays and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Bromo Caffeine for Brain-workers cures headache.

At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, with Cream, Lemon or Raspberry.

Syrup Cure, something new; nothing like it drawn from any other fountain in the city.

ODDS AND ENDS
OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK,
we will sell the balance of our Summer stock at a
GREAT REDUCTION.

Special prices in Wool Dress Goods, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Chambrays and

WHITE GOODS.

Checked Nainsook marked down.

14c to 11c.	25c to 19c.
18c " 15c.	30c " 23c.
20c " 18c.	35c " 27c.

Seely Edsall.

OPPOSITION.
JONES & CO.,
Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting Cesspools, and privy vaults. Thoroughly and successfully done. Orders left and injured cesspools repaired. Leave orders with D. W. Lloyd, C. Rogers' Ashes and Hodges' Express, Plainfield, and with Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1202, Plainfield.

Telephone Call 29.

Wm. A. Woodruff
Represents the following first-class insurance companies:

Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of England, WESTCHESTER, of New York and at which he has placed the Queen, of England, North British & Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of England, The Queen, of England, The Mercantile, of Newark, The Washington Life, of New York, either personally or through associates at reasonable rates at BEST RATES, but

MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate,
OFFICE Barry's Building corner of Front and Park streets. Residence at East Second street.

CARNEY BROS.,
7 & 9 SOMERSET ST.
Tinners & Practical Plumbers
Heater Work A Specialty.

We employ in this apartment none but the best workmen, men of many years experience in some of the leading houses in the trade. If your Furnace or Range does not work satisfactory give us a trial. We can please you, satisfaction. Seventeen years practical experience

Great Clearance Sale
OF
Spring and Summer **CLOTHING**

Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from present prices.

Men's Serious All Wool Suits.....$6.00
Fine Cassimere Pants from $2.50 up.
Full line of Boys' Sailor Suits warranted fast colors.
Seersuckers, etc. Come early and secure a choice.

Boston Clothing House
32 PARK AVENUE.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $2.50 at $1.
Black Merino Jerseys 43c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at 2 x cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(3 doors from Music Hall.)

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for 10 Days only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. FRONT STREET.

Lake House,
Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort now open for season, with accommodations for 1,000 persons. Entrance between on Front street, (North side) four doors from Second street.

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DON A. GAYLORD
Dealer in
LUMBER!
MASONS' MATERIALS
And
COAL.
AND
FERTILIZERS
Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.
Madison Avenue,

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles; and Tandems.
English and American Bicycles. Agents for Pope Mfg. Co., Weed Sewing Machine Co., and other cycles.
R. POUND, Jr., Serrell & Pound, H. SERRELL, on William street, Plainfield, N. J.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
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Telephone Call 40. Residence 46 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 27. Plainfield, N. J.

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Electrical Work
put up or repaired by a competent
ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No annual charge for the services of a mechanic to New York city for workmen. Circulars, invitations, etc., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call 29. Office at E. Park avenue. Open night and day.

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DEALER IN
BEST QUALITY **Coal**
Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
P. O. Box 1467.

DO NOT
COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!
All day and night when you can be cured by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM, 25 cts. Manufactured by Kemp & Brother, Druggists, Front street.

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QUALITY OF HARD BRIGHT-COLORED
BLUE STONE
SUITABLE FOR
ROADS AND WALKS
is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address

G. F. GREGORY,
P. O. BOX 956. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

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Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.

BICYCLES
Both new and second-hand, one machine to select from. Largest stock of sundries in this section of the United States.

The Largest and Best ASSORTMENT
OF
BUILDERS HARDWARE
AND
House Furnishings
IS AT
A. M. GRIFFEN'S
13 E. Front street. Telephone Call 6.

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(Successor to John W. Laing)
Laing's Hotel Stables,
FRONT ST., opp. Madison Ave.
Coaches for WEDDINGS, FUNERALS and Private Calls.
Light Carriages of all descriptions for Pleasure Riding or Driving.
Careful, safe Drivers for Shopping, Calls or Pleasure Driving.
Special attention given to Boarding Horses by the Day, Week or Month. 4-21-7

PARK HOUSE.
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Plainfield, N. J.
Eight minutes walk from depot.

A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.
J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

Bargains in Real Estate.
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To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.
Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.
Fire Insurance, Sole Agency for North America, Phila.; Phenix Assurance of London, Queen of Liverpool, Eng. Inquire of
EDWARD C. MULFORD,
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LAING'S HOTEL,
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Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
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A First-Class Family Resort
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

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LIVERY STABLE
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Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.
Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Riding a Specialty

A Great Reduction
in PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Seasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.
Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next THIRTY DAYS, as by that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled in upon us.
The reduction from our Regular Prices are on rows ranging as high as $3 1-2 per cent, and on some less that 10. This is a rare Chance to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail look at the IMMENSE bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,
The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,
No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

CLOSING OUT SALE
AT ALLEN'S,
The Stationer,
23 EAST FRONT ST.,
of Baby Carriages, Croquet, Lawn Tennis, Lawn Pool, etc., at prices that we do not believe can be equaled. Full lines of Books, MUSIC, Stationery, Toys, etc.

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Spring Opening
OF
Boots, Shoes & Slippers,
Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.
Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.
12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear
JUST RECEIVED
AT
POPE BROS.,
AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'
Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.
N.B.—No Botching. Established 17 years.

New Store.
BARKALEW & DUNN
FINE GROCERIES,
18 NORTH AVENUE
PLAINFIELD.
Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
6 PARK AVE.
Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and machine, and considered that he can please ladies, having the best of Plainfield and vicinity to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

Electric Fire Alarm
Electric Burglar Alarms, Improved and sure Electric Telephones, Electric Gas Lighting.
Electric Fire Alarm Co.
Electric Door Bells, Electric Call Bells, Electric Speaking Tubes.
Electric Thermometer in connection with hot water heaters to prevent too low or high a temperature in your office, dwelling, store or factory, will notify when the fire is going out, etc.
REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.
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WHOLESALER and RETAILER dealer in Imported and Domestic
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LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUTS. Agent for H. Clausen & Sons SOHLOSS ADELHEIM Rhine Wine.
Imported and Domestic Ginger Wines, Table and Claret Wines, Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Old Tom and Holland Gin, Cognac Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Old Jamaica Rum, Pure Apple Cider (Champagne) and Cider Vinegar, Sweet Cider, Lemon Syrup, Cherry Brandy, Blackberry Cordial, Sherry, Port, Madeira and Sweet Wines, Ale and Porter, Lager Beer, Mineral Waters, Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Sarsaparilla, etc., etc.
Bottled Beer a specialty. Orders by postal card or telephone promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. P. O. D.
American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	1.00
BURGANDY (Red Wine)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATEL	25c	1.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, very bottling, full of sediment, at $1.50 per dozen. Pale Ale, imported bottles. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) in bottles, at $1.50 per dozen. Champagne Whiskey, 50c per bottle. Imported Whiskies, 75c per bottle. All goods kept at retail at wholesale prices for years to come. All orders may be left P.O. Box 917 or at store, 7 and 9 E. Second street. Delivered free of charge. P. O. D.

Rates Reduced.
The Fidelity and Casualty Company has reduced the premium on its $5,000 accident insurance with $25 weekly indemnity, from $25 to
"Eighteen Dollars"
per annum. There is nothing indefinite about the policies issued by this Company. The amount that it will pay is clearly stated in the policy, and it pays it promptly. There are no assessments. There are no Membership Fees or extras charged, nothing but a plain, definite premium of $18 a year for a $5,000 policy or $36 for a $10,000 policy, and the contract is backed by assets of over $600,000.
The Fidelity and Casualty Company was organized in 1876 and has been in successful operation ever since. It has paid thousands of claims under its accident policies, and has also steadily increased its assets, and its January statement showed $600,000 to be on hand. This was $200,000 more than in 1885. The growth of this company's business will be more readily appreciated by the statement that in addition to its having substantial assets amounting to over $600,000, it has paid claims in the present time amounting to over $700,000. Such particulars and application blanks can be had by addressing
Jos. T. Vail, Agt,
Opp. Depot.

JOSEPH T. VAIL:
REAL ESTATE
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Office Opposite Railroad Station.
RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.
Dealer in
BLUE STONE FLAGGING.
P. O. Box 828.

WOOLSTON & BUCKLE
25 NORTH AVE.,
Painters and PAPER HANGERS
Wall Papers,
and Painter's Supplies, Brushes, Glass, etc.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS
A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street, corner Washington Ave.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received, New styles and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business neatly and promptly done and warranted. We have the best Watch in the city for less than New York prices. Great reductions in the prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, which are fitted correctly by Mrs. Clare, who holds a scientific degree therefor.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!
For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on
U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue

WHERE WOMAN FAILS.

The Physiological Reason Why She Cannot Throw a Brick Straight.

Had Paris seen Helen attempt to shoot a cow out of the back yard, it is safe to state that the Trojan war would never have been waged, and Homer would have been obliged to take the shepherd's crook for his epic. Had Antony seen Cleopatra chase a street car down a dusty avenue of Cairo, it is also safe to state that he would have fled cheerfully back to Octavia, and Cleopatra would have lawyer—divorce quickly secured; no publicity"—would never have made a cent from him.

That Dante sees Beatrice fire half a brick at the vandal hen which pre-empted her seeds of her flower bed every spring, it is again safe to say he would have sent back her notes, her white mouse pewwipper, the love sonnet, and with "Merry Christmas" painted across the stern, and discontinued that rocky courtship which he subsequently celebrated in his poem known as "The Inferno."

It would have been rough on Dante.

In the three situations given above, the average woman is generally conceded to be unapproachable. The man who witnesses these feminine moods from the weather side of a high board fence and does not stand with bated breath, and awe-stricken has no poetry in his soul. In all she is great, but in the brick throwing act she is greatest—and most dangerous. There is a physiological reason for this. It is not her fault that the substance wagon has to be run up after her brick throwing mods, nor that this kind of exercise always creates a flurry and an out-cry of children in the window glass market. She cannot help aiming at the hen and bringing down the usual inoffensive citizen in the next street. Her shoulders were not rightly constructed for ball tossing, and in the hurry incident upon laying the citizen she frequently forgets to consult her hand-book on throwing, and follows the left hand do all the labor instead of the right, as laid down by the authorities. Nor is she mentally constituted *for a base ball pitcher. Many husbands* who are not right minded sneer at their wives' weakness of mental grasp in not being able to distinguish between a mutilated and jumped on muppie and a three-base hit. These sobs and bitter of the parent may be true, but to her, but it is not her fault. Her gray brain matter is not put up that way, architecturally speaking, by nature, and she shoulder is built to bring confusion and death to cows.

It will be observed by all who take the trouble to attend a baseball game, in the interest of science, that the best throwers have very square shoulders, and the shoulders of some are higher at the corners than near the neck. In those latter the clavicle tends upward as it leaves the spinal column, a circumstance which allows free play of the arm in any direction. Whereas, as seen in a lady's shoulder, the shoulder blade slopes down like a toboggan slide and overlaps the upper socket in manner which prevents her lifting her arm without cracking her shoulder blade or bursting out a seam in her bangtail, either of which is calculated to discourage good marksmanship.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

With a view to aiding those good people abroad who have been in a hazy state of mind for some time the above panorama of the battlefield is presented, which may be of use to the large class not inclined to take their ease in the insurance companies "extra hazardous." In the center is the woman, hidden *from view by a large black hat.* The object at the top, which looks like a Jew, is the diagram of the upper deck of a cow, which on this occasion kindly and with perfect safety poses as a target. A hen is shown in the distance, minus her fair head. The section of the bloody arena encircling the cow, as suggested in the diagram, is the part wherein black devastation does the dark. That spot is the play of the new brick dodger what the cyclone dollar is to the citizen of Iowa, a place of refuge, with which to be on very intimate terms in a time of grief. Outside this sector or wedge, in that part of the circle which suggests a huckleberry pie after a boy has toyed with it a moment, is where the switch-to-the-mane policy becomes a really necessity. It should be unusual as though a bill collector barred behind every bush. To fortify the above scientific stand, it is the theory to *sling in the muse with a pair of ice tongs* and quote the little gem below, which has long gladdened the hearts of the toiling male millions.

A girl will sing, and a girl will dance,
And a girl will work overtime;
But she can't throw a curve ball and hit a church,
Because she ain't built that way.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A Hot Day in Carson City.

The sun bland and bland for hours and hours, and never seemed to change its location at all.

The shingles turned up on the roofs, and when a man walked round the corner the sidewalk was done into ashes and sprinkled on the sidewalk. You could bake a batch of bread in George Hark's refrigerator.

The soldier on the tin roofs melted and ran down into the gutters like rain water.

Doc Benton started out with his ice wagon, and before he got to the postoffice he found he was running a specific agency for the street sprinkling cart, right along behind, was puffing steam from all the cracks in the box.

There are a few simple facts regarding the temperature, calling Mark Antony, for the truthful population of the city, and The Appeal gives them for what they are worth. —Carson City Appeal.

A Wild Chicago Idea.

Talking about bald-headed entering the library and selling magazines, and all that sort of thing, it would be a great deal more sensible if they should turn in and edit about five children apiece.—Chicago Herald.

HOMES OF STATESMEN.

HOW OUR PUBLIC MEN LIVE OUTSIDE OF WASHINGTON.

Descriptions of the Country Seats of Senators Sherman, Edmunds, Ingalls, Vance and Others—The Elms, Hominy Hill, Gombroon and Palmer's Log Cabin.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Most of the leading statesmen of the country have fine residences away from Washington, and those who do not a few like Senator Stanford and Congressman Scott who keep up three or four different establishments. Senator Sherman lives at Mansfield, O., and he has a little farm surrounding his residence in the best part of the city. His house is on a hill and its windows overlook miles of the rolling country of central Ohio. It has acres of lawn, shade trees and trees and there is an orchard at its back. The house itself is a large rambling brick structure with a Mansard roof, and with pipes and flashings of a very pretty shade of red sandstone, which comes from Mrs. Sherman's farm near Mansfield. The rooms in Senator Sherman's house are very large and their ceilings are high. A wide hall runs through the center and there are many verandas, the ceilings of which are finished in Georgia pine.

The senator has a large library on the ground floor, and the walls of this, like those in his house at Washington, are lined with books. In Mansfield Senator Sherman is known as plain John Sherman. It is not an uncommon thing to see him out on his place superintending the work upon it himself, and he thinks as little of driving a span of bays wearing a slouch hat and a suit of clothes not remarkable for their newness. He has many friends visiting him, and his house is generally full of company during the summer season. Both himself and his wife are fond of having young people about them, and though Mrs. Sherman is an accomplished society woman she is also domestic in her tastes. She prides herself upon her Jersey cows, and it was not long ago that she sent some of her butter to the county fair. In order that the award might be made without regard to the sender she put no name on the exhibit, and the judges found the butter so yellow and so sweet that they gave it the first prize. It is thought that Mrs. Sherman is trying to make artificially. They gave the premium on this ground to a roll which was the color of skimmed milk cheese, and were greatly surprised when the real Sherman afterward came forward with a plate of yellow butter with her compliments.

Senator Edmunds lives at Burlington, Vermont, and his house there is a plain old-fashioned brick of medium size, situated on the slope of the hill on which Burlington is built. *It has three or four acres of ground about it,* which are laid out in lawn and park, and his windows command a beautiful view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack mountains. There is nothing showy about the place, and the house is as plain and free from display as Senator Edmunds himself. Edmunds lives here in a democratic manner. He does not drive about in livery, nor has he any pretensions to equipations. You may often see him, with his wife by his side, going over the country, driving his horses himself, and his habits are severely plain.

Senator Wilson lives in the little town of Fairfield, Iowa. His home is on the edge of the town, and it consists of a two-story frame house, with fifty-five acres of lawn and woodland. The house is very comfortable one. It has a wide hall running through its center, and at the right is the library and parlor. None of the rooms are very handsomely furnished after the fifty feet into the air, which supplies the house with water and which is filled by the windmill. Senator Wilson has all the modern conveniences, though he is practically in the country, for the town of Fairfield is less than 4,000 in size. For a time he made his own gas, but he now gets this from the city. There is a beautiful fountain in his yard, and he raises everything upon his place that the advanced farmer pretends to raise. He has his own duck pond, and he raises his own pork and chickens. He keeps fancy cows, and he takes as much interest in the town of Fairfield as though he owned it.

John W. D. Kelley has an old homestead in Philadelphia which he calls "The Elms." He built it for himself thirty-three years ago, and it has been but little changed since then. It is a stone house covered with white stucco. It is about forty feet wide by forty-three feet deep, and it has a large hall running through the center. There is a bay window at the side, and the latter is one of the best politico-economical libraries in the country. The library is on the ground floor, and there is a large room in the rear of it. It is filled with the letters, pamphlets and books of a hard working literary man and statesman. Though Kelley is well up in the seventies he still works as hard as he did during his professional life during Lincoln's presidency. He keeps up magazine and book writing at the same time, and he turns out about as much copy for The Congressional Record and the editors as any man in congress. Judge Kelley's father was a jeweler, and the judge himself learned the trade in his father's shop. Here in his library between two of the windows stands one of those old-fashioned clocks, with a high colored, chubby face looking down, on the dial. That clock is the very clock Judge Kelley's father, and the judge bought it in after time from the widow of the man to whom his father sold it. A large lawn surrounds this house, and this is full of the old forest trees, the most of which the judge has seen grow up himself, and some of which he has planted in connection with his friends. Sam Randall lives in Philadelphia in an old stone farmhouse, which he has rented for years. The house is surrounded by trees, and it is a perfect bower of vines. Randall's farm comprises eighty acres of land, and it is not an uno annon sight to see him with his coat off, working about it during the summer. Randall's

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol 8, No. 42. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886. Price Two Cents

Condensed Comet

WANTED—A young girl, not under fifteen years of age, to assist in housework. Apply at 7 Front st. [7-2]

WANTED—A good boy to learn the grocery business. Apply at 7 Front st. [7-2]

WANTED—A collar. Apply at 7 Front st. [7-2]

WANTED—100 loads of corn, and 100 loads of oat straw. Address Jones & Co., P. O. [7-2]

WANTED—for general housework. Apply at 45 Grove street. [7-2]

$7 000 To place on land and mortgage in sums of not less than one thousand dollars. Apply to [illegible] [7-2]

WANTED—Well-rooted cuttings of Concord grapes. I will pay by the hundred or thousand. Address Box 1, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

WANTED—A situation. Am a good all round gardener, experienced in greenhouse, vineries, &c., and general grounds. Good references. Address Wm. McCabe, Cranford, Union County. [7-2]

OTHER'S CARE, North avenue. Apply [illegible] St. [7-2]

FOR SALE—Painted carriage by contractor [illegible] Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. [7-2]

Special Notices.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot, with stable on Somerset street very low. Suitable for lady or children. Inquire at my office, or may be seen at my residence, 14 West Front street. [7-2]

T. V. HOPPER.

TO LET.—Casino Rink, North Plainfield, Saturday afternoon and evening, for picnic parties or balls. Address, or apply to Wm. Hall, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

TO LET.—Cottage house, No. 5 Somerset street, on the corner, from 1 to 6 p. m. [7-2]

FOR SALE.—Two good cows, one of them fresh, and one heifer calf. Inquire of Wm. Hall, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC furnished for Picnic, Parties, Balls, &c., at reasonable prices. Call at or address Prof. P. Conde, 7 Front street. [7-2]

THE DOBBINS' CIGARS.

FOR SALE—Cottage on Park avenue, corner of Second street. [7-2]

CHINA CUT FLOWERS.

Front every day. Lessons for workboxes, set-tees, &c. Lessons 50 cents. Call at 9 Front street in the rear. Miss A. M. Lincoln. Paints of every description. [7-2]

Professional Cards.

E. HAVILAND, JR., SURVEYOR, Room 17, Dudley Block. P. O. Box 426. Orders will receive prompt attention. Accurate work guaranteed. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m. [7-2]

D. C. DUNHAM, Contractor and Electrician, corner Second and Somerset street. Office, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

JACKSON & CODDINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public, Offices in Co-Operative Building, Front street, Plainfield. [7-2]

DR. E. WILLIS, DENTIST, 9 West Front street. A new local anæsthetic for painless extraction. Gas also administered with best results. [7-2]

DR. SIDNEY W. ANDERSON, DENTIST, Office in Dudley Block, Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Gas administered for the best results. Gas administered every Monday from 9 till 2. [7-2]

J. S. FERSTER, Attorney & Counsellor, Office in Chas. Peet's Building, Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Will practice in all the Courts of the State and Federal Courts. Collections and all business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Residence 28 Fifth street. [7-2]

OSCAR S. TEALE, Architect, 245 Broadway, New York City. Residence on 3d st., between Watchung and Park avenues, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

WM. R. McCLURE, Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office P. R. depot. Money to lend on land and mortgage. [7-2]

A. OAKLEY, Jr., Architect, No. 40 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. [7-2]

ARTHUR P. MILLER, Will attend to the law business of Wm. Miller, deceased, late of Plainfield, N. J. Also to the collection of all claims and accounts left by said deceased, and will take charge of property. Office over First National Bank. [7-2]

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Court's Building, No. 1 Park Place, Plainfield, N. J. Has had twelve years' experience in city surveying in Plainfield. Will give especial attention to anything in his line in the county of Somerset. [7-2]

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Supreme Court Commissioner of Deeds, Office corner Front and Somerset streets. [7-2]

Educational.

MISS E. A. KNIGHT, Teacher of Dancing and Calisthenics. Private or class lessons. For terms address Box 1026. [7-2]

ELOCUTION. Mr. Hamilton, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mrs. Albert, P. O. Box [illegible] [7-2]

T. S. HAZELL, Teacher of Music. Class or private lessons. Residence, Front street, Dunellen, N. J. Pianos sold and visited at Door Bells, Plainfield. [7-2]

MISS NETTIE MATTISON, Teacher of piano. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's home. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 1026. [7-2]

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT

Most Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peach streets.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases. Medicine circulates, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver, Kidney, Lung Diseases, Nervous and Skin Diseases, Loss of Sexual Vitality and all blood diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of chills and fever and all malarial disorders.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Closed for cleaning on Saturday.

A. M. RUNYON & SON, Undertakers and Embalmers, 18 Park Avenue. Telephone Call 63. Residence 63 Madison avenue. Telephone Call 32. Plainfield, N. J.

Post Office.

New York Mails.

CLOSE—7.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 5.00 p. m.

ARRIVE—7.30, 9.30 and 11.05a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.

Boston, Providence, Fishkill, Hudson, and Albany.

CLOSE—7.00 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

ARRIVE—9.45 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Mail for Albany closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Mail for Boston closes at 7.00 a. m. if closes at 7.30 p. m. Sundays, and at 5.30 p. m. Open every evening until 8.00 p. m. to accommodate [illegible]

SOUTHERN MAILS—Arrive at 9.17 a. m. Office open from 8.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 2.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the past week, as kept at Dudley's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
8 a. m.	66	8 a. m.	70
12 m.	72	12 m.	81
8 p. m.	70	8 p. m.	80

Signal Service Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5 10
Sun Sets	6 51
Moon Sets	9 25

BE COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY NOON TO AVOID DELAYING COPY FORMS FOR PRESS.

THE PHRASING OF ALL ITEMS FROM A CARD IS AS BRIEF AND CONCISE AS STYLE AND AS THE NEWS REASONABLY ALLOWS.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 63.

JOTTINGS.

—An excursion train passed over the road yesterday for Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko.

—The Friends' meeting house on Pease street was photographed by a local photographer yesterday.

—It is said that 85,000 brick were required to complete the work on the chimney of the electric light building on Madison avenue.

—The Sunday school of St. Olive Baptist church, not to be behind the times, are arranging for an excursion to Florida Grove.

—The Church of the Holy Cross will probably be opened for service on Sunday week. No service will be held there the coming Sunday.

—A partial eclipse of the sun, lasting about half an hour, will occur shortly after sunrise, on the morning of Sunday, August 29th instant.

—Rev. Mr. Adams of Metuchen was nominated for Assemblyman at the Middlesex County Prohibition Convention held at Metuchen yesterday.

—Work will be commenced at once on the new Hillside avenue cemetery. An experienced engineer and gardener has been engaged to lay out the grounds.

—There was no session of the Union county courts held at Elizabeth yesterday, the Court of Special Sessions being adjourned over until the first Wednesday in September.

—The case of the young Freise boy who was committed to the Somerville jail on Saturday will be disposed of by Judge Bartine at the opening of court at Somerville to-morrow morning.

—The first annual meeting of the New Jersey State Trotting Breeders' Association was held yesterday at Flemington on the grounds formerly occupied by the Hunterdon county Agricultural Society.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company will add Plainfield to its list of money transfer offices, and money may be transferred to and from this city by telegram on and after September 1st.

—Street Commissioner Anglesean had his men out Tuesday picking the loose stone from the surface of the road bed on West Front street from Plainfield avenue to the county line. The stones were used in filling in low spots.

—The Rahway Advocate announced yesterday that the paper had been sold to the Advocate Publishing Company. Mr. H. H. Soule, a former editor, is president of the new company and will assume editorial charge. Ex-Senator Vail is one of the stockholders.

—A meeting of the Union Mechanics of the various trades of this city was held in Democratic Hall last evening. Two doorkeepers guarded the entrance to prevent admission to any man not showing a union card. The meeting, we are informed, was principally devoted to discussion for a combined strike for nine hours.

—The members of the Plainfield Sangerbund met to have been on a four days' trip to Pennsylvania will patronize a picnic to-day, p. m. train this evening. The wives of the members and lady friends of the society have made preparations to give them a hearty welcome, followed by a reception and collation at their hall on East Second street.

—Mrs. Jane Rothenbaum was paid $15 into city court yesterday morning on a charge of disturbing a religious meeting at the residence of Mrs. Dunn in the alley adjoining Fairchild's store on East Front street, complained to the police on Tuesday evening that she had been abused by persons living in the alley. She refused to make a complaint and has signified her intention of so doing.

—Louis Case Teller was arrested by Borough Marshal Becker on Somerset street yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Justice Mattison and endorsed by the authorities of this city, for engaging in a fight on Monday evening, when a large crowd in Springman's barber shop on Somerset street was demolished. Later in the day he was arraigned before Justice Mattison who committed him to the Somerset county jail at Somerville for 30 days, and he was taken there yesterday afternoon.

Political Photography.

There seems to be considerable of a "reaction" and straining of the relations between those stalwart Democratic sheets, the Times, of New Brunswick, and the True American, of Trenton, through which the public are getting some interesting reading. In the issue of the 13th inst., the True American said:

"If Marshal Gordon runs his office as he does his newspaper he can never be charged with being a Democrat in any sense. His wife and newsboys are all supported from his contributions to the Democratic campaign fund, save ours, for when he was hooted out of town for shooting the mad-dog Garfield, he came to this office and had us put down the article from another paper and published it without giving credit. For once he was beaten, and he has never forgiven us for the exposition of thievery and moral cowardice."

To this the Times of course responded in kind, and called forth in the True American of Saturday the following:

"We took occasion the other day to remind Marshal Gordon that neither he nor his New Brunswick Times stood in such respect as to be entitled to the courtesy of reports of speeches which did not concern him, nor to justify his practice of venting his spite on persons who had treated him however with favorable criticism he could find in other papers. The Times, by way of response to it, calling us a 'little red-headed Trenton viper,' and by saying: 'For two or three years East has been the object of bitter vituperation and influential Democrat in the State, commencing with Senator McPherson, Hon. Miles Ross and Hon. Frank Little.' The list of 'prominent and influential' Democrats above cited is not very electorate, nor yet a representative one. The Times have failed in the pains to expose the duplicity and treachery of Senator McPherson, and we have the satisfaction of knowing that its management has so destroyed that individual's power of carrying out his plans, that the Democrats of Middlesex now have a candidate for Congress, a United States Senator, which they could not otherwise have enjoyed. As to Mr. Miles Ross, he is a man who has never 'abused' him, and certainly could not have said anything half so objectionable as was said and done to him by many of the Democrats who refused to vote for him, and they overcame a Democratic majority of 2,275 in 1880, into a Republican majority of 2,395 in 1885. We have had some controversy with Mr. Little, but it was fair up and fight, both sides taking what they gave. We, however, never published any article of his to pay, as did the Times Berwick Times when the New Jersey Mutual Insurance Company conspirators and robbers were in power, to break down the Insurance Department of the State. If the Times means to be effective it should increase its list of slanderous lies, and avoid naming any who has been the object of its hireling rancor."

An Alarm of Fire.

At a little before eight o'clock last evening a bright light to the south of the city caused an alarm of fire to be sounded and the entire Fire Department turned out, but soon it was seen that the various companies returned to their several houses. The bright light caused many persons to think the fire was within the fire district, but people who went to Dunellen declared the fire to be about as far from that place as it was from this city. The cause of the bright light is said to have been occasioned by the burning of a large barn near Middlebush, a few miles to the west of New Brunswick. The fire was plainly visible from the latter place, but the barn did not long burn out. Gazelle Engine was brought to a stop on East Seventh street, but the fire did not become serious. The difficulty was remedied and the engine returned to the house. Hook and Ladder Company had a horse on West Front street on the way to Alert's house, but escaped serious injury.

—Five excursion trains passed through here this morning, each of them being from Raritan to Coney Island.

—The western sky was brilliantly lighted up early yesterday morning, by the burning of the oil tanks near the North Branch station.

—"Bunky Dory," the injured elephant which accompanied Dorbs' circus to this city on Monday, died at the Central Park, New York, last evening. The animal had broken its leg, and recovery was impossible.

—The total loss sustained by the burning of the twelve oil tanks near North Branch station early yesterday morning, it is thought will amount to about $50,000. About 100,000 gallons of oil were consumed.

—Three boys from Roselle, George Wallington, Willie Reynolds and Theodore Bulmer, aged about thirteen years, have run away from home, and their absence has given their parents cause for much anxiety. The matter has been referred to the police who will try to find the boys.

—Ten passenger cars and one baggage car were supplied to each of the members of the Warren Mission Sunday School and its friends on their annual excursion to Boynton Beach this morning. Several stops loads went over early this morning to meet the excursionists upon their arrival there.

—A New Brooklyn firm has been awarded the contract for furnishing the public schools of the city with coal. It seems strange that the Board of Education should find it necessary to go out of town while there are so many capable local dealers who are taxed to support the public schools here. Our prosperity depends largely on the encouragement given home trade.

—The members of the Star base ball club ordered new shirts from a local firm on Monday, so as to present a formidable appearance in their contest with a New York club on the following day. The proprietor made a special trip to New York for the shirts and when he returned to Plainfield one of the club that the price would be 60 cents each. The club's treasury was slightly embarrassed, and they signified their intention of leaving the shirts until they returned with half the gate proceeds. The dealer still has the shirts on his hands.

—A district messenger boy ran up to a young man who is employed as clerk in a Liberty street grocery store shortly after nine o'clock last evening and told him that there was a great deal of noise in the store and that he thought it had been entered by burglars. He also said that the watchdog in the store had set up a continual barking. The clerk and a number of friends repaired to the premises with all possible haste and after a thorough investigation concluded that the noise was occasioned by the dog, he in slightly overbalancing and knocking several packages from the shelf to the floor.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rowland of East Fifth street are at Mouse Island, Stelton.

Mrs. Cave of New York city is visiting the family of her sister, Mrs. V. W. Nash of Park avenue.

Late advices from ex-Councilman J. Evarts Tracy of West Eighth street locate him in Scotland.

The wife and three children of William Thompson of LaGrande avenue are rusticating at Asbury Park.

Councilman F. E. Marsh of Madison avenue has returned to the city after a short absence at Asbury Park.

The family of Halsey Compton of West Front street left town yesterday for a short sojourn at Seaware, N. J.

Mrs. C. M. Fine of Front street and Central avenue has gone on a ten days' visit to friends in Somerset county.

Carmon Purse, cashier of the First National Bank, has returned from spending his vacation in the Adirondacks.

The family of Mr. J. W. Sandford of West Seventh street will spend the remainder of the Summer at Lacorne, N. Y.

The family of Sinclair Stewart of Park avenue will seek recreation out of the city, they having left town yesterday.

Mrs. P. Goskill of North Plainfield is spending a week with friends at New Market, accompanied by her children.

Mr. W. P. Scott and family of East Ninth street returned home on Tuesday after a six weeks' absence in the Adirondacks.

The pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist church will be occupied on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Steelman of Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. J. L. Mundy of West Ninth street left town yesterday for a short absence with friends at Chicago, Hammond and Joliet.

A niece of Mr. J. C. Runyon, President of the Central Times Co., Mrs. Julia Fitch of Santa Cruz, Cal., is visiting relatives here.

Joseph Obl, a former resident here, but latterly of Jobstown, in South Jersey, was on a visit to friends in this place during yesterday.

Ex-Councilman S. A. Gimm of Broadway has secured quarters for his family in the Adirondacks, where they will be registered as guests at the Taylor House.

The families of Thos. H. Keller of West Second street, and Samuel Wilbur of East Third street, have returned home after a ten days' pleasure trip to Point Pleasant.

In the absence of Rev. Dr. Yerkes, the pastor, the pulpit of the First Baptist church will be supplied on Sunday morning by the Rev. Mr. Applegarth of New Brunswick.

Mr. C. J. Ames and family of Crescent avenue, together with Mr. C. E. Brooks and wife of East Ninth street, started this morning for a short sojourn in the Adirondacks.

Eva Mary Scheller, the six-months-old daughter of Richard and Mary Scheller, died at her parents' residence on North avenue, at about half-past nine o'clock last evening.

Mr. J. D. Spicer of Fifth and Union streets, is recovering from the injuries he received by falling from a ladder some week's ago, and is able to be around again, although yet quite lame.

John Bulmer of West Eighth street, whose disabled condition was noticed in these columns a short time ago, is still confined to his bed, a subscription list was started, is somewhat improved in health and is able to walk out occasionally.

Marion S. Ackerman of this city climbed on his bicycle the famous "Eagle Rock" hill at Orange N. J., Tuesday afternoon. It is said that it was the first time a rider of a crank machine ever reached the top without a dismount, several professionals having tried it before.

At the residence of James Searing on West Third street, Monday evening a beautiful night-blooming cereus attracted the attention of a number of people. The plant had eight flowers in bloom. One of the peculiarities characteristic of the plant is the manner in which the flower appears, al ways from a stem protruding from the edge of a leaf.

Rev. G. A. Vibbard of Boston, who so ably handled the temperance question at the Prohibition mass meeting in Reform Hall last Friday, will address a meeting of the W. C. T. U. in Reform Hall on Sunday afternoon next at four o'clock on the subject of "Women and Intemperance." Rev. Mr. Vibbard will also address the Sunday evening meeting of the Reform Club, talking for his subject, "Public Opinion and Prohibition."

Miss Florence Auld of Broadway and Tenth street, the gifted reader, in order to perfect her imitation of birds, several years ago, when a child and for her almost daily companion, a bobolink, and would practice daily with the bird in the room with the door open and the bird seemed to take great pride in trying to excel her. She has often sat birds singing lustily as they listened to her. In her power of imitation of birds she is said to be unrivalled. Likewise her sister, Miss Fanny.

Mrs. Gazle Glen, a lady from Brooklyn, N. Y., who has been visiting at the residence of her brother-in-law, Edward Case, at Evona, for the past two weeks, died at about eight o'clock last evening from dropsical troubles, aged 68 years. Deceased had been ailing for some time past, and had been under the care of a physician, perhaps the change of air would benefit her. The funeral service will take place on Saturday morning, as per funeral notice.

A new surveyor's office has been opened in the Stillman Block on Front street, by Mr. E. Haviland, jr., of this city. Mr. Haviland graduated in the Engineering Department of Swarthmore College and since then has been engaged in several important engineering works in New York and Brooklyn. He has been fortunate in being employed on work where the greatest amount of knowledge is required, so that he has had the best possible training in this respect. His last work was on the Brooklyn Bridge. He is a son of Edwin Haviland of Second street, the well-known New York wholesale dealer in French china.

Statistics.

The Rev. Mr. Perry, of Bustleton, Va., at New Brunswick last Sunday, while the choir was singing a hymn, wrote upon the large black board the following statistics:

Number of dealers in intoxicants	$200 000
Annual loss by licenses	20,000
Revenue tax	60,000
Total	$280,000
Number gallons whiskey used	2,000,000
Number of barrels beer used	100,000
Number of barrels beer used	15,000
Cost of wine	25,000
Cost of wine	10,000
Cost of tobacco	30,000
Total	$280,000

Total expenses $1,000,000

By contrast the following figures were given:

Cost of Public Schools	$65,000
Public Libraries	10,000
Courts, etc	25,000
Public Charities	30,000
Public Service	40,000
Missions	25,000
Education	25,000
Bread stuffs	400,000
Total	$1,000,000

Total shows that the actual cost of the rum traffic is greater than all other expenses of the people of this country, and that is but a small part of the actual damage in loss of time, costs of jails, alms houses, misery, crime and death.

Presentation of a Flag and a Banquet.

The Veteran Zouaves of Elizabeth, N. J., consisting of forty members, under the command of Brevet Brigadier General J. Madison Drake, were received at the Elizabeth depot yesterday morning by the George H. Thomas Veteran Guard, commanded by Captain J. Knowlton, Jr., Lieutenant C. Gof G of the First regiment, commanded by Captains Tilden and Klein, and the First Regimental Band, and the visitors were escorted to Germania hall, where Captain Knowlton delivered an address of welcome and extended to the Zouaves the hospitality of the quarters.

Col. C. Hall, of the Veteran Zouaves, responded in a feeling manner, and on behalf of his comrades presented the Veteran Guard with a handsome banner, bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to the Veteran Guard of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., of San Francisco, Cal., by the Veteran Zouaves, U. S. Grant Post, Elizabeth, N. J., August 3, 1886."

The banner is made of heavy blue silk, fringed with gold fringe, and in the center is a portrait of Gen. George H. Thomas, painted by Lieutenant-Colonel Julian Scott of Plainfield, N. J., the noted battle scene painter, who was presented by Comrade with a medal for heroic services rendered at Warwick Creek, N. C., during the war.—San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 21.

The Next Excursion.

On Tuesday, the 24th instant, the members of the Plainfield Reform Club and its friends will go on their excursion to Rockaway Beach. The magnificent steamer Grand Republic has been chartered to convey the excursionists from Jersey City to the beach. The sail is of about two hours duration, and the scenes are said to be most charming. The train will leave here at 9.30 a. m. and returning leave Rockaway Beach at six p. m. The fare for the round trip is but $1.25; children under 12 years of age 75 cents.

WESTFIELD.

Joseph B. Connolly has returned with his family from Ocean Grove.

Ebe Hart lost his youngest son, Victor, on Tuesday, of cholera infantum, aged one year.

Edward N. Brown is a happy father now, he was presented with a young daughter on Tuesday last.

Arthur Pierson, captain of the Ballerophone, has taken his wheel and gone for a two weeks' exploring expedition around Ocean Grove.

Last Saturday two of the Ballerophon Wheelmen had some narrow escapes. Chas. Reese while coasting down Eagle Rock, at Orange, met a stone and went over the top, near twenty feet, spraining his wrist and receiving a bad wound which made the blood run freely, but is able to be out to-day again. The same day Frank Miller while riding along on Rose street, had a bicycle which failed him to the ground, he was carried into J. T. Pierson's store, where he soon revived, but Dr. Darling was sent for to attend to him, he is able to be out but without his wheel.

DUNELLEN NOTES.

Mrs Atkinson of Pittsburg is visiting her sister Mrs. E. H. Robinson of this place.

Abram Runyon, father of Chancellor Runyon has been confined to his bed since the first of the past week, but is improving slowly.

Miss Nellie Smith and sister are visiting relatives at Newport, R. I.

STATE NOTES.

Typhoid fever is prevalent at Berlin and Waterford, in Camden county.

One of the largest attended meetings ever held at Ocean Grove was held Tuesday. It was the anniversary of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. $1,000 was raised.

George Bauer, a convict at the Snake Hill Penitentiary, was killed on Saturday afternoon by a piece of timber falling on the head while he was at work in the quarry.

The new St. Joseph's Catholic church, in Paterson, will cost $70,000. John Kunz, of Newark, will do the mason work for $26,000 and David Henry the carpenter work for $6,000.

The schooners Reyes and Fisher and Emma Reuter came in collision opposite Hamilton, N. Y., Monday night at 12 o'clock. Both vessels were slightly damaged, and the stern of the Reyes and Fisher was overturned.

Miss Nettie Fogg, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Thomas Fogg, of Pleasant Shade, three miles from Bridgeton, has not eaten anything for nearly two years. She complains of a pain in the pit of the stomach, or not as ascertained by her parents or physician. The only nourishment of which she has taken is a few drops of milk at a time, of which she has swallowed less than three ounces in the last three weeks.

The bodies of Ohlt Petersen, Matilda Petersen and Christina Hansen, victims of the excursionists that were capsized at Forth Amboy on Sunday evening by a wave from a passing steamer, have been recovered. Miss Christina Hansen, who was rescued and placed on board a coal-boat unknown, died yesterday morning. The bodies were taken to Brooklyn, and Tuesday afternoon were interred. The interment of the three bodies took place in Alpine cemetery, near Forth Amboy, on Tuesday afternoon.

Deaths.

GINN—In Evona, Aug. 18th, Mrs. Anne Ginn, 68 years old.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Case, corner of Fourth street and Clinton avenue, Saturday morning at half-past ten. Interment in Grove cemetery.

GRAND EXCURSION!

OF THE Plainfield Reform Club, TO Rockaway Beach Tuesday, August 24th,

on the Magnificent Steamer, GRAND REPUBLIC. The Grand Steamer plies on the New York harbor. Leaves Plainfield at 9.30 a. m., returning leaves Rockaway at 6 p. m., thus giving the excursionists six hours for bathing, sailing and other amusements. The sail is the equal of any New York sail of two hours, connecting boats for Long Ocean. This undoubtedly will be the most delightful excursion of the season. Tickets only fifty cents for the round trip. Children under five years of age free. Tickets for adults, round trip, 75 cents for children under 12 years. Tickets can be had at R. W. Spencer's, Somerset street; John H. French's, 29 Front street; or any drug store.

Dress Cutting. POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFITTING

MRS. STETSON, inventor of the Parisian Tailor Rule, for cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments, may be consulted by the ladies of Plainfield that she has appointed MRS. N. T. VAN KIRT, of 44 Front street, Newark, N. J., her agent for Newark and vicinity. This method insures a graceful and elegant garment and that without any alterations on the first trial. The system is a practical one, easily learned and those desirous of acquiring the art would do well to call on or address

Mrs. N. T. VanZant 44 Front street, Newark, N. J.

Refers to those already taught. Test linings cut free of charge. Correspondence invited. Room 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday's until 9.30 p. m. Lessons given evenings by appointment.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society OF NEW YORK

New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite insurance.

At ages $10 per $1000 at age of 20.
" 12 " " " 25 " 40.
" 15 " " " 30 " 60.

Only $15 per $1000 for each year. Over $300 of Assets to each $1000 of liabilities. Popular with business men. Address

A. S. TITSWORTH, New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County. 7-29-6m

The Plainfield Electric Light Company PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to make contracts for incandescent lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light in any local section of the residence portion of the city, the necessary mains will be constructed. The date at which domestic lighting will be commenced will depend somewhat upon the number of applications for light and their location.

The capacity of the business section of the city will commence very shortly after the fulfillment of the contract with the city for street lighting. The plant has been recently been increased in consequence of the company having consented to set back their commencement of street lighting until building operations, as also on account of the lack by fire of material which cannot be immediately replaced.

The company has decided in lieu of operating rooms upon the premises for light and power to appropriate the amount which would have been used for that purpose to the reduction of rates for such light and power. The rates are now free of rent. The prices of the first application of incandescent 600 lights, namely 300 in the business section and 300 in the residence section, are as follows:

A temporary office has been rented from Mr. Mulford's real estate and insurance office, No. 27 North avenue, opposite the railway depot, where a representative of the company will receive applications and furnish information. Office hours are from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8.30 p. m., Sundays excepted.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT, C. E., Engineer in Charge.

7-27-1f

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of SEASONABLE CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now $1.98
"	"	4.00	" 2.98
"	"	5.00	" 3.98
Youth's	"	4.00	" 2.98
"	"	7.00	" 4.98
Men's	"	10.00	" 12.00
"	"	12.00	" 8.98
"	"	15.00	" 9.98

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH 29 WEST FRONT ST.

J. J. SHARP, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARRIAGES

of every description. Have on hand first class repository work, which I will sell at low prices. Particular attention given to repairing in all branches. Work of best kind guaranteed. Shop on rear of 9 Front street.

Great Reduction

in PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Seasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next THIRTY DAYS, so if less than our Fall and Winter Stocks will be sold at cost.

The reductions from our Regular Prices are in some articles as much as 33 1-3 per cent., and we have marked them all in PLAIN FIGURES. This is a rare Chance to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail to look at the IMMENSE bargains we have.

Schwed Bros., The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters, No. 7 E. Front St. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

The Premium

Charged by the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York is no greater than that of Co-Operation or Mutual Accident Insurance Associations, while the security is undoubted. The annual rates are as follows:

$2500 and $12.50 indemnity $5.	
5000 " 25.00 " 10.	
7500 " 37.50 " 15.	
10,000 " 50.00 " 20.	

Many gentlemen residents of this city are insured in the Fidelity and Casualty Co., and many more should be. It costs but a trifle for the security of satisfaction in possessing a policy insuring a large amount. It is more than guaranteed for, and besides it is no idle to feel that you are insured while you are recovering from serious injury. Send for circular showing examples of claims paid.

J. T. VAIL, AGT. OPPOSITE DEPOT.

Photography No. 3 and 5 E. Front St.

Instantaneous Process, taken at Rooms and Children.

Old Pictures Copied and Enlarged, Crayon, Water Color and Oil Work.

Lowest Rates consistent with First-Class Work.

F. C. LANGHORNE, Photographer.

Blue Stone Flagging SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years experience.

M. POWERS, Yard, formerly 20 MANNING AVENUE, is moved to Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave. P. O. BOX 1327.

REMOVAL, S. J. NEAL, THE CARPET WEAVER, has removed to 38 WEST FRONT ST. In the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of carpet weaving, and a variety of silk portieres, mats, etc. Also a line of first-class rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield that the Tax Duplicate for the year 1886 is delivered to me for collection, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquents with their respective taxes, will be returned to Justices of the Peace for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector of the Fire Department.

Plainfield, July 12th, 1886.

Campbell's Comforts IN THE LINE OF SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. A share of your patronage is solicited for the benefit of new customers and for the purpose of maintaining the upper part of the entire building. We have superior facilities for making all our own goods both for stock and to retail order, either based or turned soles, and can guarantee perfect satisfaction made. We also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The best leather dressed kid boot can be had—ended with the toe of any nails and made quite new.

8 West Front St.

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '85.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.45, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.04, 8.36, 9.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.05 a. m.; 12.33, 1.31, 2.25, 3.07, 3.51, 5.30, 6.08, 6.33, 7.05, 7.32, 8.00, 9.46, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.37, 5.01, 6.37, 10.53, 11.31 a. m.; 1.37, 3.39, 5.31, 7.30, 9.36 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot of Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.05, 7.40, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 3.30, 3.45, 4.05, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.15, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.05, 7.35, 8.00, 9.52, 11.05, 11.40 a. m.; 12.33, 1.31, 2.25, 3.07, 3.51, 5.30, 6.08, 6.33, 7.02, 7.35, 9.40, 11.16 p.m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.53, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 7.30, 9.36 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.25, 9.35, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.25, 4.00, 4.30, 5.10, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30, 12.00 p.m. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30 4.10, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p.m.

Passengers for Rahway change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.56, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 3.16, 3.43, 4.34, 5.02, 6.02, 6.03, 6.50, 7.25, 8.05, 8.17, 9.30, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.30 a. m.; 3.45, 5.14, 6.43, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 7.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 3.55, 5.00, 5.50, 6.08, 8.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 9.05, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 5.05, 7.05, 9.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 8.10, 7.58, 9.25 a. m.; 2.08, 3.16, 4.34, 6.02, 6.36, 8.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.15, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Shamokin, Delphos, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lehigh Valley, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Scranton, Delphos, etc.

2.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lehigh Upper Lehigh, Easton, etc.

6.36 p. m.—For Easton, All-ntown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 10.37 8.02, 11.05 1.31, 2.25, 5.30 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Trenton and Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.22, 5.10*, 8.20, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 1.35, 4.15, 7.20, p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 5.10,* 9.35 a. m. 6.20 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.25, 9.05, 10.30 a. m. 1.00, 3.30, 5.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tre-ton Streets, at 5.20,* 8.30, 10.08, 11.55 a. m.; 1.54, 4.22, 6.34, 7.30* p. m. Sunday 1.30, 8.18, 9.40 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by train marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN'L PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. SEARNS, Supt.
A. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1886.

Soup Made From Horse Meat.

Every day, but early morning, noon and evening, in Paris, you will see people gathering at certain stables cookshops in the quarters of Belleville, Montmartre, the Batignolles and Grenelle. The waiting outside the boulevards, where poverty houses thickest, each armed with a tin pail, a pitcher or something else calculated to carry liquid. These receptacles are daily filled with thin but strong and savory broth, boiled from huge, steaming cauldrons, and which costs only a cent or two a quart. I have drunk this bouillon, and found it nourishing and good. It is made of the bones and scraps of horse meat, after the choicer pieces are sold to the cheap restaurants, and the savor comes of the vegetables and herbs are in it, for the boiling is kept up until the bones are fairly honeycombed and the meat rendered to shreds like bits of twine.

This broth provides the principal animal nourishment for the average laborer in the gay city. He adds to it a few vegetables, thickens it with bread, and it having, as the cook-books say, "body enough to stand up," makes a palatable and hearty meal. No other meat but that of the horse is employed for this purpose. It is far too expensive for such use, for it sells at nearly double what it brings in America, and the scraps and bones are all readily purchased at proportionate rates.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Didn't Like Summer Boarders.

An old Vermont farmer, whom I met to the station on the train, after he had left Mrs. Burnham, of Hinesburg, laid the matter down in the strongest terms yet, from the boarder point of view. Said he: "Summer boarders! No, I hain't got none on 'em; an' I don't want none, nuther. I've had enough of such critters round me. Pay! Yes, they paid reasonable, but I don't want no more money that way. Why, I—wal, I don't want 'em round; that's the amount on't. Act jist like cattle in the fall of the year, they do; eat an' lay about. Won't do nothin' but just hang round. Eat, though. Good land, seemed as if they'd eat me outer house an' home! Don't do nothin', an' eat wuss'n so many hogs. Don't want no more of the time fussin' an' actin' as if there wasn't nothin' good nuff for 'em, too. Kinder meachin' 'round. I dunno what one of the young gals if she'd posed St. Paul et pease with a fork, but she jest lulled. It didn't make no diff'rence. Go out an' stomp down the grass in the meadder, they would, too, an' bring in a lot of leaves an' brush into the house an' keep the women folks sifted up. No, I don't want no more on 'em."—New York Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Why He Took Two.

The story is told of a Scotch wife, shortly after the nuptial knot had been tied, mildly expostulating with her husband for indulging in two tumblers of whisky toddy just before going to bed. "My dear Agnes, a glass of whisky toddy makes another man o' me." "But, my dear William, you take two." "Ay, Agnes, that gangs to 'tae fither man."

THE CONVENTION.

Ireland's Friends Open Their Proceedings at Chicago.

WHAT WAS DONE AND SAID.

Speeches and Resolutions by the Various Leaders.

No Division on the Temporary Organization—The Committee on Credentials Did Not Complete Their Work—A Dispatch to Gladstone and Parnell Which Was Not Sent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The scene is a vivid reminder of the conventions of the two great parties but earlier in the day. Acres of Cardboard signs elevated on posts designate the locations assigned to the various state delegations.

Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois have the posts of vantage immediately to the front of the stage. Close behind them are Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York and Canada. The turquoise circle to the left of the stage furnishes accommodation for Ohio, Maryland and Pennsylvania, while to the left the states of Minnesota, Virginia and Georgia are represented.

So numerous has been the response to the call of President Egan that the spacious main floor of the auditorium is inadequate to the demand, and the delegates from California, Maine, District of Columbia, Delaware, Louisiana and the balance of the states have therefore to be contented with seats in the top tier of the first balcony, a location which will be calculated to inspire disgust among any ambitious orators who may have come hither from the states with the expectation of reading their mark. The rails of the balcony and gallery and the walls of the platform are handsomely draped in tiers of strips of canvas, bearing various inscriptions in huge green and black letters. The chairman will be confronted with the names of an Emmet, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien," suspended from the gallery. To the left of this is the following ascribed to The London Times: "Liberty is a thing to be fought for with knives, swords and hatchets." Near by this the canvas informs the reader that "Irish hatred follows the British drumbeat around the world!" Over on the other side hangs this: "We are for Irish liberty, peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must." From one side of the platform in immense letters stands out the declaration: "The Celts remember '47 with a vengeance," and opposite it "Home rule or else ——," an ominous dash following the else. The rear of the platform is covered with extracts from pacific speeches by Gladstone, Parnell, Lincoln, Webster, Samuel J. Randall and Hendricks, Blaine and Collins, which are in the main philosophic. The rest of the stage was occupied by ladies. Finerty, Sullivan and the other leaders taking their places on the floor with their respective delegations. An immense floral harp with streamers of green ribbons was brought in and placed in front of the chairman's desk. The audience applauded and arose while the band played "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls."

CALLED TO ORDER.

The Speech Delivered by President Egan.

Being flushed, President Egan gratulated the convention that inspired by his presence and counsel of the man who, above reepting the great leader himin place on the head of the chael Davitt. (Prolonged applaud also with them O'Brien, shed more snakes and reptiles Jan and Patrick Ford—to all of Deasy and Redmond—to all of whom he extended a hearty welcome and congratulated them on the work which had been accomplished by the Irish race in Faneuil hall, in Boston. The various passages in the address were received with enthusiasm. A reference to Mr. Gladstone was responded to with cheers again and again repeated, as was also the statement that $250,000 had been sent from the country for the use of the parliamentary party during the past year. His allusion to the hope of some people that the convention would end in dissension brought out a fair chorus of "nos," but when he followed it with the declaration that all dissensions should be fought out upon the floor of the convention and by the convention and that the cause was too sacred a trust to be made the shuttlecock of politicians, a toy for any man's gratification or the weapon of any man's personal spite, the cheers and counter cheers, which pretty strongly indicated the division in the convention. Again, when he declared that the motto on the walls, "Peaceably if we can—otherwise if we must," was the only true policy, the only one that England would respect and the only one which could place the national cause where it belongs, the cheers and counter cheers were renewed, and there were shouts of yes and no. President Egan concluded amid applause, and a clergyman on the platform proposed three cheers for the three great heroes of modern times—Washington, Gladstone and Parnell. The cheers were given with a will. The official call for the convention having been read, the chairman announced that, in accordance with custom, the executive committee composed of Mr. Judge Hayward, of Cincinnati, as temporary chairman; John F. Sutton, of Nebraska; W. J. Elliott, of Columbus, and P. Fogarty, of Chicago, as temporary secretaries. Contrary to expectation there was no opposition to the selection, and Judge Fitzgerald received round after round of applause when he assumed the president's station.

SULLIVAN'S STRATEGY

Takes the Opposition by Surprise—New Yorkers Vote Solid.

The sensation of the afternoon was when Alexander Sullivan was recognized, and all eyes were turned upon the doughty Chicagoan. He moved that in directing the various delegations to select their representatives for the committees on finance, credentials, resolutions and permanent organization, with the proviso that the members of the parliamentary delegation and Michael Davitt be placed upon the committee on permanent organization. He said that the object of this was that the world might behold the spectacle of a perfect unity of Irish sentiment, and in order that there might not be a word in the resolutions which would give offence to their friends across the water.

For a moment the convention failed to appreciate the fact that the administration had by its own action disarmed the opposition of one of its strongest points; but when the fact dawned upon the audience the hall shook with cheers and the resolution went through with a burrah.

O'Hara, of Illinois, then moved a recess of ten minutes, which Senator Murphy, of New York, antagonized in favor of a recess until 8 p. m.

A recess, debated, and, at the request of Senator Murphy carried to 7:30, upon a compromise by which the delegations were to select their members of the committee on credentials that night.

All quickly and quietly performed this duty except New York, and this delegation was seen in such a turmoil as to dispel all other notion.

Away off in the corner John Henry could be seen, waving his arms and shouting at the top of his voice "I protest!" Gen. Corwin was wildly gesticulating, and Senator Murphy was adding to the din.

Finally the noise became so unbearable that the other delegates yelled for quiet, and the New Yorkers gathered around to the reporter, where the din was renewed.

It appeared that the chairman of the delegation, Hon. W. Farrell, had appointed Edmund Burke and D. J. Kenny a committee of two to prepare a roll of the duly accredited members of the delegation. The Devoy element refused to recognize Erwin as a member of the delegation on the ground that he was appointed by Egan and not regularly elected.

Finally, some hot words in the corridor, the delegates went into executive session; the names of the committee on credentials were announced, and at 5:30 p. m. the convention took a recess.

THE VISITORS CALLED UPON.

Davitt Excuses Himself and O'Brien Makes a Speech.

It was 8:30 o'clock when the evening session was called to order.

The committee on credentials failed to put in an appearance, and it was reported that they were in session, with no prospect of their being able to report until late in the evening.

A motion was made that the parliamentary delegation address the convention, but the chairman stated that they had been invited to a reception at the Irish club, and begged to be excused until to-morrow.

Armstrong, of Georgia, insisted, however, that they ought to say something, and Michael Davitt was introduced. The audience rose to its feet and cheered for several seconds. He thanked them for their greeting, but said that he had nothing to add to what he had before said since his arrival in Chicago.

William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, received an ovation. He said that the fight in Ireland was a peaceful one. There was a good deal of rough weather and work before them in Ireland yet; and he was very much afraid that by the time they got back home the people would be engaged in a struggle for their lives, their liberties and their houses. This state of things did not dismay him. All he would ask was that now, at this moment, they would remain at their backs in the fight, and that they extend to Parnell, in the difficult and trying times before him, as large a measure of support as they had given in the past. The situation was the powers that be knew that they were not now dealing with Ireland in fragment or section, but with an united, indestructible Irish nation, bound together as one man under a leader, under whom they were ready to march to the cannon's mouth. (Loud and prolonged cheers, the audience rising to their feet and cheering vociferously.) Those cheers would ring across the ocean, and tell them there that Ireland was united as one man; and that when Parnell gave the word "Forward," the whole Irish nation and press would take up the word, and march like a grand and disciplined army—march over the ruins of landlordism and English domination in Ireland. That was the secret of their success now. They all knew how the brutal London papers—thank God, that was London now, and not England —were watching at the other end of the wire for disloyal expressions or any news that would have enabled them to say that Parnell was not the leader of the united Irish race, but of a disrupted and disgraced faction. Thank God that had answered that to-day and had declared that the Irish party was with Parnell as one man, to the death.

Mr. O'Brien concluded amid hearty applause.

THE GATHERING STORM

Broke Forth Over a Resolution with Wild Excitement.

Loud calls were made for Mr. Redmond, but he declined to speak until to-day.

The states were then called for members on the committee on finance, resolutions, etc., and the session was about to adjourn when Father O'Brien, of Toledo, one of the most dignified and eloquent delegates on the floor, secured recognition. He said that many delegates had thought that it might be proper to send greetings to Gladstone and Parnell. The convention cheered the suggestion to the echo, and Father O'Brien's motion to adjourn was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority.

Father O'Brien then submitted the following dispatches:

William Ewart Gladstone, house of commons, London:

The Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, send you greetings, and wish you God speed in your noble and statesmanlike effort to grant long deferred justice to Ireland.

Charles Stewart Parnell, London:

The Irish National league, in convention assembled, send you greetings and promise your united support in your noble effort for home rule.

The demonstration which greeted the reading of those dispatches was the most pronounced of the day, the delegates cheering themselves hoarse.

Silence had barely been restored when Alexander Sullivan was on his feet. In a heated manner he declared that, under the rules of the Philadelphia convention, which this convention had adopted pro tempore, the matter should go to the committee on resolutions. He therefore moved such reference to that committee, and protested against immediate consideration. Amid a storm of cheers Mr. Sullivan resumed his seat. The Illinois delegation started a cheer, and for several seconds there was a succession of applause, hisses and groans.

A delegate from Wisconsin moved the suspension of the rules for the purpose of adopting the message, but he was antagonized on a point of order by Gannon, of Iowa, who was roundly hissed. It was evident that nine-tenths of the convention were with Father O'Brien, but the chair ruled in favor of Gannon's point of order, and was about to declare the dispatches referred to the committee on resolutions, when Father O'Brien, interrupting, said that he would prefer to withdraw them, as he felt that he had not thought they would occasion difference of opinion.

The chair retorted that no such difference existed, but that the convention was divided by hisses, cheers and counter cheers; and, amid considerable confusion, the motion to adjourn until the session this morning was adopted with numerous dissentients.

James O'Neill's Knife.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—In Cambridge James O'Neil stinched with a knife and probably fatally wounded his wife and mother-in-law, Margaret Cavanaugh. Both were stabbed in many places. O'Neil, when arrested, said he had been in this country only a few days. His wife, he said, had robbed him of $200 and he sought her out with the intention of killing her. He appeared calm and perfectly sober.

KEYSTONE DEMOCRATS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION—THE NOMINEES.

Ex-Governor Chauncey F. Black Placed at the Head of the Ticket—Col. Ricketts Named for Lieutenant Governor—The Remainder of the Ticket.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock yesterday by Chairman Bernard R. Wilson Speer nominated Judge M. C. Hepburn, of Cumberland county, for temporary chairman. His appearance upon the stage was greeted with applause.

The convention at once proceeded to consider the report on resolutions. On motion of Mr. Speer, a committee on resolutions, consisting of fifty members each, all resolutions to be referred without debate. Numerous memorials from various delegations, all of them in favor of a strong anti-discrimination plank in the platform were presented and referred to the committee on resolutions.

The convention met again at 3 o'clock. Ex-Congressman Mortimer F. Elliott, of Tioga, was selected for permanent chairman. He was conducted to the chair, and in his speech thanked the convention for the honor and great applause. The delay occasioned by the committee on credentials not being ready to report, a motion was made that the report of the committee on resolutions be read. This point was warmly discussed, and several motions were offered, one being to take a recess until 4 o'clock.

Yeas and nays were demanded and resulted: Yeas, 109; nays, 180. The Philadelphia delegation voted No, and the result was announced by Messrs. Wallace and Black forces. The report of the committee on credentials was then received and adopted. Dallas Sanders, from the committee on resolutions, then read the platform, which was adopted in committee. The platform of 1884 was reaffirmed in every particular and was adopted.

The nomination of candidates for the office of governor was next in order. B. F. Meyers, of Dauphin, named Col. Henry McCormick, of Harrisburg; L. L. Holtzman nominated Gen. Louis Wagner, of Allegheny; Hon. R. M. Speer, of Huntingdon, nominated Hon. William A. Wallace, of Clearfield; Arthur G. Dewalt named Hon. Robert E. Wright, of Lancaster; T. C. Robinson named Col. Robert Dechert, of Philadelphia; Hon. Levi Maruch nominated Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black, of York. A call of the roll resulted: Black, 295; Wallace, 129; Wolverton, 8; McCormick, 13; Dechert, 11.

A stampede of some of the Wright and McClennahan men to Black rendered the latter's nomination sure. The vote cast for Guthrie was withdrawn and cast for Black.

Hon. R. M. Speer, who nominated Wallace, moved to make the nomination of Chauncey F. Black unanimous.

For lieutenant governor, R. C. McNamara, of Bedford, named Humphrey D. Tate, of Bedford county. Mr. Tate declined and named R. Bruce Ricketts, of Luzerne county. Senator S. C. Wagner seconded the nomination of Col. Ricketts.

Col. Robert E. Wright was presented also. Before proceeding to balloting, a motion was carried at 6:40 p. m. to adjourn until 8 o'clock.

The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and a motion was made to proceed to ballot for lieutenant governor, which was agreed to.

John P. Glass, of Philadelphia, made a most eloquent appeal for Col. Ricketts. He hoped that the convention would reward him for his bravery in battling for the union.

Before the ballot could be announced the nomination of Col. Ricketts was made unanimous.

For congressman-at-large George W. Gibbons was nominated Maxwell Stevenson. John M. Fow seconded the nomination.

On motion Mr. Stevenson was nominated by acclamation.

For secretary of internal affairs, James A. Stranahan, of Mercer, named J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon, and moved that his nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to.

For auditor general, William J. Brennan, of Allegheny, and J. Harvey Cooper, of Lawrence, were named. The Allegheny delegation cast 16 votes and Philadelphia cast 69 votes for Brennan. The name of Cooper was withdrawn and the nomination of Brennan was made unanimous.

The business of the convention having been accomplished a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the presiding officers for the able manner in which they conducted the business of the convention, and at 9:40 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

An Oil Train Burns.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—An oil train on the Jersey Central railroad, below White House station, N. J., yesterday parted by the breaking of a coupling, and a few minutes later four loaded tanks collided. The concussion exploded one of the tanks, igniting the oil. Other tanks exploded in quick succession until 100,000 gallons were on fire. A few of the cars drawn by the train left the engine, but the heat became so great that nothing could be done to save the others. Both tracks were twisted out of shape, and two united engines on both sides were detained several hours. Passengers were transferred until 8:30, when the west track was cleared. The loss will probably reach $30,000.

Sold His Claim to His Wife.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Mrs. F. C. Kind, who married her present husband in 1881, five years after her first husband had left her, and who had since been married to Mr. Kind, was surprised yesterday by Mr. Klook walking into her store. The recognition was not very agreeable. Mr. Kind came upon the scene, and in a short time a bargain was made, by which Mr. Klook was paid $300 to go away and forever disclaim to his former wife. They separated friendly, shaking hands at his departure.

Club and Sledge Hammer.

PRINCETON, Ind., Aug. 19.—John Rouch and William Hopkins, both of this place, fought a bloody battle with clubs and a sledge hammer, yesterday. It was evident that Rouch beat Hopkins' head in a terrible manner with the hammer and broke his arm. Hopkins' wife joined in the fracas, attempting to aid her husband, but was driven away by Rouch and badly injured. Rouch was arrested.

In the Diamond Field.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Athletic, 5.

At Washington—New York, 4; Washington, 4.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 7.

At Chicago—Chicago, 7; Kansas City, 1.

At Pittsburg—Allegheny, 0; Metropolitan, 2.

At Detroit—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 7.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 4.

Socialistic Demonstration in Vienna.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—Radical workmen made an attempt on Sunday to hold a demonstration similar to that held at Brussels, but their designs were frustrated by the police, who, after scattered Socialistic pamphlets and placards broadcast through the city. Many arrests were made.

A TRAIN THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Death and Mutilation on a Narrow Gauge Road.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 19.—A frightful railroad accident occurred last night on the narrow gauge road near this place, in which two people were killed and seven seriously injured. While a mixed train was crossing the bridge at the junction of the West river, the bridge gave way, and the entire train, consisting of six flat, two box, one passenger and one baggage car, was precipitated into the river, sixty feet below.

The engineer was caught underneath the engine in fifteen feet of water and killed; J. H. Green, ridden agent at Brattleboro, was injured internally, and died since; E. M. Butler, station agent at Wardsboro, received severe spinal injuries, and his recovery is doubtful; A. B. Ashley, station agent at West Dummerston, had his right leg badly injured; J. B. Worthen, conductor, arm injured; Michael O'Connor, brakeman, leg broken and head cut; Mrs. Hildreth, of Hillsdale, N. H., had her leg broken. Her husband was cut about the head. The body of the engineer, H. A. Smith, cannot be recovered until the wreck is removed. Mrs. Hildreth's fireman was uninjured. He was down with the engine, but succeeded in crawling through the cab window after the engine was submerged.

The wounded were taken to the Congregational chapel at this place. Local physicians are in attendance, and the wounded are being well cared for.

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS.

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Non-Combatants.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 19.—The twentieth annual meeting of the Connecticut Peace society was held at Mystic yesterday with a large attendance. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, presided and in his opening address explained the aims of the society. A letter from Daniel Webster, of Washington, was read, advising an arbitration treaty with England. Hodgdon Pratt, secretary of the Arbitration league, London, called by great legs. T. W. Peverley wrote, offering to cooperate with the society in advancing the interests of peace. Letters in response to inquiries were received from Secretary Bayard, M. Romero and President Diaz on the Mexican trouble. M. Romero's letter was read. He thinks there will be no war.

R. R. Hitt, M. C., of Washington, advocated an international code of laws. He asserted that the present controversy with Mexico was precipitated by land speculators.

A resolution of thanks and approval of its peaceful means was offered by Hamilton Wilcox, of New York, and telegraphed to the Irish convention at Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Dorrick, of New York, spoke on the beauties of peace.

Hamilton Wilcox advised the government to heed Tilden's advice about fortifications and navy, but the government should spend some money in obtaining permanent friendly relations with foreign countries.

BRODIE'S LAURELS IN DANGER.

A Maine Jumper Proposes to Jump From the Bridge.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—Charles E. Bishop, aged 25, of Gardiner, Me., left for New York last night to drop from the Brooklyn bridge. Bishop, a resident of Gardiner, offers to wager $1,000 that Bishop will drop from a point fifty feet higher than Brodie did and live. Bishop has several times jumped from the Richmond, Me., dam into the Kennebec, 108 feet below, without experiencing any ill effects. He attaches an iron chain to each leg and a 24 pounds to each foot to keep him erect in the air. They are arranged to release themselves automatically when he strikes the water.

Bishop says he can hold his breath and has no fears. If any one will make a wager as an inducement he will drop fifty feet higher than Brodie did, if there is no financial impediment he will drop from a point as high as Brodie. He wants to arrange to have Professor Allen let him drop from his balloon fifty feet above the bridge. Bishop will wear a padded suit and will wear it with rubber cloth, and says that a drop of 170 feet isn't much of a feat, as he could drop just as far as he could go and not die of suffocation before reaching the water. Bishop has a wife in Gardiner who knows nothing of his intention.

British Vessels Seized.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—News is brought by the steamer Idaho from Ounalaska, Alaska, of the seizure in August, by the United States revenue cutter Corwin, of the British schooners Thornton, Onward and Caroline, for violation of the seal fishing laws in Behring's sea. The captains of the vessels assert that they fitted out at Victoria and carried British flags, and that they were fishing in the high seas. This is denied, and it is said they were fishing several miles inside the limit of the Russian cession to the United States. The crews were sent to Sitka, and from there will be sent to Victoria. Action here on the St. Paul. The vessels were sent to Ounalaska. The British consul here will investigate the affair.

Getting Rid of Flynn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical company, which was formed for the purpose of placing telegraph wires underground in this city, and in which Maurice B. Flynn and John O'Brien were supposed to be interested, has been reorganized, President Flinbagh resigning. His successor has not been selected. It is reported that the object of the shake up is to get rid of the Flynn influence, or at least, to make a public pretence thereat.

A Close Call for Blaine.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 19.—As Hon. James G. Blaine was driving under one of the arches erected for the tournament, the arch fell, and a heavy iron canvas frame, with a large, foot in front of Mr. Blaine. W. E. Richardson seized the horse's bridle, and held it until Mr. Blaine could be rescued. It was a narrow escape.

Bull Wants His Blood Money.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—John Donahoe, alias John Bull, the man whom Mrs. Anna Coolidge employed to murder the Molion woman, of Revere, has been sued to recover the $1,000 blood money which Anna C. Molion left at the Revere house to be paid Bull when the crime should be committed.

The Barber Had Fits.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19.—Patrick H. McCarron, 26 years old, a barber, yesterday afternoon cut the throat of Thomas Brady, while shaving him. Crosby ran into the street and died on the sidewalk. McCarron had been subject to fits and committed the act while deranged. He was arrested.

Will be Tried as a Witch.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Aug. 19.—A woman dropped her babe over a precipice while walking in her sleep. The child was dashed to pieces. The mother will be tried as a witch, and probably hanged.

Massachusetts Republicans.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Republican executive committee met this afternoon. Congressman Ramsey for the chairmanship of the convention committee. The selection of Sept. 29 as the date of the state convention was ratified.

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THE FISHERMEN'S LUCK

CANADIANS CONTINUE THEIR POLICY OF SEIZING YANKEES.

The Howard Holbrook Seized For an Alleged Offense Committed Over Three Weeks Ago—Pursuing Arbitrary Methods—The Feeling Among the Victims.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—The Gloucester schooner Howard Holbrook has been seized at Port Hawkesbury for violating customs regulations. The charge against her is that she failed to report at the custom house when she passed through the Strait of Canso three weeks ago while on her way home to Gloucester from North Bay, with a full fare of mackerel. She again entered the strait on her way to the bay for a second fare, and was seized and fined $400 for the alleged offense committed three weeks ago. This action is a new feature in Canadia n policy, as it shows that vessels may be seized at any time and anywhere in Canadian ports for the most trivial offenses against customs regulations alleged to have been committed weeks or months ago. Under such a policy the American customs officers will make it exceedingly lively for Yankee skippers.

A dispatch from Charlottetown says that a mass meeting at Miminigash unanimously condemned the government for its inefficient protection of the fisheries. Miminigash is the district where 150 sail, two-thirds of which were Yankees, were said to be fishing recently in defiance. In consideration of this, The Herald prints a report from an officer of the cruiser Houlette, which says that the actual number of fishing vessels in that locality that day was forty-four, of which at least twenty were Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island crafts. Instead of fish being plenty, they were very scarce. Instead of being close inshore, the Yankees were four to six miles off shore, and therefore all outside.

The limit fish are not nearly so abundant as they have been described. Canadian vessels boarded by the cruiser reported as follows: The Ocalia, fourteen days in the bay, had taken eighty barrels; the Geneva, of Lockenburg, one of the best of the Nova Scotia fleet, twenty-one days out, had no fish at all, and several inland vessels reported the same experience. Some of the Yankee vessels had been in the bay two and three weeks, reported only twenty-five to one hundred barrels. This week about thirty sail of Canadian and American vessels have been fishing off Cascumpec, but they have had little success, as the weather was stormy. If the cutter were not constantly on the alert it is believed that the Yankees would not miss a favorable opportunity to poach, but they will not poach in two fathoms of water because their seines, worth from $200 to $1,000 each, are made for fifteen to twenty-five fathoms deep, and if thrown in such shoal water as alleged these seines would be ruined.

The Houlette's station covers a distance of 100 miles and, of course she cannot be in more than one place at a time. One thing, however, is certain, no Yankee vessel has in any way violated a Canadian law, or the provisions of the treaty in any locality when the cutter has been in the vicinity. The Houlette claims a schooner and vessel found her to be a Nova Scotia vessel. The commanders of cruisers have met with a great deal of annoyance on account of Nova Scotia vessels, which refuse to show their colors they refuse to do so, and admit when caught that they did what they could to give the government vessels trouble.

The Holbrook paid the fine and was released yesterday.

Against an Irish Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The queen's speech does not give promise of any new legislation in the coming session of parliament. It refers to the decision of the electors against an Irish parliament, points out the necessity of voting supply and makes the usual reference to England's relations with other countries. The speech contains no specific reference to the Belfast troubles.

The Standard says: "England must realize clearly than she has heretofore that the home rule conspiracy is a foreign conspiracy. If the Chicago convention has failed to comprehend the situation it will not have been without its uses. The programme of the moderates at Chicago is: 'Irish independence —peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' To this England replys that she will maintain the union on precisely the same conditions." The Standard guardedly hints at the appointment of a royal commission on land laws and boycotting.

The Fusion Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 19.—The conference committee on the Democrat and the Greenback conventions agreed upon the following division of offices:

Greenbackers—Governor, treasurer, commissioner, state land office and superintendent of public instruction.

Democrats—Lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor general, attorney general and member of state board of education.

The several conventions promptly adopted the report of the committees, and the following ticket was nominated:

Governor, ex-Congressman George L. Yaple; lieutenant governor, S. S. Curry; secretary of state, P. R. Wachtel; treasurer, W. G. Bard; auditor general, J. S. Farrar; attorney general, J. C. Donnelly.

Lucas Has All He Wants.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Mr. Henry V. Lucas has completed the transfer of the properties of the St. Louis League Baseball club to L. A. Coquard and Frederick F. Espenchiel. Mr. Lucas afterward said: "I am out of the baseball business forever. I've sunk my money like a little man, and don't propose to sink any more. I've lost $70,000 in two years, and I've got enough."

Mr. Lucas said he could not say if the club would be continued in the baseball business or not. It is quite likely that after finishing their eastern trip they will be sold out to the highest bidder.

New Jersey Democrats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The New Jersey Democratic state committee has been called to meet at Jersey City Aug. 26, to fix a date for the state convention.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Bar association is in session at Saratoga, with many distinguished lawyers present.

The present apple crop throughout the country is reported to be but 70 per cent. of the usual yield.

The American scientists are in session at Buffalo. Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., is president for the ensuing year.

The Polish church riots at Detroit have been renewed.

A company has been organized to bridge the Mississippi river at Natchez.

The Taylor brothers, Alf and Bob, rival candidates for governor of Tennessee, will stump that state together.

It is rumored in Washington that the Bell Telephone company has arranged to consolidate with the Pan Electric company.

DEFAULTER GRAY'S FATE.

The Body Found with a Bullet Through the Heart.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—At daylight yesterday the search began for traces of William Gray, Jr., the missing treasurer, the start being made from the spot where his team was found. About thirty men, including reporters and officers of the party. For many hours the quest was unsuccessful, but at 11:15 a. m. one of the detectives, who had wandered from the crowd, called, by his shouts, his companions to him. There lay the body of William Gray, Jr., on a high rock, beneath a clump of pine trees, near the top of Blue Hill mountain, in Milton. A bullet was in his heart, and by his side was the revolver with which he had ended his existence. When found his face showed no traces of struggle. His body lay upon the back in a natural position. The left arm and both legs were extended, and the right arm lay across his breast, with the hand doubled beneath the forearm. The coat and vest were open. A close inspection revealed blood upon the shirt over the heart, but the marks had been nearly effaced by rain. Mr. Gray had shot himself through the heart, and had then convulsively extended his right arm to its full length. The revolver had dropped from the nerveless hand, and the muscles of the right arm had contracted until the hand was doubled upon the breast. The body was clad in a blue yachting suit, light striped stockings and low shoes. His straw hat was beneath his head, the weight of the body forcing it over his forehead. The eyes were open and the lips were slightly parted. He seemed to be asleep.

NEW YORK FIREMEN.

The Annual Meeting and the Election of Officers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—After the state firemen's convention was called to order, Sol-lee Finn, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution that the veterans of the fire service of the state should have an equal chance with veterans of the late war in the matter of appointments to the civil service—referred to legislative committee for consideration with instructions to bring it to the attention of the state legislature.

On motion of Delegate Cole, of Watertown, Troy was selected as the place of meeting for 1887. The report of the secretary and statistician were read and ordered printed. Election of officers followed with the following result: For president, James S. Murphy, of Buffalo; secretary, Louis Newgass, of Auburn; treasurer, John D. Lewis, of Garnerville; Frank M. Baker was unanimously elected representative to the next national convention. A committee was appointed to put in nominations for vice-president and executive committee for next year.

BIGAMIST FREEMAN CAUGHT.

His First Wife Discovered His Whereabouts—The Old Story.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—Two years ago Joseph Freeman, a well-known resident of Windsor Locks, sold his household effects and went south, leaving a wife and two small children destitute. Recently the wife took authorities received a letter from the south asking about Freeman's standing and saying that he was paying attention to a woman there. The facts were sent, and a little later Freeman returned and found employment in this city. Last October he married a Hartford woman and managed to keep the fact of his bigamy secret till two weeks ago, when his second wife discovered the fact. Freeman, on being detected, took a dose of paris green, but was saved by prompt measures, and is now at the hospital. He will be arrested for bigamy when he gets well. His second wife had some money, which Freeman spent in experiments in machinery.

An Indefinite Sentence.

MALDEN, Mass., Aug. 19.—John McMahan, while intoxicated, went to his home, where his wife was lying ill in bed. Seizing the sick woman by her hair he dragged her from the bed and threw her down a flight of stairs. The police were called, and after a hard struggle, during which McMahan attempted to brain an officer, he was lodged in the station house. He was arraigned and sentenced to the Concord reformatory for an indefinite period.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—For the Atlantic coast states generally fair weather slightly warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Dull Stock Market Declined to Bottom Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Money loaned at 7@12 per cent. Exchange quiet at 4.82½@4.85. Government firm. Currency 6s, 126 bid; 4s coupon, 126 bid; 4½s coupon, 110½ bid.

The stock market opened weak and feverish, and under a selling of the Vanderbilts and grangers prices declined 1@2 per cent. during the first half hour. After the first call the market was weak and prices continued on the decline up to the close, the lowest prices prevailing at a decline of ¼ to 2 per cent.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	64½	Del. & Hudson	97½
Adams Express	136	Del., Lack. & W.	128½
U. S. Express	74	Illinois Cent.	118½
C., C., C. & I.	55	Erie	23½
New York Central	107	Kansas & Texas	22½
N. J. Central	84	Lake Shore	94½
Illinois Central	134½	Lake Erie & West.	—
Ohio Central	—	Morris & Essex	—
Michigan Central	76½	Northwest	112½
Northern Pacific	26½	Northwest, pref.	134½
Do. pref.	56½	Ontario & West.	19
Central Pacific	—	Ohio & Miss.	28½
Union Pacific	—	Pacific Mail	64½
Missouri Pacific	—	Quicksilver	6½
Texas Pacific	14½	Rock Island	126
Metropolitan	104½	Wabash	19½
Alton & T. H.	35	Wabash, pref.	39½
Canada Southern	48½	Bur. & Quincy	118½
Canada Pacific	57½	Chicago & W. Mich.	70½
Chicago & Alton	141	Oregon Trans	32½
Ches. & Ohio	6¼	West Shore	103½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Fine, $2.60@2.80; superfine, $2.10@2.80; St. Louis extra, $2.60@3.65; city mill extra, $4.30@4.40 for West Indies demand; four closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.05@3.55.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and lower; closed weak and unsettled at about yesterday's figures. Spot lots closed weak and ¼ to ½c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 84@86c.; No. 2 red at 84@85c.; ungraded red at 81@86c.; No. 1 red at 86½c.; and No. 2 at 85¼c.; No. 2 red winter Aug., 87¼@87½c.; do. Sept., 88c.; do. Oct., 89½c.

CORN—Options were dull and weak at the opening, but closed firm at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed strong and ½c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 58½c. and ungraded at 59@59c.; No. 2 mixed Sept., 51½c.; do. Oct., 52½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and closing quiet and unchanged. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 43@44c.; No. 2 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 38c.; do. Sept., 36½c.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.62½@11.87½.

LARD—Closed strong; $7.30; cash, $7.30@7.32½; Sept., $7.17@7.20.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@20½c.; western, 13@18c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, 7@8c.; western fat, 7¼@7½c.

EGGS—Dull; state, 16½@18c.; western, 13½@15c.

SUGAR—Dull; raw, nominal; fair refining, 4 9-16; refined dull; cut loaf, 6¼@6¾c.; crushed, 6¼@6¾c.; cubes, 6 1-16@6¼c.; powdered, 6@6¼c.; granulated, 6@6 1-16c.; mould "A," 6 1-16@6¼c.; confectioners' "A," 5 13-16c.; coffee "A," 5 9-16c.; white extra "C," 5½c.; extra "C," 5 5-16@5 7-16c.; "C," 5¼@5c.

THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.

TWENTY-SEVEN CAUSES OF CONFLAGRATIONS NOW RECOGNIZED

Incendiarism at the Top of the List—Defective Flues and Bad Construction—The Rise Spontaneous Combustion Has Had to Answer for.

In speaking of the origin of fires, Dr. Nichols states that present investigations show that the number of fires attributed to incendiarism is much less than is generally supposed. Spontaneous combustion is another cause which has heretofore been brought forward on a part many occasions when the real trouble has been in defective or careless construction. While dwelling houses in the United States are burning at the rate of one every hour, public mills, hotels, stores and barns are vanishing in proportion, it is worth the consideration of every householder to know why this is so. The premises are inviting destruction from fire, or whether they are reasonably secure from the ravages of the flames. Since the Chicago fire tables of 1884, incendiarism is placed at the top of a list of some twenty-seven causes.

Next in this fatal list comes defective flues, but it is questionable whether they have been given the rank they deserve. Dr. Nichols mentions as a notable example of the complete enclosement in this direction that the handsome residence of a neighbor got on fire three times within one month, and that each time the damage was narrowly escaped destruction was directly traceable to defective construction. In the first instance, fire was due to wood placed in connection with a steam boiler, and in the other two cases was caused by joists or beams brought in contact with chimneys when the house was built. In these cases sufficient heat reached the timbers to cause ignition.

FIRE TRAPS CAREFULLY CONCEALED.

There are many buildings in all parts of the country to-day where a little better fire than usual in furnace or grate will do just the same thing. Every householder should assure himself that no such danger menaces his own home or warehouse. Continued contact of wood with hot brickwork or heated currents of air will eventually cause combustion. There is but one remedy, and that is to remove the conditions. If a building is already erected, and these fire traps carefully concealed, is is a difficult matter to get at the source of danger and see that it is removed. It is no difficult matter, however than that of starting anew when fire has carried off the household goods or destroyed the "plant" of a well established industry.

But while spontaneous combustion, being impersonal and therefore without the ability for defense, has had a great many sins laid to its door by builders whose reliability exceeded their carefulness, this peculiar process of slow oxidation has still a heavy account against it in the list of fire losses. In one instance, recalled by the same writer, a dwelling house caught fire by the spontaneous ignition of sawdust placed between the kitchen floor and the ceiling below. The sawdust alone was safe enough, but when it became saturated with oil from the polishing of the floor above, new conditions prevailed. The sawdust was heated rapidly from the absorption of oxygen by the oil. The temperature speedily arose to such a point that ignition occurred, and flame burst through into the room.

KEEP THIS EXPERIENCE IN MIND.

For many years the conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion were so imperfectly known that no precautions were taken to avoid them. Now, however, they have been so well illustrated, together with the large possibilities of defectiveness in flues and chimneys, by a very complete list of catastrophes, that an intelligent builder—by which we mean not only the man who builds a house, but the man who has it built as well—must keep this experience in mind, and see that some of these fatal conditions is repeated in his own structure.

With twenty-seven recognized causes of fire, and any number besides, not classified, there are not a few otherwise careful persons who are aware of the value of precautions, and trust the whole matter to safe and a heavy insurance. The wisdom of providing funds necessary for rebuilding is certainly commendable; but aside from any economic reasons why valuables should not be permitted to be thus quietly consumed, those who have gone through the ordeal of a fire, at the loss of time and of business, know that there are many things for the loss of which insurance is but a poor consolation.—Scientific American.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1
Black Merino Jerseys 43c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

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Zephyr in all colors in single and split at 5x cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 65c.

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SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc.. we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

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CANADIANS CONTINUE THEIR POLICY OF SEIZING YANKEES.

The Howard Holbrook Seized For an Alleged Offence Committed Over Three Weeks Ago—Forcible Arbitrary Methods—The Feeling Among the Victims.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 19.—The Gloucester smack Howard Holbrook has been seized at Port Hawkesbury for violating customs regulations. The charge against her is that she failed to report at the custom house when she passed through the Strait of Canso three weeks ago while on her way home to Gloucester from North Bay, with a full fare of mackerel. She again entered the strait on her way to the bay for a second fare, and was seized and fined $400 for the alleged offense committed three weeks ago. This action is a new feature in Canadia n policy, as it shows that American vessels may be seized at any time and anywhere in Canadian ports for the most trivial offenses against customs regulations alleged to have been committed weeks or months ago. Under such a policy the Canadian customs officers will make it exceedingly lively for Yankee skippers.

A dispatch from Charlottetown says that a mass meeting at Miminigast unanimously condemned the government for its inefficient protection of the fisheries. Miminigast is the district where 150 sail, two-thirds of which were Yankees, were said to be fishing recently unmolested. In connection of this, The Herald prints a report from an officer of the cruiser Houlette, which says that the actual number of fishing vessels in that locality that day was forty-four, of which at least twenty were Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island crafts. Instead of fish being plenty, they were very scarce. Instead of being close inshore, the Yankees were four to six miles off shore, and therefore all outside.

The limit fish are not nearly so abundant as they have been described. Capt. Coombs who boarded by the cruiser reported as follows: The Ocelia, fourteen days in the bay, had taken eighty barrels; the Geneva, of Lunenburg, one of the last of the Nova Scotia fleet, twenty-one days out, had no fish at all, and several Island vessels reported the same experience. Some of the Americans, who had been in the bay two and three weeks, reported only twenty-five to one hundred barrels. This week about thirty sail of Canadian and American vessels have been fishing off Canseuma, but they have had little success, as the weather was stormy. If the cutter were not constantly on the alert it is believed that the Yankee vessels, the commanders of cruisers have met with a great deal of annoyance on account of Nova Scotia vessels. When called upon to show their colors they refuse to do so, and admit when caught that they did what they could to give the government vessels trouble.

The Holbrook paid the fine and was released yesterday.

Against an Irish Parliament.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The queen's speech does not give promise of any new legislation in the coming session of parliament. It refers to the decision of the electors against an Irish parliament, points out the necessity of voting supply and makes the usual reference to England's relations with other countries. The speech contains no specific reference to the Belfast troubles.

The Standard says: "England must realize clearly than she has heretofore that the home rule conspiracy is a foreign conspiracy. If the Chicago convention aids her to comprehend the situation it will not have been without its uses. The programme of the moderates at Chicago is: 'Irish independence —peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' To this England replys that she will maintain the union on precisely the same conditions." The Standard guardedly hints at the appointment of a royal commission on land laws and boycotting.

The Fusion Ticket.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 19.—The conference committee on the Democrat and the Greenback conventions agreed upon the following division of offices:

Greenbackrs—Governor, treasurer, commissioner, state land office and superintendent of public instruction.

Democrats—Lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor general, attorney general and member of state board of education.

The convention promptly adopted the report of the committees, and the following ticket was nominated:

Governor, ex-Congressman George L. Yaple; lieutenant governor, R. R. Curry; secretary of state, P. B. Wachtel; treasurer, W. G. Bard; auditor general, J. S. Farrar; attorney general, J. C. Donnelly.

Lucas Has All He Wants.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Mr. Henry V. Lucas last night concluded part of the transfer of the properties of the St. Louis baseball club to L. A. Coquard and Frederick F. Epenschied. Mr. Lucas afterward said: "I am out of the baseball business forever. I've sunk my money like a little man, and don't propose to sink any more. I've lost $70,000 in two years, and I've got enough."

Mr. Lucas said he could not say if the club would be continued in the baseball business or not. It is quite likely that after finishing their eastern trip they will be sold out to the highest bidder.

New Jersey Democrats.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The New Jersey Democratic state committee has been called to meet at Jersey City Aug. 26, to fix a date for the state convention.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The ninth annual meeting of the American Bar association is in session at Saratoga, with many distinguished lawyers present.

The present apple crop throughout the country is reported to be but 70 per cent. of the usual yield.

The American scientists are in session at Buffalo. Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, Mass., is president for the ensuing year.

The Polish church riots at Detroit have been renewed.

A company has been organized to bridge the Mississippi river at Natchez.

The Taylor brothers, Alf and Bob, rival candidates for governor of Tennessee, will stump that state together.

It is rumored in Washington that the Bell Telephone company has arranged to consolidate with the Pan Electric company.

DEFAULTER GRAY'S FATE.

The Body Found with a Bullet Through the Heart.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—At daylight yesterday the search began for traces of William Gray, Jr., the absconding treasurer, the clue being made from the spot where his heart was found. About thirty men, including reporters and officers, many of the party. For many hours the quest was unsuccessful, but at 11:15 a. m. one of the detectives, who had wandered from the crowd, called, by his shouts, his companions to him. There lay the body of William Gray, Jr., on a high rock, beneath a clump of pine trees, near the top of Blue Hill mountain, in Milton. The bullet was in his heart, and by his side was the revolver with which he had ended his existence. When found his face showed no traces of struggle. His body lay upon the back in a natural position. The left arm and both legs were extended, and the right arm lay across his breast, with the hand doubled beneath the forearm. The coat and vest were open. A clean, well-defined blood spot upon the shirt over the heart, but the marks had been nearly effaced by rain. Mr. Gray had shot himself through the heart, and had then convulsively extended his right arm to its full length. The revolver had dropped from the nerveless hand, and the muscles of the right arm had contracted so that the weapon was doubled upon the breast. The body was clad in a blue yachting suit, light striped stockings and low shoes. His straw hat was beside him. The work of the body following it over his forehead. The eyes were open and the lips were slightly parted. He seemed to be asleep.

NEW YORK FIREMEN.

The Annual Meeting and the Election of Officers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—After the state firemen's convention was called to order, Delegate Finn, of Brooklyn, offered a resolution that the veterans of the fire service of the state should have an equal chance with veterans of the late war in the matter of appropriations to the civil service—referred to legislative committee for consideration with instructions to bring it to the attention of the state legislature.

On motion of Delegate Cole, of Watertown, Troy was selected as the place of meeting for 1887. The report of the secretary and statistician were read and ordered printed. Election of officers followed with the following result: For president, James S. Murphy, of Buffalo; secretary, Louis Newgass, of Auburn; treasurer, John D. Norris, of Gouverneur; Frank M. Baker was unanimously elected representative to the next national convention. A committee was appointed to put in nomination the vice-president and executive committee for next year.

BIGAMIST FREEMAN CAUGHT.

His First Wife Discovered His Whereabouts—The Old Story.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—Two years ago Joseph Freeman, a well-known resident of Windsor Locks, sold his household effects and went south, leaving a wife and two small children destitute. Subsequently the town authorities received a letter from the south asking about Freeman's standing and saying that he was paying attention to a woman there. The facts were sent, and a little later the woman appeared in Windsor Locks and in this city. Last October he married a Hartford woman and managed to keep the fact of his bigamy secret till two weeks ago, when his second wife discovered the fact. Freeman, on being detected, took a dose of paris green, but was saved by prompt measures, and is now at the hospital. He will be arrested for bigamy when he gets well. His second wife had some money, which Freeman spent in experiments in machinery.

An Indefinite Sentence.

MALDEN, Mass., Aug. 19.—John McMahan, while intoxicated, went to his home, where his wife was lying ill in bed. Seizing the sick woman by her hair he dragged her from the bed and threw her down a flight of stairs. The police were called, and after a hard struggle, during which McMahan attempted to brain an officer, he was lodged in the station house. He was arraigned and sentenced to the Concord reformatory for an indefinite period.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—For the Atlantic coast states generally fair weather slightly warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Dull Stock Market Declined to Bottom Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Money loaned at 7@12 per cent. Exchange quiet at 4.82½@4.85. Government firm. Currency fs. 126 bid; 4s coupon, 126 bid; 4½s coupon, 110½@111.

The stock market opened weak and feverish, and under a selling of the Vanderbilts and grangers prices declined 1@2 per cent. and rallied a half hour. After the first call the market was weak and prices continued on the decline up to 11:15 a. m., the lowest prices prevailing at a decline of ¼ to 2 per cent.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	84¼	Del. & Hudson	97¼
Adams Express	136	Del., Lack. & W.	126½
Am. Express	102	Erie	24¾
C., C., C. & I.	55	Erie, pref.	51½
New York Central	108¾	Lake Shore & Texas	31½
N. J. Central	69	Lake Shore	84¾
Illinois Central	134¾	Lake Erie & West.	8
Ohio Central	1	Lake Erie & West., pf.	69
Michigan Central	76½	Northwest	112¾
Northern Pacific	26¾	Northwest, pref.	141¾
Do. pref.	56¾	Ontario & West.	19
Central Pacific	33	Ohio & Miss.	24¾
Union Pacific	54¾	Pacific Mail	44¾
Missouri Pacific	108	Rock Island	126
Texas Pacific	14¾	Rock Island, pref.	120
Metropolitan L.	117	St. Paul	97¾
Mobile & Ohio	18	St. Paul, pref.	110¾
Canada Southern	48¾	Bur. & Quincy	120¾
Canada Pacific	54¾	Wabash	19¾
Chicago & Alton	141	Oregon Trans.	82¾
Ches. & Ohio	8¼	West Shore	102

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Sales 24,000 bbls. Superfine, $2.10@2.30; St. Louis extra, $2.60@3; city mill extra, $4.80@5.40 for West Indies. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $3.05@5.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and generally lower, with the market firm at early yesterday's figures. Spot lots closed weak and ¼ to ½c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 89@89½c; No. 2 red, 87½@88c; ungraded red, 81@89c; No. 2 red at 88½c, and No. 3 at 85½c; No. 2 red winter Aug., 87¾@87¾c; do. Sept., 88c; do. Oct., 89¼@89½c.

CORN—Options were dull and weak at the opening, but closed firm at unchanged prices. Spot lots closed strong at ½c higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 58½c, and ungraded at 50@58½c; No. 2 mixed Sept., 58½c; do. Oct., 59½c.

OATS—Options were moderately active and closing steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 43@44c; No. 2 do. at 38c; No. 3 mixed, Aug., 38c; do. Sept., 38½c.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.87½@11.87½.

LARD—Closed strong; $7.50; cash, $7.50@7.55; Sept., $7.17@7.18.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@26½c; western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Firm; state, 7@8½; western flat, 7½@8½c.

EGGS—Dull; state, 14½@15c; western, 13½@14c.

SUGAR—Dull; raw, nominal; fair refining, 4 9-16; refined dull; cut loaf, 6½@6¾c; crushed, 6½@6¾c; powdered, 6 3-16@6 5-16c; granulated, 6@6 1-16c; confectioners' "A," 5 15-16c; confectioners' "A," 5 13-16c; white extra "C," 5@5 1-16c; extra "C," 5 1-16@5 3-16c; yellow, 4 15-16@5c.

THE ORIGIN OF FIRES.

TWENTY-SEVEN CAUSES OF CONFLAGRATIONS NOW RECOGNIZED

Boomerangism at the Top of the List—Defective Flues and Bad Construction—The Sine Spontaneous Combustion Has Had to Answer for.

In speaking of the origin of fires, Dr. Nichols states that present investigations show that the number of fires attributed to incendiarism is much less than is generally supposed. Spontaneous combustion is another cause which has heretofore been brought forward on a great many occasions, when the real trouble has been in defective or careless construction. While dwelling houses in the United States are burning at the rate of one every hour, and mills, blocks, stores and barns are vanishing in proportion, it is worth the consideration of every householder to know why his own premises are inviting destruction from fire, or whether they are reasonably secure from the ruin brought by that element. In the first table of loss, incendiarism is placed at the top of a list of some twenty-seven causes.

Next in this fatal list comes defective flues, but it is questionable whether they have been given the rank they deserve. Dr. Nichols mentions as a notable example of the necessity for caution in this direction that the handsome residence of a neighbor got on fire three times within one month, and that on each occasion the narrowly escaped destruction was traced to defective or defective construction. In the first instance, fire was due to wood placed in connection with a steam boiler, and in the other two cases to wood placed in such close proximity in contact with chimneys when the house was built. In these cases sufficient heat reached the timbers to cause ignition.

FIRE TRAPS CAREFULLY CONCEALED.

There are many buildings in all parts of the country to-day where a little better foresight than usual in furnace or grate will do just the same thing. Every householder should assure himself that no such danger menaces his own home or warehouse. Continued contact of wood with hot brickwork or heated currents of air will eventually cause combustion. There is but one remedy, and that is to remove the conditions. If a building is already erected, and the fire traps carefully concealed, it is a difficult matter to get at the source of danger and see that it is removed, but the security is much less than that of starting anew when fire has carried off the household goods or destroyed the "plant" of a well established industry.

But while spontaneous combustion, being impersonal and therefore without the ability for defense, has had a great many slanders laid to its door by builders whose volubility exceeded their carefulness, this peculiar process of slow oxidation has still a heavy account against it in the list of fire losses. In one instance, recorded by the same writer, a dwelling house caught fire by the spontaneous ignition of sawdust placed between kitchen floors as a sound deadener. The sawdust alone was safe enough, but when it became saturated with oil from the polishing of the floor above, new conditions prevailed. The sawdust heated rapidly from the absorption of oxygen by the oil. The temperature speedily arose to such a point that ignition occurred, and flame burst through into the room.

KEEP THIS REFERENCE IN MIND.

For many years the conditions favorable to spontaneous combustion were so imperfectly known that no precautions were taken to avoid them. Now, however, they have been so well illustrated, together with the large possibilities of defectiveness in flues and chimneys, by a very complete list of catastrophes, that an intelligent builder—by which we mean not only the man who builds a house, but the man who has it built as well—must keep this evidence in mind, and see that none of these fatal conditions is repeated in his own structure.

With a large per cent. of the causes of fire, and any number besides, not classified, there are not a few otherwise careful persons who despair of the value of precautions, and the whole matter to rate as a heavy insurance. The wisdom of providing funds necessary for rebuilding is certainly commendable; but funds from any economical source and valuables should not be permitted to be thus quietly consumed, those who have gone through the ordeal of a fire, at either home or place of business, know that there are many things for the loss of which insurance is but a poor consolation.—Scientific American.

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THE HEALTH-DESTROYING SYSTEM OF TEACHING IN OUR SCHOOLS.

Boarding Houses for Working Women. Novel Employment—Wakeful Babies. Old and Young—German Girls—Amusements—Vagaries of Fashion.

An anxious mother writes to know what course she shall pursue with her 9-year-old daughter who will do nothing but read and study, and whose health is suffering in consequence. The best thing is to send her off into the country, where she can get very little to read. If she studies too much, keep her out of school for a year or two. The whole system of teaching in our public schools is health-destroying. Mind and body both suffer. No girl should be graduated before she is 20 years of age, and then only if she should not be allowed to enter society. As a rule girls begin to go into society at 15 and 16, and if not married at 20 or 22 are looked upon as old; and they are more or less unfitted with everything.

Girls should be kept in school much longer than they usually are. Teachers, from watchment, pay, but none the less unwise motives, endeavor to arouse ambition by holding constantly before scholars the distinction of being behind in their studies. Some fer do this, and it is by no means disgraceful, than to sacrifice health. People urge in favor of the public schools, that they send their boys and girls further prepared for college than any other schools. It may be true, but those who wish to study will do so with a little encouragement, anywhere. In the country the public school education is adequate, but in the matter of health it is ruinous.

A well-known Cleveland physician said, not long since, that public school education had done more to cause disease of the brain, spine and eyes than any other one thing, and his opinion is not that the opinion of many eminent physicians and specialists. We could not do without our schools, but we could do with less elaboration in the course, and we should insist on fewer studies and slower and more thorough teaching. From what "Anxious Mother" says, her daughter, loving books naturally, has been made more ambitious by the thoughtless words and taunts of her companions than the young brain and delicate body will stand, and the only remedy is complete rest, which can be had by taking the child from school for several years, and by change of scenery or by plentiful light and pleasant entertainment, thereby causing healthful reaction.—Cleveland Leader.

Boarding Houses for Working Women.

The increasing number of women who live by the higher employments in this city has led to the establishment of several large boarding houses on somewhat the same plan, though a more modest scale, than the luckless concern of A. T. Stewart, which is now the Park Avenue Hotel. At these houses will find teachers, telegraphic operators and typewriters, artists with the brush and the needle, literary women, and others of the good rather on their talents and accomplishments than on more manual labor for support, congregated in curious little communities, presided over by a lady housekeeper who has the air of a matron in a public institution rather than a private person. The houses are governed by certain fixed rules, and what it seeks to be at all is respectable and have a very homelike and pleasant air. The rates of board are moderate, and the character of the inmates leads their home an air of great refinement and profound domesticity.

The first of these places that I remember in New York was the Cooper Millinery or Mott street, and is, I think, now known as the Big Flats. It was intended as a hotel for working girls, but the rules were so exacting and their adherence to them so rigid that the air of home and comfort failed to render it popular, and it was abandoned and the house handed over for tenement use. For women above the condition of unskilled workers I do not believe any provision existed until the present special boarding house system came into being. They were commonly herded together in large lo; in the cheaper boarding houses, where they packed the rooms that better-to-do boarders scorned, or forced to live in hotel-style board and fed at tables always at a greater cost than should have been necessary. A decent woman without money to waste used to have a hard time of it looking for quarters in New York, and with all the promises, intelligent private enterprise and larger public philanthropy have made for her she is still far worse off than a man. One of the good works of the Young Women's Christian association has been to encourage the creation of boarding houses for single women, a register of which is kept by the association for the direction of applicants.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Novel Employment For Women.

Some Philadelphia women have hit upon something novel in the way of occupation, especially. They call themselves, or are called, "lampers." The care of a lamp is a good deal like that of a steam engine or a baby—it is not everybody that can attend to it properly and with judgment. A few enterprising women now that drawing rooms display so many as half a dozen lighted lamps by night, with corresponding care of wicks, trimming, oiling, filling, etc., by day, and when a smoky lamp is not only a nuisance but an indignance. The "lamper" takes the entire charge of the interior of the house, comes each morning, empties out the oil when it is getting thick, refills, trims the wick scrupulously, without even touching the shade, polishes the handles, polishes the globes and leaves chimneys and all immaculate. The goes from house to house in a neighborhood, and a fully-worthy her services are. In one skillful hands the new popular oil lamps are a great trouble; sometimes filling them is put off until after dark, when there is danger in hedging the oil can anywhere near the gaslights. When neither mistress of the house nor her servants are good at lamp care the skill of the professional can save by half for a very small sum for each visit.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Old and the Young.

A man or woman of 50 who cannot make himself or herself agreeable to a girl of 18 is a peculiarly lacking in social qualities. An equally lacking is a boy of 20 who cannot give pleasure to a man or woman of 60. But this good breeding can only be acquired by practice. Once acquired it confers upon a peculiarly social exhilarating social enjoyment, as all will testify who have had the good fortune to be flattered by their youthful admiration of older people and to have yearn by the good will of younger people. And few conversations are more charming for the instruction themselves or for the pleasure than those in which the young girl or young man just entering into life is led to awaken, by the gay audacities of his ignorance, the deeper thoughts of the man or woman just coming out of active life. The fleece-like fancies of youth kindles the glowing imagination of experience, and in the interchange of ideas each for the moment seems to gain all the advantages of the other.

Such conversations cannot be held at evermans nor at dinners, where most of the gentleman have been bored with the stock market all day, nor at receptions, which are too formal, from which the young lady of the house is encouraged to exclude her father and mother, and the fathers and mothers of her friends. They will not gather around the frivolities of pleasant homes, where the habitues of the house, old and young alike, are equally the friends of parents and children.—Exchange.

Why Men Don't Marry.

I say it boldly and without fear of contradiction, there is no man living who is at all times proof against feminine fascinations, who has not, at some period in his life's history, indulged in the hope of realizing his dreams of domestic happiness, in which the face of some real or ideal woman shone forth as the guiding star to brighten his life. No man ever indulges in dreams of domestic happiness outside of his own home. The reason is his at all times, in which to roam at his own sweet will. His experience teaches him that in all the world can offer there is nothing so sweet as the love which he finds in the home, gives rest to the soul and that peace of mind which the world cannot give; his innermost self craves for it, at satisfying it in its tenderness. True love is the very sustenance of happiness, and no outward ruin can wreck the citadel where the immortal lives." It is the fear of the failure to realize such happiness as this that keeps these dreamers from seeking it in marriage!

The most inveterate club man, the bitterest scoffer at the love in a cottage, the man not who failed, either from lack of confidence in their own power of persuasion or want of means in their youth, to win the one particular woman they fondly worshiped as their ideal. Disappointment in love is one of the main causes of there being so many bachelors in the world.—New Orleans States.

Babies Who Are Wakeful.

A philanthropic physician has published a little pamphlet with timely suggestions concerning health. Among other things he writes: "Asleep baby becomes tired of lying in one position and wants to be turned upon his side or stomach, or wantsthe warm pillow turned, or the clothes taken out of his blanket, or one of his garments loosened, or his eyes turned from the light, or a noisy fly disposed of, or a mother's lullaby sung again, or to be left alone. Baby has made himself heard and something must be done. Up he comes, to some mute likely; or, with too much covering over him before, all is taken off but his nightdress, and he is rushed about the room, bounced up and down before an open window, or half uncovered for three to five minutes. How can the little one do else than take cold?" This picture is not overdrawn. Do we not all know babies who are wakeful at night, and because they cry are nursed or fed with catnip tea or sugar and water until their poor little stomachs ache from the distension by unnecessary liquids? These same babies only need a change of position, and when this is given them they drop asleep peacefully.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Amusements for the Young.

There is not a country village in the land where the young people cannot have rational amusements if they will. A dramatic club will furnish infinite amusement for a whole winter; a singing school is still possible in country places, though a conservatory of music may be established; a select club will flourish anywhere, and there are few places where dancing may not be had at slight expense. Reading circles cost nothing, and may be started by any half dozen young people anywhere, and be profitable well as pleasant. Schoolboys should have a debating society, no matter on how small a scale, and old-fashioned spelling schools are by no means to be despised in many places where there is a dearth of amusements for the young. Some excuse for congregating together is the main thing; the young people can be trusted to enjoy themselves if only this opportunity is offered. Simple and costless pleasures, often are the desirable thing, and they can be compassed by all if there is the right disposition in regard to the matter.—Hattie Tyng Griswold.

German Girls as Wives.

There is less difficulty in German girls of the middle class becoming wives and mothers for life than is the case in the same class in England. German girls, as a matter of course, take their share in household work; this does not prevent their being frequently very accomplished, often excellent musicians, but it does prevent a great deal of restlessness and vague discontent. A young man who marries in that class knows that he may reasonably expect his bride to be a good housewife. If he is in the upper middle class, for instance of shopkeeper, his wife often keeps the accounts of the shop. I have wondered at the close attention to business details shown by women who might have expected to be spared such exertions; but I was assured they preferred to be kept occupied, partly in order to save for their children. It seemed to me that the master and mistress in most shops were on friendly terms with their assistants, who were permitted to rest at intervals during the day in a room behind the shop.—National Review.

Beautiful Souls.

Beauty attracts the eye at first; but after you see a pretty young person very intimately you do not know whether they are pretty or not. Their ways make an impression on you, but not their noses and ears, their eyes and mouth. Ah, but they have spirited the *self* to you, and it is that which you see. A man who has been married twenty years hardly knows what his wife looks like. He may think he does, but tell you it is a bewitching little brunette long after she has reached middle life, because the image of his early love is in his heart, and he doesn't see her as she is to-day. Even the most indifferent husband, he may not know she is the fine woman that other people think her. You many times see a man have married the plainest woman, and think them beauties; and you know beauties who have quite thrown away on men who value a wife for her success as a cook.—Philadelphia Call.

Mrs. Kate Chase's Children.

"Do you intend to reside permanently in France?" Mrs. Kate Chase was asked by a correspondent. "Oh, dear, no," she replied. "I love my country, its people and institutions. I do not live in Paris. I reside in the retired and quiet part of it, in the world of Parisian life I take no interest. Gayety in fashionable life I do not enjoy. I have my children to care for and enjoy. My object is in bringing them up to be accomplished, educated, and good women, an honor to themselves and to American womanhood. That is a woman's sphere in life. I have no ambition except that with my children, but I shall return to my native land before very long. I feel as exile in France."—Philadelphia Times.

Twisting Her Tresses.

Never before since nature went unadorned has it been possible for a woman to so completely suit her own fashion to the style of her head and the style of her face. Every possible way that soft and pretty hair can be twisted it is twisted. And some of the ways are pretty enough to be.

Once in a while there is a girl who can wear her hair in any way she pleases, but a girl had better make a good many experiments and investigations before she makes up her mind that she is one of the appointed. If a glass and her own good sense fail her, then other eyes are critical and let her that she may safely do what she pleases, then the vain authorities give many readers a very slight say, in which they "twist the luxurious tresses."—New York Graphic.

Pen Picture of Jenny Jane.

A few days ago I accidentally met Mrs. Cyrly Lamby, and was very much surprised at the mistaken idea I had had of her. She is a little, dove-faced, meek, unobtrusive person, with a sweet voice, and is familiar with the causes of fashion she so aptly chronicles from time to time. Her voice is soft and sweet to listen to, and her manner betokens that she has long been accustomed to self-effacement. In fact, I understand that she has experienced a great deal of personal sorrow and severe financial reverses. For a quarter of a century she has kept her place in the ephemeral literature of the daily press as firmly as she has in the hearts of her wide circle of friends.—Dr. Chicago News.

The Vagaries of Fashion.

A Vienna correspondent states that the pantaloons trade of that city has, through Count Hans Wilczek, sent a petition to the crown princess, in which represents that, living in the purest English fashion, the demand for woollen and silk braid and trimmings for ladies' dresses has almost entirely ceased, and that hundreds of persons have thereby been thrown out of work. Her imperial highness answered that she would give orders to her dressmakers that all her dresses should, until further notice, be adorned with passementerie, and that she hoped her example would be followed by the ladies of the aristocracy. As a result of this, the plain dresses and jackets now worn will probably be out of fashion next winter.—London Globe.

The Children's Associates.

Every mother should take her children's associates to her house, if it is in ever so unpretentious a manner, that she may know for herself what sort of associates they are, and that she may see what influence they exert *upon their manners or their minds.* Don't be afraid of the trouble. Oh busy mothers, of the noise, the tumult, the confusion, the litter, that will ensue. Make plenty and excitement the children must have; how much better to have it under your own eye than in questionable places.—Hattie Tyng Griswold.

Queen Victoria's Free Life.

Gen. Adam Badeau, whose acquaintance with English society is as close as that of any American, writes of Queen Victoria, who, he thinks, has lived a sad life: "The queen of England exhibits in her exalted sphere virtues which the humblest man or woman in his realm might imitate, virtues which endear her personally to her subjects, but certainly make them unwilling, in her time, to disturb her throne. Purity, honor, truth, religion, fidelity in all the family relations, constancy to friends, sympathy with all forms of human suffering in whatever class—these are traits on account of which the English people of to-day are content to have a queen."—Exchange.

Christine Nilsson's Mansion.

Everybody at Madrid is talking about the mansion of the newly-married Countess de Miranda, whom the public knows by the name of Christine Nilsson. The rooms are decorated in the most luxurious, fantasy and eccentric fashion. Thus the dining room is papered with all her old hotel bills, while the walls of her boudoir are covered with the music and librettos of all the operas in which she has ever taken part.—Chicago Herald.

The Chief Fault.

The greatest fault of modern dressing is the running on one style for all fabrics, for all purposes and for all sorts and conditions of people. It is the fault abroad as well as at home; the fault greatly dangerous in this respect, and while maintaining a certain supremacy in the design and technique of dress, can no longer be trusted to classify, discriminate and adapt styles to materials and persons.—Jenny June.

Nutmegs Poisonous.

The common nutmegs are poisonous in large doses. In a case which came under medical treatment, a lady had eaten a whole nutmeg and a half, which caused extreme drowsiness, then great mental excitement, followed by subsequent depression and pain in the region of the heart. This case points to the necessity of some action in regard to which should be investigated.—Philadelphia Call.

Deserve Honorable Mention.

The Misses Shannon, of West Newton, Mass., deserve honorable mention in these days of selfish exclusiveness. The two ladies own a splendid residence at Bar Harbor, and have rooted in a spring on their grounds, from which a boy now draws *pails of the pure and delightful water to every one that passes.* —Chicago Herald.

An Indispensable Branch.

Etiquette, which included conversation, making and serving tea, and posing, is an indispensable branch of female education in Japan. Young children are taught it as part of all the public schools.—New York Graphic.

Tupper's Wise Remark.

Tupper said one thing that was perhaps worth remembering in his advice to a young fellow to pray for the welfare of the unknown girl who might some time become his wife.—Springfield Union.

Out of fifty-seven well-known New York lawyers interviewed by The Jurist, fifty-two said that the constitution of New York does not prohibit women from voting.

When you hear a man sneer about "the virtue of woman" you may be sure he has nothing in that line to boast of himself.—Jud Lafagan.

Girls never marry a marry a man who loves to spend a holiday loafing at other fellows doing something.—New York Journal.

Clean straw matting with a cloth and salt water. Wipe dry. This keeps it from turning yellow.

Drinking Hot Water in Summer.

An eminent physician says if persons would drink hot water instead of cold water in summer, they would suffer less from thirst and from stomach disorders. In his practice he always orders hot water to be given to babies who are suffering from teething and the many attendant ills. It is really surprising to note how gladly the little sufferers will drink very hot water, and how much relief it seems to feel from its use. An ill child of eight months, with no appetite, was given as much hot water as it would drink. The little creature would drink the water with avidity and become quiet after the draught.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An audacious physician of the Quaker city boquelently asserts that much of the so-called malaria is pure laziness.

Dressing for Children.

Most charmingly dressed children are to be seen on the square these days of fashion and fine weather, and plenty of fashion and fine weather there is, too, in the dress of the evening. But nowadays grandmothers, and those made of red Turkey twill embroidered with pretty lace and embroidery are most becoming; the former in the stitch of the twill, which forms a background for the lace, or the latter is used to decorate the red fabric; or others the ribbon bodice is plaited or gathered into a yoke of lace inserted on twill and the skirt edged with embroidery, a plastron and half sleeves of twill, edged with lace and embroidery are often arranged with a full puff between rows of lace, loads of entre-deux insertion and edging put on either vertically or horizontally.

Polonaise Costume.

The polonaise is appearing again. The fashion books are reproducing it and it is seen in new dresses in New York. It is convenient and becoming to most women, if not to all.

The illustration gives front and back of polonaise suit for a slender young lady.

The polonaise is very long. The skirt is lovely dress is from the imported dresses. Behind it falls full and plain. The back draping of the polonaise, opening up at the side as it does, is graceful and unique. The polonaise has perfectly shaped fronts. These

POLONAISE FOR YOUNG LADY.

are gathered full into a sort of yoke just above the bust, and meet at the waist over a plain plastron of black velvet. The waist opening is at one side, under the princess front, and over the velvet plastron. The broad, pointed revers of the fronts, and the front view, at the neck, terminates in the shoulder seams, if the velvet is placed down the back of the waist, in the manner shown. If the velvet is omitted, the broad revers pass all the way across the back, and is rounded off behind.

To Vary Plain Dresses.

A pretty way to improve the appearance of a plainly-made dress of white veiling is to open the neck a la Vierge, and arrange a wide under lace ribbon from the shoulders to the waist, laying the ribbon in soft folds at the seams in surplice style, and gauging them into a narrow compass at the belt. Narrow folds of lace, or ruchings of ribbon or tulle roll the opening in the neck, the wider folds of the more coming down each side, the ends of this drapery being covered at the waist by a belt of the same silk. In the back is set a plain and long code of watered ribbon. This easy mode of giving a more dressy look to a simple toilet holds good for colored gowns also of cashmere, nun's veiling, and the like furbishing. Bretelles of velvet are also effective additions to plain bodices. For sport, stout women these bretelles are made of canvas, and the strange contrast of the velvet revers, reaching no more than half way down the length of the waist. The same effect can be given to the back of the corsage if desired.

Evening Dress.

In time to be ready for the coming season of grand dinners, suppers and other dress occasions, we give our readers herewith an illustration of the regulation evening dress. It is of the kind worn in opera parties on the New York and other American cities, and always in the large European cities.

SATIN EVENING DRESS.

The grand dames of England particularly affect this style of costume for stately occasions. The one shown here is of white satin and simple. It is of satin of any light color desired. Pale green or straw color is a favorite color. The skirt is in the usual way. The skirt is made plain and full. The plain, long, slightly rounded train is fastened on at the waistband. The drapery is of silk gauze or tulle, edged with gold and looped up with large rosettes of satin ribbon. The drapery is edged with lace to match. Folds of lace cover the bust and shoulder strap. Hair dressed high, with flowers. Long light brown or tan-colored gloves.

The Mountains.

The mountain forces seem to be at its height. At least, there is a large stock of mountain jewelry in the cases of both retail and wholesale houses. The mountain is very much in vogue in gold and silver, and its natural values as well as effect is added by the association of rose diamonds. The mountains faces continue popular, and are both tasteful and grotesque. Then there is a full line of jack and scarf pins in forms of three and four clover leaf patterns. Often the stones set in them are tinted. Moonstones are of frequent occurrence in cuff buttons for both sexes, and are a popular item in studs and scarf pins. These moonstones have also appeared on clasps for queen chains. There is a tendency now to employ the most opposite colors of moonstones, either setting one against the other, or sandwiching either single or double, but depending only upon the chatoyant reflection of the stone, and a unique setting for effect. Little balls set in claws are cut in moonstones, and natural to them rather than perhaps any other form.—Jewelers' Circular.

Don't Do It.

Don't eat with your knife.

Don't sit cross-legged before company.

Don't swing your foot or trot it, or sit with your toes turned in.

Don't rock incessantly in a rocking chair before company. It makes people nervous.

Don't drum with your fingers or wriggle your hands.

Don't pick your teeth before people. It's nasty.

Don't be polite to strangers and snappish and boorish at home, among the people who love you dearly.

Don't make a noise with your mouth like an animal, when you eat.

Steels for Skirts.

The steels in skirt backs are now placed very high, and so will the belt that the confection of hats is not required, as the upper end of the steel will answer the purpose. To do this the placket hole of the foundation skirt is made longer, and the open placket space slips back and forth on the steel across the top. The back breadths of the outside skirts are then attached to a separate band, and hooked on each side the belt beneath.

Bangles.

A favorite bangle consists of numerous slender gold or silver wire circlets, no two of which are of precisely the same size. As many as eighteen to twenty-four of these are used in one arm, each one independent of the other, and interlinked in any way, but hanging loose around the arms.

FASHIONLETS.

The prevailing rage in attire is for oriental patterns of goods.

Jet and colored beads upon dresses still maintain their favor.

Chintz, muslins, foulard and India silk are used for girls' afternoon dress.

Full waists and full sleeves are decided features of new French dresses.

Tucks are fashionable around the bottoms of the long dresses now worn.

Wands with bangles terminate behind in long pohits or loops, in Paris.

Course cotton net over colored silk or woolen goods is very fashionable in Paris.

Salad green is a fashionable color in London. Of course it will become so here.

Bathing suits are brighter and of the more like a flamingo one can look the more fashionable she will be as a bather.

Crinkled seersucker is all the rage for the best waists. Cream is a fashionable shade. Gentlemen wear seersucker suits.

Large drapery establishments are this season vying with each other in the production of handsome and inexpensive fabrics, which, despite their low price, amply fulfill all the demands of fashion.

WOMEN FOLLOWING VOCATIONS FIT ONLY FOR THE STRONGEST MEN.

Work in the Mines of France—Heavy Physical Labor in Austria — Steel "Daughters of the Plow" — Factory System of Germany.

Whether it be the existence of enormous standing armies, the strange results of the war, the absence of practical educational facilities, or the lowness of laborers' wages, that compels so many women on the continent of Europe to do the hard and heavy outdoor work which we deem fit only for the strongest and roughest of men, certain it is that one of the commonest and, to American eyes, the strangest sights there is the number of women engaged in agricultural and other severe manual labor. In France women are still occupied in the arduous occupation of carrying the heavy trucks of coals through the narrow tunnels that run from the seams to the shaft. Of course, in such work they adopt the ordinary costume of working women, and at the first glance are not to be distinguished from the men, by whose side they are working.

Some of the entries in the French census as to the following occupations are strange enough. In Paris there are 9 female boatbuilders and 365 "wheelwrights, farriers and saddlers," 8 sawyers, 46 carpenters and joiners, 8 masons and 1 plumber. It is mention in the entries that we find the greatest proportion of women engaged in heavy physical labor, not merely in agriculture as in the mines, but in paving or clearing the streets, of which the entry is *men at mortar or hods of bricks up to the workmen* on the scaffolding of buildings in the course of construction. These women do not seem to complain of their lot; they have been bred up to hard work from their infancy, and are used to nothing better; their languages and manners are as coarse as those of the male laborers, whom they closely resemble —high cheeked, broad shouldered, no trace of a waist, and possessed of great strength. To such a degree the daughters of the plow" is it easy task to wheel a street sprinkler or pail about a hand cart laden with milk, as may be seen any day in Antwerp, where the milk is delivered by her usual wife-cap and kerchief and her assistant dog, in a striking picture.

WORKERS IN THE MINES.

In Prussia about 6,000 women are workers in mines, quarries, and salt works, and about 2,000 are classified as "drivers, postilions, and railway laborers," and about 1,000 as "ship's crews, sailors, boatmen and ferrymen"; in this latter entry we find the unwary traveler put in towing canal boats. It has been asked, why do not women adopt callings more adapted to their feeble hands? The reason seems to be the industrial condition of a great part of the European continent, which affords to them no better means of earning a living. Add to the fact that these occupations which are so utterly unfeminine are the only ones in which unskilled labor can be employed. A change, however, is slowly coming about by the gradual introduction of steam in every country. The factory system has been forced in Germany to have a strong tendency to improve the condition not only of the women employed in factories, but of those working in the country around.

A large employer at Freiburg, after thirty years' experience, said: "The condition of the women employed in my factory is very easy. There is much misery among them, especially moral misery. When mothers apply to us for work for young, healthy girls, we tell them such girls are not to be had. We want reliable, but too frequently receive an account of the hard and immoral life associated with their service. The same thing when a well managed factory comes into the village. The poor girls must then either receive better treatment and better wages or they go into the factory. The moral benefit of a well ordered factory is self-evident; it affects the whole village."—Harper's Bazar.

At the White Front.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

The hot weather still continues and our Summer goods come to sell and why not. We have no mind everything so low you can't help but buy.

On Monday we will offer wonderful bargains. Suppose that will certainly create a furore. So if you want to be in it come to the White's Bargains. No. 1 is 200 dozen Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers all sold at the low price of 25c.

25 Doz Ladies' Handkerchiefs 12 1-2 cts worth 25c.

Bargain No. 2 is Oriental Lawn. We have bought 1,000 yards of remnants of Oriental Lawn at half price and you can buy them at the same rate. Come and see them.

Special prices on Hamburg Embroideries.

Our next great bargain is our entire stock of Straw Hats. We positively must sell this time of the year and you will find almost anything you want at low prices at this sale.

Ladies, Gents' and Children's Summer Underwear all sold cheap.

After you are through down stairs walk upstairs and have a splendid line of Crockery and Tinware to keep.

J. B. WHITE and SON.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00.
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

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Furniture Warerooms,

21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dressmaker, Underwear, Corsets, Having fitting corsets is now prepared for the Summer trade. Ladies' underwear made to order in the latest style. 21 East Front street. Wanted a few other ladies to work.

John Lindsay, Established 1868. Practical Plumber & Florist. INTELLIGENT OFFICE BOY Mrs. Lindsay. No. 30 West Second street, near the Baptist church.

E. B. Maynard, No. 23 Main Avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlors. Razors set in the latest style. Razors for Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier, (Successor to John Boston.) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. All the latest styles of French perfumes, toilet soaps and cosmetics. Manufacturer and dealer in natural wavy hair. 21 West Front St.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily. Address P. O. Cubs. P. O. Box 310, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son, Pure Cumlow Spring Water Ice. Orders left at the residence, 21 Somerset street, or at the store, 20 Park place, will be promptly attended to. Ice can be bought at the shop. Hay for sale.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grove St. and Second Street, Plainfield. Dealer in all kinds of All Lumber and Fixtures, At wholesale and New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 14.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 22 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy, Prince Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver, and Dealer in Pumps, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Hydrants, Sinks, Force Pumps, Hose, Etc. Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop in the rear of 18 East Front street. Residence, first house east of cemetery, all work executed by me will come with satisfaction. Office No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Shop in Middlesex, Somerset and Hunterdon Counties.

T. E. Morgans, Bookseller, Books, Stationery and Music, 21 & 23 Front Street.

Farmer's Hotel, Corner Front and Grove Streets, Boarding, Permanent or Transient Accommodations. Rates reasonable. Good livery attached. Terms moderate. Jacob Farmer, Proprietor.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 242 Plainfield, N. J. Fruits, vegetables, confectionery, notions, tobacco, etc., supplied at lowest market rates.

Elmer Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice. Canopoulo, Mollo & Privy Banks, Lamentably cheated by my own clumsiness, am now, with new tools and old ones repaired, ready for business. Locks, Guns, Bicycles, Sewing Machines, Clothing, Boots and Shoes repaired. Keys fitted. Lock Boxes, 3 Combination Locks, sent to Asbury Park. Terms, Cash. Yours truly, James Q. Miles, No. 20 Arctic Place, Plainfield.

Somerset Letters & Numerals, For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Key Checks, Stencils, Rubber Stamps, Steel Stamps, Seals, Burning Brands, Steel Letters, Key Tags, Metal Signs, made right here.

Builders' Cards.

Theodore Gray, Mason & Builder

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters and Builders

Estimates furnished for all classes of work.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H B Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, Grocer & Provisioner, Specialties—Fine Butter, Cheese, Lard, Teas, Coffees, Spices, Canned Goods, Fruits, Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Potted Meats, choice meats always in hand at wholesale. White Granite, C. C. and Stone China, Glass and Glassware.

John Emmons, Mason and Builder, Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 40 West Front street, P. O. Box 190.

R. A. Ross, 21 Somerset St. Plainfield. Manufacturer and Builder of Sash and Doors. Work of Superior Finish. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturday afternoon.

R. V. Saums, Carpenter & Builder, Residence, Clinton avenue, near Depot, Evens, P. O. Box, 1088. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work.

J. Manning, Residence, Evens P. O. Box 1088. Carpenter & Builder, 20 years experience. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Mouldings, Brackets, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning, Glass of all kinds.

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FOR MEN'S WEAR, $3.50

Equal to any $5.00 Shoe made anywhere. Calf or Congress. Wide widths and cut with broader glove fit tops of the best tannery calf. Hand turned and hand shaped shoe in the market.

SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop IN AT JOHN J. KENNEY'S Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity *And Ask* TO SEE Our *Favorite* $2.50 Shoe. It is a *Surpriser!*

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND House Furnishing Goods AND FOR First Class Cabinet Work AND UPHOLSTERING: CALL AT THE STORE OF J. S. Powlison 55 West Front Street.

To the Public!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials at Short Notice.

H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8. No. 48. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886. Price Two Cents

Condensed Cents.

WANTED—To adopt, two kittens (males) of good working stock. Address Box 207 P. O.

FOR SALE—Second-hand sewing machine in good order. Inquire at this office.

WANTED—To rent, a house with 8 rooms, in good locality, and in which there is a good well of water. Address Box 207 P. O.

WANTED—Two boarders at once, one room will be rented if desired. Address Box 207 P. O.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good brick team. Address Jones & Co., P. O.

WANTED—Two boarders at once, one room will be rented if desired. Address Jones & Co., P. O.

FOR SALE—Two buggies of sizes, one nearly new, at one-half price

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 29, '86.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 6.42, 6.52, 7.05, 7.30, 7.51, 8.04, 8.36, 8.49, 9.06, 10.37, 11.08 a. m.; 12.03, 1.34, 3.23, 3.47, 4.04, 4.34, 5.30, 6.10, 6.38, 7.05, 7.55, 9.40, 11.10 p. m. Sunday, 3.37 8.01, 8.57, 10.54, 11.39 a. m.; 1.27, 3.34, 5.31 7.50, 7.55, 9.05 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 3.30, 6.45, 6.55, 7.08, 7.33, 7.54, 8.07, 8.39, 8.52, 9.09, 10.40, 11.11 a. m.; 12.06, 1.37, 3.26, 3.50, 4.07, 4.37, 5.33, 6.13, 6.41, 7.08, 7.58, 9.43, 11.13 p. m. Sunday, 3.40, 8.04, 9.00, 10.57, 11.42 a. m.; 1.30, 3.37, 5.34, 7.53, 7.58, 9.08 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.23, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.55, 10.28, 11.09 a. m.; 1.05, 2.30, 4.15, 4.47, 5.00, 5.45, 6.25, 6.58, 7.45, 8.05, 8.50, 9.50, 10.30, 11.50 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 8.45, a. m., 12.00 m.; 1.50, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.05 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.51, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.01, 8.40, 9.50, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.25, 1.31, 2.27, 3.37, 3.51, 4.05, 4.32, 5.07, 7.32, 8.40, 11.10 p.m. Sunday, 5.37, 10.32, 11.32, a. m.; 3.07, 5.30, 7.32, 9.35 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.23, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.55, 10.28, 11.09 a. m.; 1.05, 2.30, 4.15, 4.47, 5.00, 5.45, 6.25, 6.58, 7.45, 8.05, 8.50, 9.50, 10.30, 11.50 p. m. 12 midnight Sunday, at 8.50 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.50, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.05 p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.58, 9.25, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.08, 2.16, 3.45, 4.28, 5.02, 5.30, 6.08, 8.15, 9.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 8.14, 8.48, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.53, 7.03, 7.33, 7.59, 8.15, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 3.00, 3.38, 5.23, 5.50, 6.08, 8.15, 9.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.03, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 7.08, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.58, 9.25 a. m.; 2.08, 3.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.30, 8.08, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.00, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40 4.45, 4.30, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bound Ing and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Driftton-Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Scranton, etc.

2.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Driftton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.30 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

8.08 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

9.17 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Ocean Grove.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 10.37 8.06, 11.08 1.31 3.31, 8.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m., 3.39 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.29, 5.10*, 8.29, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.13, 5.03*, 6.05*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.29, 5.10*, 9.35 a. m. 6.30 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Market Sixth and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 6.40, 7.40, 11.05, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 8.10, 8.33, 9.00 10.33 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 8.25, 6.30*, 9.00, 10.00, 11.38 a. m.; 1.54, 4.53, 6.26, 7.35* p. m. Sunday at 1.26, 8.15, 9.40 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT
W. W. STEARNS, SUPT.
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1886.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT CHURCH.

A Quiet Attention Upon the Service. The Most Trying Time.

Mrs. Cleveland sets her husband some good examples when she goes to church. Like too many of her sex, she appears to have to attend to the praying for the family. When she goes to church as soon as she enters the pew and takes a seat she drops her pretty head upon her daintily gloved hand and devotes a minute to silent prayer. She then settles herself for a quiet attention upon the service, nodding pleasantly to Mrs. Sunderland, the wife of the pastor, whose pew is just above her and the preacher's. When *the pastor gives out the hymn she is glad to* turn her attention to the hymn book and forget the uncomfortable feeling which is the natural result of being stared at. When the congregation rises she rises also, following the hymn through from beginning to end sometimes, though she does not join in the singing. When the minister lends in prayer her head is bowed, and it drops a little lower when he prays for "the chief magistrate of the nation," with a petition for "those that are due to him."

The announcements of the church meetings which follow the prayer are listened to with wonderful interest, and when the sermon begins, after the second hymn has been sung, she is all attention. She seems occasionally overcome with drowsiness, and rests her head on her left hand, which she holds in the same hand which carries a jeweled umbrella, a wedding gift from one of the cabinet officers. When the basket goes around she drops her contribution modestly into it, and when the closing hymn is given out, finds not only the hymn but the doxology corresponding in meter with it, and follows them closely to the end.

When the service is end then comes the most trying time for Mrs. Cleveland. All eyes are upon her. Of course, she has attracted more attention than the preacher, even during the sermon, but she only divided attention with him then; now, however, she is the *central and only figure of the moment.*—Washington Cor. Memphis Avalanche.

The Study of Languages.

The learning of languages is a simple thing in my estimation and too study would be not a more attractive to young people if they would only go outside of the text book and not stick closely to the grammatical rules and the syntax. There are many people who write and speak correctly, but when called upon to parse a sentence to save their lives.—W. G. Priest in Globe-Democrat.

What Astonished Madame Greville.

Somebody who is said to know reports that of nothing in America has Miss Hoey's favorite been more astonished than the readiness with which every Dublin woman she met pulled from her pocket or handbag a penny or penny compared to her former. This is humorous.

THE CRISIS PAST.

John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, Elected President.

THE EGANITES ON TOP,

While the Opposition Failed to Carry Out Their Threats.

A General Conciliatory Policy Prevented the Predicted Rupture in the Ranks. A Kentucky Methodist Parson Wants to Pepper the British—New York's Divided Delegates Downed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The convention of the Irish National league has come and gone without any of the serious dissensions or open ruptures which had been expected as the result of the differences in the ranks of the party in New York and this city. This was due in the main to the conservative policy adopted throughout in response to the administration or Egan party, which also showed itself in the result to be thoroughly disciplined. The result of the convention is that the headquarters of the league remain in Nebraska and that the control of the organization is confirmed in Egan and Sullivan. Parnell has endorsed the policy of the assemblage, or physical force policy, effectually squelched. It was within a few minutes of 4 o'clock when the afternoon session was called to order.

The report of the committee on constitution, which was first in order, was simply a rehearsal of the constitution adopted in Boston in '84. It was absorbed to go through by unanimous consent. Mr. Eggleston, of Rochester, N. Y., moved that clause 5 be stricken out, urging that it negatived the message of good will which they had sent across the water. This clause reads as follows: "To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legal means to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale."

The motion to strike out the clause created the most animated discussion. Mr. Dan Gilmore Brennan, of Iowa, declared that the boycott on English manufactures was the most powerful weapon the Irish people had, and urged Redmond to go back to England and tell the people that they would cease to traffic in English goods until the relations between Ireland and England were changed. Some of a like tenor were made by several delegates from Canada, and finally, in the midst of considerable confusion, the motion to strike out was lost by a majority of 10 to 1. Rev. George Pepper, a Methodist minister of Louisville, entertained the delegation with a speech pending the adjournment and urged that the work of the audience upon its feet by declaring that if there was ever a call to arms in Ireland there would be one vacant pulpit in Louisville. The report of the finance committee showed that in the past two years $230,452 had been received for the parliamentary fund, of which $214,411 has been forwarded to Mr. Parnell. The receipts of the Land league proper in the same period had been $37,130, and the disbursements $21,980. The election of president was then the next thing in order, and Brennan, of Iowa, submitted the name of John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, in an eulogistic speech. The nomination was seconded by Father Quinn, of Louisville, and *Barry, of Pennsylvania, placed in nomination* Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia. The latter declined, but his delegation and that of New York stood upon a roll call. For the next hour considerable confusion prevailed. W. J. Hynes, of Chicago, called upon Fitzgerald to rise in his place and declare that he would not be led by any men.

Fitzgerald did not respond, but Sullivan in his behalf declared that he would not place himself in such a position. A still more considerable disorder the roll call was commenced. When the New York delegation was reached a call of the individual delegates was demanded. The request was considered time and resulted in a majority of the delegation casting their votes for McCaffrey. The remaining states were rapidly disposed of and the result was announced: Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 244. A motion to make the election unanimous elicited a few noes from the New Yorkers.

McCaffrey escorted the new president to *the platform amid considerable enthusiasm* and he thanked the convention in a few short broken utterances.

Hugh McCaffrey was elected first vice-president by acclamation, although he vociferously declined the honor. The other offices were filled in short order as follows:

Second vice-president, the Rev. P. A. McKenna, of Marlboro, Mass.; third vice-president, Patrick Martin, of Baltimore; treasurer, the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; secretary, John Sutton, of Nebraska.

FINERTY WANTS TO FIGHT.

The Chairman Steps in Between Him and Michael Davitt.

Speeches were then called for. Mr. Finerty in response to calls arose and addressed the convention in fiery language. He said he did not want to talk about Irish Parnellism, but no leader could make him subscribe to the Gladstone bill as a final settlement. If the speaker had his way he would kill every Englishman who opposed Irish independence in Ireland. The thunder of war was rumbling in central Asia to-day. England could lose Ireland and still remain a power. She could not lose India without being crippled. When England was forced to defend India, then would be Ireland's opportunity. If it came to war, let it come. The speaker would be the first to enlist in the service of Ireland.

Davitt then arose and said he could not let Finerty's remarks pass. He

THE JURY OUT.

DELIBERATING UPON THE FATE OF THE ANARCHISTS.

The Judge Gave Full Instructions About the Laws of Evidence and Explained the Details of the Celebrated Case—Awaiting the Verdict.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The fate of the eight Anarchists is now in the hands of the jury. They retired at the conclusion of Judge Gary's charge, without a sign to indicate any predisposition on either side. There was an impression, as they left the court room, that their deliberations would be long, and the public generally was anxious.

During the reading of the charge Parsons leaned forward intently, his brows knitted, and a look of absorbed attention was on his face. Spies leaned on his elbow and twisted his mustache. Lingg betrayed no more attention than ever, and seemed to be in absorption as he leaned back in his chair. Fielden toyed with his chin whiskers in nervous criticism. Fischer was the only seeming indifferent of the lot. As pale as death, he fanned himself uneasily.

Mr. Grinnell said in closing: "Some of these people, I sincerely and honestly believe, should receive at your hands the extreme penalty of the law. Spies, Fischer, Lingg, Engel, Fielden, Parsons, Schwab, Neebe—in my opinion, based upon the testimony—the order of punishment. It is for you to say which it shall be. You have been importuned to disagree. Don't do that. If, in your judgment, or in the judgment of some of you, some of these men should suffer death and others have a less punishment, that would subserve the law. Don't stand on that point. Agree on something. It is no pleasant task for me to ask the life of any man. Personally, I haven't a word to say against these men. As a representative of the law I say to you the law demands now, here, its power, regardless of Foster, of —lack, or of us all. That law which has made us strong and which you have sworn to obey demands at your hands punishment for these men. Don't do it because I ask. Do it, if it should be done, because the law demands it. You stand between the law and violated law. Do your duty courageously, even if that duty is an unpleasant and severe one. Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind attention you have shown to me these many hours."

At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's speech the court adjourned until 9 o'clock.

When Judge Gary started at 9:45 o'clock to read his charge there was not a vacant seat in the court room. On behalf of the people the court instructed in general terms on what constituted murder. In addition to the general definition of murder with malice aforethought, he said the right of free speech does not preclude the man who aids, abets and advises murder by the abuse of free speech, from punishment for the murder resulting from his act. If the jury believed there was a conspiracy to overthrow the laws and forms of government in this city, and that the throwing of the bomb which killed Matthias Degnan May 4 was a legitimate result of that conspiracy, and that the defendants all, or any of them, who the evidence shows were among the conspirators, then they are guilty of murder. If such a conspiracy existed and these defendants were conspirators, they should be found guilty of the murder of Officer Degnan and punished, not as conspirators, but as principals in the murder. The court instructed the jury that circumstantial evidence was good evidence, if all the circumstances fit together. The defendants were entitled to the same amount of credence as witnesses as any other witness, except where they are contradicted by witnesses for the prosecution. The jury should not resort to trivial things to apply the doctrine of reasonable doubt.

The jurors should act and judge as reasonable thinking men, applying the rules of ordinary business life to the question presented. The court then instructed the jury as to the various forms of the verdict they might render if they found for the prosecution.

After Judge Gary closed Mr. Zeisler insisted that the court should repeat the instructions on the question of reasonable doubt, which he did. The jury was instructed that if any single fact has been proven by evidence that has not been contradicted, which is incomprehensible with the theory of the guilt of the defendants, the proof should be given the weight it merits—which would amount to unreasonable doubt and an acquittal should follow.

At 2:30 the jury retired. The judge told them that if they could not agree before 10 p. m., they could sleep at the Revere house.

At 6 o'clock the jury was still out and court was adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

It is reported, on what is considered reliable authority, that the jury in the Anarchist trial, after about six hours' deliberation, agreed upon a verdict. Owing to the fact that the jury agreed upon a verdict in so short a time, the impression prevails that it is a severe one, and that the defendants are found guilty as charged.

LATER.—According to the story, told with with significant familiarity at all the police stations, which are supposed to have received the information from the guards, Neebe and Schwab get seventeen years in the penitentiary, and the remaining six are sentenced to be hanged.

Trying to Kill the Pope.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The government police patrol last night observed a man hiding in a corner of the balcony of St. Peter's church, from which the pope is accustomed to bestow his blessing upon the people. The police warned the papal gendarmes who promptly arrested the man. The prisoner was found to be an insane Italian named Passanti. The pope has expressed his admiration of the zeal of the police and his gratitude for their action.

A Steamer Disabled in a Hurricane.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 20.—The British steamer Alyth Craig, Stewart, from New Orleans for Antwerp, encountered a hurricane, during which she shipped a sea which filled the coal bunkers and engine room and put out the fires. She was towed into this port by the American steamer Conal. The Ayrshire has a cargo of grain and cotton seed.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Mr. John Dougal, editor of The New York Weekly Witness, died yesterday, at Flushing, L. I.

Hon. John G. Carlisle was banqueted at Newport, Ky., last night.

A party of tourists attempting to ascend the Matterhorn, Switzerland, were buried under an avalanche of snow, and were rescued by the guides. One Englishman has died from the effects of the frost.

Nine police officers have been arrested, charged with murder during the late riots.

Ex-Councilman Thomas Reed, of Cleveland, was a delegate to the Democratic convention, and on his way home, while looking out of a car window, struck his head against a bridge and was killed.

An array of cranks have appeared in New York, including Charles F. Bishop, of Maine, and Dennis Butler, of Philadelphia, who propose to jump from the Brooklyn bridge into fame and a dime museum.

A COLONIST CAPTURED.

Confesses His Guilt—Gives Up the Money and Returns.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—J. Isaacs, a diamond merchant of New York, arrived in this city in pursuit of Alexander Lang, his clerk, who absconded last week with $12,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Joseph Kellert, superintendent of the Montreal Detective force, of this city, discovered that the culprit had registered at the Windsor hotel here on Thursday last and then left for parts unknown.

After diligent search he was discovered to have taken lodgings in a house in the eastern part of the city. Confronted by his employer and the Montreal detective he confessed that he was guilty. He admitted that he had appropriated the goods and had sold or pledged them in New York or Brooklyn, but that he had squandered much of the money. The balance, amounting to about $1,500, he handed over to Mr. Isaacs and agreed to return the pawn tickets to the detective. He returned to New York with the detective.

Fulda belongs to one of the first families of Moscow, Russia. His father is fabulously wealthy and holds a high position in the Russian service. Some years ago the young fellow became connected with the Nihilists and had to clear out to save himself from being sent to Siberia. Being highly educated and a fluent linguist he readily found employment with Mr. Lamar, but soon fell in with a fast set in New York who taught him to dip into one of his employer's effects. He was only earning $10 a week and lived at the rate of $10,000 a year.

THE MONEY IS GONE,

And Lawyer Carmichael Languishes in Ludlow Street Jail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Lawyer James R. Carmichael went on a spree the other night and he took with him $1,200 belonging to his employer, Mr. Henry Clair, of the Cape May hotel. Mr. Clair had implicit confidence in his attorney, and desiring to raise $2,000, he asked Carmichael to negotiate for a loan on some real estate in Englewood, N. J.

The lawyer soon reported that Mr. Louis Hurst, of this city, would advance the money if the property were cleared of all encumbrances, and Mr. Clair made out a certified check for $1,200 for this purpose and asked Carmichael to attend to it.

Not hearing from his attorney he called at his office and found it closed up. Then he hastened to Elizabeth, where Carmichael lives, and after a diligent hunt found his man holding high carnival as king of a low saloon.

The lawyer between his hiccoughs declared that the money was all right. He had deposited it in a bank. Then he said that he had left it in the care of his wife and would refund it next day. A little investigation proved not only that the money was neither in a bank nor with Mrs. Carmichael, but also brought to light the fact that Mr. Hurst had never heard of the proposed loan, much less asked for $1,200 to clear off encumbrances.

Carmichael now languishes in Ludlow street jail, engaged in reducing the circumference of his dome of thought and trying to recollect what become of all that money.

The Missouri Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The Democratic state convention adjourned, after naming a candidate for judge of the supreme court, Judge Theodore Brace, of Paris, Monroe county, being the successful candidate. He came to Missouri in 1856 from Maryland. He served *in the Confederate army*, was elected to the state senate in 1874, and judge of the Sixteenth judicial court in 1884. William R. Coleman, present incumbent, received the nomination for superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot.

To Row For Big Money

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Jacob Gaudaur, the American oarsman, and William Beach, the Australian sculler, have signed articles to row a race on the Thames, on September 16, for £1,000 a side.

A New Democratic Paper.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—It is reported that a new Democratic paper is to be started in Brooklyn with Mr. Andrew McLean, late of The Eagle, at its head.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—For Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Strong Opening, Followed By a Rapid Decline.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Money loaned from 6@8 per cent. Exchange dull at 4.82½@4.83. Government means: currency 6s, 126 bid; 4s, coup., 125¾ bid; do., 104¾ bid.

The stock market opened active and strong and fairly 1 per cent higher. Prices closed at the top but after first call, selling of some of the leaders and the high rates for money caused a decline in the next hour of from ½ to 1 per cent. Prices last night's figures. The market has since been unsettled and featureless.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	64¾	Del. & Hudson	99½
Adams Express	141	Del., Lack. & W.	132½
U. S. Express	61½	Denver	39
C., C., C. & I.	80¼	Erie	29¾
New York Central	107¾	Kansas & Texas	20¾
N. J. Central	53¾	Lake Shore	93¾
Illinois Central	122	Mich. Cen. & West.	84
Ohio Central	—	Morris & Essex	—
Michigan Central	79¼	Ontario	21½
Northern Pacific	26¾	Do. pref	141¼
Do. pref	61¾	Quicksilver	16¾
Central Pacific	42¾	Ohio & Miss.	21¾
Union Pacific	54¼	Pacific Mail	35¾
Delaware	107½	Reading	43¾
Texas Pacific	14¾	Rock Island	112¾
Metropolitan	77¾	St. Paul	81¼
Alton & T. H.	—	Wabash	16¾
Canada Southern	49¾	Wells, Fargo & Quincy	112
Canada Pacific	—	Chic. R'y & Nav.	108
Chicago & Alton	147	Wagner Palace	91
Ches. & Ohio	8¾	Western Union	84¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—FLOUR—Closed firm at unchanged prices; winter wheat extra, $2.80@3; Minnesota extra, $2.80@3; Ohio extra, $2.60@3.40. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $2.65@3.25.

WHEAT—Prices were somewhat excited, trading was brisk and prices closed 1 to 1½c. higher. Spot lots closed firm and 1@c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 red winter at 93@93½c.; No. 1 white at 88c.; No. 2 red winter at 93@c.; No. 3 do. at 87c., and ungraded red at 82@89c.; No. 2 red, August, 86¼@86¾c.; do. Oct., 91¼@91¾c.; do. Dec., 94@c.

CORN—Options were moderately active and strong, closing ½@¾c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 firm and 1@¼c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 58@c., and ungraded at 58c.; No. 3 mixed 56@57c.; steamer, 56c.

OATS—Options were dull but firm, closing ¼@⅜c. higher. Spot lots closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 36@40c., and No. 2 do. at 38c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 33½c. bid.

RYE—Dull; western, 58@54c.; state, 56@57c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull. New mess, $11.87½@11.87½.

LARD—Closed firm and steady. $7.40@7.67½ cash, $7.50 Sept; $7.74@7.76 Oct.

BUTTER—Steady; state, 16@25c.; western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; state, 7@8c.; western fair, 7½@7½c.

RICE—Dull and unchanged.

SUGAR—Raw quiet; centrifugal, 5½c.; refined dull; cut loaf, 6¼@6½c.; crushed, 6¼@6½c.; granulated, 6c.; mould "A," 6 13-16@6½c.; confectioners' "A," 6½@6¾c.; white extra "C," 6 3-16@6¼c.; extra "C," 6@6 1-16c.; yellow, 5¾@6c.

THE VOODOO WOMAN.

CROONING, IN HER CABIN, A STRANGE, UNCANNY TUNE.

The Mere Anatomy of a Woman, Nearly 100 Years Old—A Young Negro Who Imagines He Has Been "Conjured"—Fee and Prescription.

A mile to the left of the plantation a little stream runs lazily through the woods. The water is black and intriguing, the whole place noisome and damp. On the brink of the stream, and hidden from view by a dilapidated log structure, with mud and stick chimney broken off two feet below the level of the roof. This is the mansion of Aunt Polly, the voodoo woman. As late as it is, there is smoke oozing out of the chimney, and eager puffs of air make weird music among the rotting shingles.

Whatever cooking is being done the aroma is not very savory, but like the curious commingling of a ward caucus and an emigrant car.

A light wood fire is smoldering in the open fireplace. Over it hangs a sooty, greasy kettle. The perfume comes from that. Crouching over it is Aunt Polly, crooning to herself a strange, uncanny tune. She is nearly or quite 100 years old, the mere anatomy of a woman, but her large, deep-set eyes glare with the lurid fires of malevolence. Her skinny hands are clutched about her knees as she rocks herself to and fro, or peers into the rank decoction she is cooking. She has but one tooth, a long fang that protrudes over an inch out of her mouth, and her straggling wool is long and very white. In a pan by her side are herbs and roots, part of a snake and a rabbit's head.

Coming along the path leading to the cabin is a shuffling, trembling figure. Awe-struck and yet resolute, it halts about fifty feet away, strikes a match and looks at large brass watch. It is a young negro from the plantation, who imagines that he has been conjured. The hands on his watch point to 7:30, which assures him that it is now midnight, the time appointed for him to meet the voodoo.

THREE DOLLARS' WORTH.

He strides bravely forward and knocks at the door.

"Come in."

As he enters a large gray owl snaps viciously at him from a perch above the door.

Aunt Polly glances at him savagely, then in a sing-song way commences:

"Done kunjur'd! Done kunjur'd! Dey all come to Aunt Polly! —Aunt Polly kin kill! Aunt Polly kin sabe! Kunjur'd, an' he gal pizened orgin him," and she gives a long, cackling laugh.

"Has yer got free dolla's, honey?"

The young man gives it to her, she clutches it in her dirty claw-like hands, and hobbling to a little cupboard, she takes out a rabbit foot and two bottles, one much smaller than the other, both filled with a black, thickish liquid. Handing them to him, she says:

"Honey, take de sma' bottle and' berry his right in de gaff on de nigger what kunjah you. When he break it, den de kunjah gone. You drink half ottten de big bottle an' gib half to de gal unbekonwast to her. Keep de rabbit foot in yer pocket an' de nex' time she often yer, den bu'n his ar' frow de ashes agin de do' ob de gal's bedroom. Dat's gwinster make her lub you mo' an' mo', gwine merry her for de yer one. Aunt Polly, she kin kill she kin sabe! Dey all come to Aunt Polly—now go long."

The young man waits for no second bidding, but is off like the wind, happy and exultant.—Hamilton Jay in The Detroit Free Press.

One-sixth of the whole number of prisoners in the Maine penitentiary are serving life sentences.

Mr. Longfellow, The London Standard says, was practically a European poet.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jerseys, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at 87c
Black Merino Jerseys 43c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at 5c cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(2 doors from Music Hall.)

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at **20** per cent. discount from marked prices.

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24 W. FRONT STREET.

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Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave
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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and sanitary work guaranteed. Dead and injured animals removed at reasonable terms. Leave orders at D. M. Smith, C. Ray Smith, Addis and Hodges' grocerial premises, or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1220, Plainfield.

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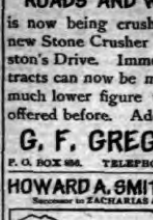
Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.



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25c PER QUART.
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Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.
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English and American Bicycles. Sole Agents for Victor Bicycles. Repairing a specialty. Rooms over Hetfield's store, Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
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FINE CARRIAGES ALL STYLES.
CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.
REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
AT SHORT NOTICE
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Last Rose of Summer
I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of READY MADE CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.
SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$3.00	now	$1.25
" "	"	4.00	"	2.50
" "	"	5.00	"	3.00
Youth's "	"	10.00	"	6.00
" "	"	7.00	"	4.00
Men's "	"	15.00	"	12.00
" "	"	15.00	"	9.00
" "	"	13.00	"	8.00

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine summer goods, $1.50. Shoes to suit.
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DRUG STORE,
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near Music Hall. Established 1865.
You can get the Purest Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines, and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.
Voorhees' Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves colic, cramps, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c to 50c per bottle.
Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.
Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 40c per bottle.
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All goods sold at low prices.
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Electric Thermometer to be connected with hot water heaters so as to indicate the heat on a high temperature in your store, living apartment or conservatory, will notify when the fire is going out, or
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WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic
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Imported and Domestic Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Rums, Cordials, Wines, Ginger Ale, Cider and Ginger Ale. Also New Imported Bottled Ginger Ale. Specialties in Wines and Liquors.
American WINES, Extra Fine.

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ROSLING (Rhine Wine)	25c	$1.00
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Pitcher Ales and Porters in bottles, per dozen, 50 cents; per gallon, 25 cents. Bass' pale ale and porter bottles. PURE APPLE CIDER (Champagne) cheaper than cider. Cider in jugs, 25c per gallon. Hemphill and Wadsworth prices. All goods delivered in no charge packages. Orders by mail promptly filled. All orders may be left P.O. Box 977 or Plainfield Post Office, corner Second street. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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23 West Front Street, Plainfield, NEW YORK PRICES.

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Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket Fertilizers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at
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A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.
Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave.

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Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.
Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, etc. New Goods are received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every branch of the business done promptly and in a manner equal to the New York houses and at less than New York prices. Great reduction in prices of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance thereof.
Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!
For Overalls, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on
U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
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The Silent Partner.

Blind Musician—Heaven's sake! this stagnation of business will drive me wild. Have I've been grinding all the morning and haven't taken in a red cent.—The Judge.

COUNSEL FOR DEFENDANT.

He could bombard any jury with warm pathos and great fury, and convince them that his client wasn't guilty of the charge;

He could confound any witness, and sure of the contradictor when his client was acquitted, and 'twas usually large;

He could manage a verdict with a challenge that was fierce, or overpersuade a juror in a manner that was cross;

He could show the judge that his ruling showed a flash of legal scheduling, and refer him to the statute in the law amended laws.

He could scan the opposition till they wished him in perdition, and could sling them cutting answers at a most illegal rate;

For his case was always surest, and his client was the purest, and seemed always in his glory when he backed against the state.

He was handy with a caples, or a writ of corpus habeas, or could get a change of venue if storm juries looked too sure,

He could quote from Coke and Chitty, with his own additions, witty, till the judge would use his mallet, and the room be in a roar.

But the sheriff, Death, has called him, and in his last case he's worsted, and his client, and himself is suppliant at the Bar of Last Resort;

And unto the great evangel he will swear he was an angel, and his plea can then be with great fervor, there before a higher court.

Those who knew him are quite sure he will confound the high-born jury till he causes a division to the tune that "he is weather;"

And by forces of all his pleadings, get a stay in the proceedings till the prosecution worries and the old indictment's pushed aside.

—A. W. Bellew in The Detroit Free Press.

THE GLOVE OF FANTASY.

I found and pocketed her glove that on the floor laid as I entered. Sweet relic of the one I love, on whom my thoughts are always centered.

A chrysalis from which has flown her perfect palm, her finished fingers; an odor that is all its own, so faint and fine, about it lingers.

Shield of a hand I wish were mine! I gaze upon it every minute, and hold it with a clasp divine, as if that little hand was in it.

And then I dream that hand was there, and breathe my vows of loving fervor; the frailty of my heart I avow, and that I only live to serve her.

With lily-like almost animate, and every dimple in it's molded — the dimpled hand, I'm grieved to state, that never in my own lay folded!

I know the kid that lived and died that it might yield this glossy leather to clothe the hand for which I've sighed and shield it from the sun and weather.

I take it with me as I go to call on her; she greets me kindly, and now this genuine glove I offer and tell her that I love it blindly.

She looks upon it with surprise. I give the glove an endless kissing. She opens wide both mouth and eyes, "Why, that's the glove our black girl's missing."

—Detroit Free Press.

THE GRAND EXCURSION.

THE START.

Hurrah! for the grand excursion.
Hurrah! for the breakers gay.
Hurrah! for a day on the ocean's rim,
Bespangled with silvery spray.

Hurrah! for the lunch in baskets!
Hurrah! for the cakes and pies.
Hurrah! for each crowd of children proud
The happy parents spies.

Hurrah! for the fun expected,
Hurrah! for a dip in the sand.
Hurrah! for the swings and other things,
As rocky as the band.

THE RETURN.

Alas! for the homeward journey.
In crowded cars so warm,
And long delays, and jams and frays,
And the usual chapter sprees.

Alas! for the money wasted,
Alas! for the lost child!
And office
Alas! for "pop," who vows he'll stop
At home the rest of his life.

Alas! for the tired mother;
Alas! for the ruined clothes,
Alas! for the one who misses the fun
The grand excursion shows.

—H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.

ODE TO A VAGRANT CUR.

Now we hear the mournful wailing
Of the dog,
As the catcher's line is hailing
To the Morgue,
Where returneth ne'er a purpiet,
For his pretty tricks chipped in
Underneath a slight cockpit
Every Ave. —Life.

Jokes From the Bench.

Mrs. Pigeonup—Mr. Grasspaps, you do not seem to have any ladies bathing in the surf in front of your house now.

Mr. Grasspaps—No, ma'am. You see, women folks give us a heap o' trouble to look after, so I put up a sign, "Elderly ladies will find their own place on the beach to be bathe," and there ain't been a woman nigh me since.

Dolores (who has come hither to horseship the editor, but is somewhat appalled at his mien)—Are you the editor that wrote the article about J. Thomas Dotson?

Editor—Yes.

Dolores—Well—er—hem. Why—here's a horseship I found on your pavement. I thought perhaps it belonged to you—The Judge.

For the Church Picnic.

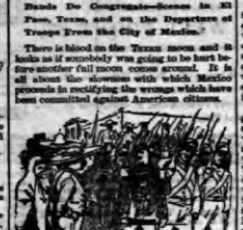
Druggist—Well, my little man, what can I do for you? Boy—I want ten cents worth of carbonic acid gas comb worth of hayseed, two pounds of fine plaster of Paris, and some sassyfac—What do you want carbonic acid gas and hay for? Boy—Ma's boarder is making some strawberry ice cream for the church picnic.—New York Times.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

THE CAUSES AND COST OF SUCH A CONFLICT.

Map of the Rio Grande, Where Lawless Bands Do Congregate—Scenes in El Paso, Texas, and on the Departure of Troops From the City of Mexico.

There is blood on the Texan moon and it looks as if somebody was going to be hurt before another full moon comes around. It is all about the skirmish which the Mexican proceeds in rectifying the wrongs which have been committed against American citizens.



A STREET SCENE IN EL PASO, TEXAS.

In El Paso the excitement is greatest, as it was here that Editor Cutting published the libel against a rival Mexican editor, for which he was convicted, fined and jailed by a Mexican court and imprisoned. In front of the Central hotel groups of men regularly congregate in the afternoons, and in increased numbers in the evenings, to discuss the situation. In many cases these men come thirty miles to inquire if the war, which they consider inevitable, has yet begun.

Some of them even neglect their crops of onions, cotton, tobacco and fruit, which has been abundant this season, in the idle talk of a raid over Mexican territory. This seems to be the general desire; to make a trip to the city of Mexico, not so much to resent the insult to the American Eagle as to enjoy an excursion at the American government's ex pense.

The accompanying map of the Rio Grande, from El Paso to its mouth, shows the important points and the railroads on the portion of the border which gives both governments the most trouble. The portion of the Rio Grande used as a boundary between the two countries would make a straight line equal to the distance between Boston and Portland at Washington and Jefferson City, Mo. While the whole Mexican border makes a straight line extending from Colorado to Texas, it will give some idea of the vastness of the lands which are liable gain in a place where they are simply a cross the river to escape punishment for their lawbreaking. Then it must be remembered that the constant fear of revolution in Mexico drives the government to adopt laws which appear harsh to those who have become accustomed to the freedom permitted on the American side.

TROOPS LEAVING THE CITY OF MEXICO.

One piece of news that has helped to further inflame matters is the fact that troops are on the way from the City of Mexico for duty on the border. And there is no concealing the fact that the American government through the many spies it has in the midst of the bustle among its troops is preparing for trouble on the border. On both sides these precautions are being taken none too soon to preserve order. For it is unlikely that the present temper of the people will subside until there is blood shed, even through insurrection.

Mexico contains at the present time a population of 11,000,000. In case 500,000 men could be obtained for service, but the wherewith to equip them could not be so easily had, as Mexico's credit stands about the lowest among the list of nations, unless there was a possibility of her doing the United States some injury, when English capital would flow freely to the Mexican treasury, but at an exorbitant rate of interest, of course, on account of the danger of repudiation.

Wars cost money, and millions and millions more than they lend to. In 1846-8 the United States overran Mexico at a total cost of something over $100,000,000. To do the same now would cost at least $300,000,000. Is the game worth the candle?

Commander William J. Sampson.

The new superintendent of the United States naval academy at Annapolis, Md., is Commander William J. Sampson, whose portrait accompanies this article. It will be a satisfaction to the mothers of midshipmen to know that their sons's lives are likely to be safe while they are there, as it is in charge of Commander Sampson. It will require a firm hand to stop the disgraceful practice of "hazing," which has prevailed there, and which has resulted in the maiming of many boys for life.

COM. W. J. SAMPSON.

The new superintendent is a strict disciplinarian. He was a New York boy and is now 46 years old. He entered the Naval academy in 1857 and graduated at the head of his class in 1861. He served during the war in the Potomac flotilla, the gulf squadron and in the monitor fleet at Charleston, S. C., being one of the few on board the monitor Patapsco who escaped when it was destroyed by a Confederate torpedo.

HANDSOME MRS. CLEVELAND.

To Write Away Time that Has Twenty Years Ago.

Among the many social items on Mrs. Cleveland's photographs. Whenever it was a deadly act to publish a picture of her before the became Mrs. Grover, now it seems that we cannot have too many.

The president's wife has recently had twenty-two photographs taken in all sizes and of poses and dresses. Of the 4 beautiful ones the artistic photographer of Saint Bell of Washington. He wished his distinguished subject to go to his own gallery, because he could do better justice to her charms, but Mrs. Cleveland's heart is kind, so the Lamoille came to Mahomet. The pictures were taken in the White House conservatory.

The portrait here is a copy of the photograph which good judges pronounce the most striking. The head is raised in a spirited way and the profile shows the short, slightly graceful upper lip for which Mrs. Cleveland weighs 140 pounds and has a will of her own. The dress she wears in the picture is a cream colored flannel lawn tennis suit with blouse waist and a deep ladies' collar, gathered over it. The photographer was charmed with her behavior while he was taking her pictures. He says: "I never had a lady sitter. She goes very easy and naturally and has a host to do her part. I have had to make very few suggestions in relation to her pose. She has been one of the easiest ladies to please I ever had come to my gallery. She is not at all fussy. She does not insist on having the negatives touched up in order to flatter her. Her sense comes first, and it is good sensible."

To be sure, though, it is no great credit to her to wish the negatives left just as the are, for she is handsome enough to stand it.

That is a great idea in Harper's initial of woman in the world. All she says and does is noted down and printed in the newspapers. Not many women but know how she looks in church.

MRS. CLEVELAND.

The books she reads have been written about. Boston will turn up its nose to hear that her favorite novelist is "Ouida," and that she considers "Wanda" the most perfect tale of fiction ever written. But what of that? Many are a lady of excellent literary taste, says the same.

After hearing of her favorite in fiction it is amusing to be told that Mrs. Cleveland enjoys argumentative Presbyterian theological literature.

Another handsome picture among the host of photographs is one taken of Mrs. Black dressed in Watteau gray and in the society beauty, it appears that the president's new wife has not yet caught the mania for very low-necked dresses. A few of the pictures are taken in V-shaped bodices, but most of the gowns are high necked. With the black gown she likely wears around her neck a band of black velvet, fastened with a small diamond star. This ornament was one of her wedding presents. The sleeves are of black lace, showing the arms through. A newspaper person approvingly remarks that Mrs. Cleveland's arms are more beautifully molded than Langtry's. As Langtry's arms were the same size all the way down, the remark may or may not be a compliment to the president's wife.

Mrs. Governor Foraker, of Ohio.

It is said of Governor John B. Foraker, of Ohio, that he always misses what he tries for the first time he attempts it, but he tries again, and generally succeeds. It was the case with the governorship of Ohio. It is not related whether it was also his luck when he was courting the lady who is his handsome wife, whose picture is here given, or not. At any rate, he has reason to congratulate himself on his good fortune in this instance, whether it was his first or second luck.

Mr. Julia Bunday Foraker is now 36 years old. She was born in Jackson county, Ohio, and her father was a prominent officer during the war. Unlike the wives of too many American public men, she is well educated. She was graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan Female college, at Delaware, this state, in 1866. During her pleasant school life here she met her husband that was to be, John Foraker. In 1870 she was married to him, he being then a young lawyer in practice in Cincinnati.

MRS. FORAKER.

Both Mrs. Foraker and her husband are religiously inclined, and are members of the Methodist church. It is said they still keep up the ancient custom of family prayer and grace at table. Mrs. Foraker has been always prominent in the missionary work of the church. Before she went to Columbus with the governor, she was president of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of Walnut Hills. The name of the part of Cincinnati where the Forakers reside when they are at home, is Walnut Hills. It is a suburb, containing some of the most beautiful half-city, half-country homes in America. A range of picturesque hills sweep back from the river in a semi-circle, and the Walnut hills which contains what is now called Chesterhill, in the bottom. This is the part in which the fashion and business houses are. A large part of the population have clubbed once upon the beautiful hills for their dwelling places, and among these are the governor's family. Mrs. Foraker has four children, a boy and three girls. Her home in Cincinnati, Ohio, C., being one of the few on board the steamer Patapsco who escaped when it was destroyed by a Confederate gunboat.

THE HOME OF JEFF DAVIS.

THE HOUSE WHERE HE WAS BORN, AND WHERE HE LIVES NOW.

The Ancient Manse at Fairview, Ky. "Beauvoir," His Present Home; a Leg-ley Down a Southern Lady—Pious, Live Dukes and Scrupperous Grapes.

Jefferson Davis was born in Todd county, Kentucky. His fellow Kentuckians are proud of it or not, according to the side they were on during the great disagreement. It is a fact not taken kindly that during the Mexican struggle in the history of the American republic the two opposing leaders, Lincoln and Davis, were both natives of Kentucky. And they could have their party feelings hard been fully as rigorous, horse-racing, Bourbon-drinking private gentlemen. They would probably have called their favorite method a "fight" if they had met in battle. When both were very small boys they left their native state—Lincoln to wander north, Davis south, each in search of his destiny, which after years to raise the leading part in that stupendous tragedy whose stage was a continent and its audience the world.

BIRTHPLACE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The two men were very nearly of an age, Davis being eight months older than Lincoln. But the history of the boys was very different. Lincoln had not a friend in the world except his poor, illiterate stepmother. He took to books and "got edication himself, her own knows how. But the hand of fate was on him, pushing him toward his destiny.

Davis' parents, on the contrary, were well pose. He went with them to Mississippi at the age of 8. They sent him to an academy, and next to Transylvania college. There he began to show signs of ability, and to West Point. He was graduated in 1828 there, and took part as an officer in the Black Hawk war. For poor Lincoln there was no college and no West Point.

Todd county, where Davis was born, is in the southwest part of Kentucky, adjoining Tennessee. It used to be Christian county. Among his playmates there is a remarkable negro boy named Jefferson Davis. He is now 56 years old, and is a well-to-do farmer of that county, whose neighbors are proud of the fact that he bears the name of their most distinguished citizen. Some years ago he visited Todd county, whence he migrated at the age of 8, and exchanged the compliment of the name of many of them, which he had remembered over sixty years. Mr. Davis will be 60 if he lives till June, 1888.

Few have ever seen a picture of the house in which Jefferson Davis, chief of the southern Confederacy was born. There are those who will be interested to see it, for it, like Davis himself, is a part of American history. It is still standing, a building of the fashion of many years ago. A story and a half in front, the roof slopes far down at the back, covering what used to be called "porch fashion." The chimney outside the wall of the house is still seen in many Kentucky homes. Indeed, the rich people who are building high art cottages at our watering places to-day are resurrecting the old fashion.

If a larger view of the grounds about the ancient house could be given it would show a tall curb roofed pwer, a smoke house and a pig pen.

The first two-thirds of Mr. Davis' active life was about equally divided between war and politics. In the United States senate he was the leading champion of negro slavery and state rights. In the good old time, undoubtedly, the house in which he was born had, a stone's throw away, a group of whitewashed log cabins, which were the negro quarters. These cabins are still seen about southern homes, although now they are fast falling into decay. With Mr. Davis almost they are a relic of a vanished phase of our history.

After the war Mr. Davis spent two years a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and was released in 1867. He traveled in Europe several years after his release, and in 1871 returned to live in Mississippi. He has never applied for his disabilities to be removed, has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and is still a man without a country.

BEAUVOIR.

He was not a rich man after the war, which ruined his property. Varina, his wife, a very lady, who was one of his most devoted admirers, died about ten years ago and willed him a handsome country house and plantation. It is called Beauvoir. Here he lives with his wife and daughter, Virginia, born in Richmond during the war. No pleasure of this, his latest home, have been given to the public until now. The little hamlet in which he was born in Kentucky was called Fairview. Beauvoir is French for exactly the same name.

Beauvoir is a typical southern house, broad low and square, with a veranda about it. It is built for coolness. A wide hall runs through it with double doors. It is in the shade of live oaks, 300 years old. To the gray southern moss hangs in graceful, though melancholy, festoons. There is a vineyard of Scuppernong grapes near the mansion. This is a species of grape native to the south. The negroes and poor whites pronounce it "Scuppalong." It produces a delicious wine.

These trees are mingled with the oaks around Beauvoir. The wind from the sound comes through these trees averlastingly. It is a pleasant, though not a very jolly place to live. The house is situated on a high bluff. Through trees one catches glimpses of the waters of the Gulf of Mexico near by. Its beaches are white with sand. Not far from Beauvoir and perhaps 300 feet away. But a strong is state rights feeling down here to this day that the people won't have it in the shade of live oaks. They call the waters "Mississippi sound" thereabouts.

On the path from the railway station to the mansion the visitor passes another address to the public. Upon it is inscribed "1861." This is "the cottage." Before the war, when southern gentlemen did not have to work for their living as hard as they do now, "the cottage" was a part of the house. It was the favorite "summer" house of the family. Here the "colored" played Mississippi poker and "shinny," and here the children were born. Some were gradated away in a night, in search of the fashion in which they still seek their night in northern club house.

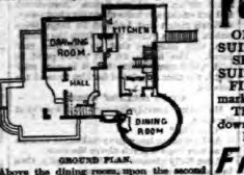
RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

Sketches of Two Picturesque Homes in New Jersey.

Time out of mind the ground floor room regarded as an American house have been kitchen, dining room and parlor. The changes that have been sung on these three combinable to give them variety in shape, arrangement and coloring are infinite.

HOUSE AT ORANGE, N. J.

A pleasant example is the one in the illustration. A striking looking house it is, with its brick walls and broken tower. If one retains a criticism it would be that the tower would have been much more effective if it had been carried a story higher, and the upper story has a somewhat "pinched in" look about it, but looks better from the ground. The windows in this tower dining room command views from three points of the compass.



GROUND PLAN.

Above the dining room, upon the second floor, is a beautiful round tower bedroom. On the second floor there are four rooms and a hall, while the attic furnishes still further accommodations. For a house of this style, built of superior material, the cost of this mansion is not so great, being $6,400. Black mortar is used in the walls. By way of ringing changes with the interior finish of kitchen, dining room and parlor, this design has done well.

The original building in New Jersey has brown brick walls, mottled through and through with flecks of black. The clay used in making them combined an overplus of iron in streaks. When they came out of the kiln they were of the mottled black effect spoken of. "They will never do," said the brickmaker, and threw them aside as useless. But an architect, with an eye to effects in color, saw possibilities in them, gave their qualities immediately and made a most artistic house wall of them.

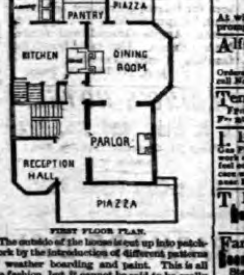
The part of New Jersey next to New York city is dotted all over with beautiful residences. Rich New York men have fled over the border with their money and built them homes, in defiance of mosquitos. Mosquitos are not so bad as city taxes and enormous prices for land.

COTTAGE AT MONTCLAIR.

Another one of these suburban homes is shown in the wooden cottage given herewith. In the new methods any house built of wood is a fantastic shape is a cottage.

This house contains seven large rooms on the first and second floors. The third story is unfinished, and is designed for storage. The total cost of this house is $4,500. This includes the building of a cistern where it is called for. The cellar walls are of solid stone all the way up, and its floor is thoroughly cemented.

The first floor varies a little from the old plan, in that, in addition to the three rooms so often mentioned, it has a reception hall as one enters of the front door. This is found to be very convenient, as many persons are coming and going this will be a convenience.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The outside of the house is laid up into patchwork by the introduction of different patterns of weather boarding and paint. This is all the fashion, but it cannot be said to be really ornamental. When the fashion goes by, the patchwork woodwork will not seem a thing of beauty.

Also there is no closet room in the dining room. This, too, may be the fashion, but it is not convenient. There never will be anything prettier than the fine porcelain and glassware which one can get glimpses of in old-time china closets of dining rooms.

Every American must rejoice in the improved architecture for homes, which the new time is bringing on us. The possibilities of ornamentation in tiling and brick work, and in many-colored American clays are only beginning to be understood. We have browns, red and yellow and pale cream brick in exquisite shades, and a variety of colored clays. Pale cream walls, with red facings and trimmings, or the opposite, would make a beautiful and notable home. So would brown and stone trimmings.

At the White Front.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

The hot weather still continues and our Summer goods come to a close we say not. We have another great clearing no how we can't help but buy.

On Monday we will offer wonderful bargains. Bargains that will certainly create a sale. So if you want to know good places to trade, come to No. 1 in 900 door to Middle Drug Store and Corset Corner all sold at the Sign of Silks.

25 Dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs 12 1-2 cts worth 25c.

Ladies 50c. a la Quinzel Lace. We have bought a few yards of remnants of Grenell Lace at half price and you can buy them at 25c. per yard. Come and see them.

Beautiful prices on Hamburg Embroideries.

Our Dress Goods department is full of fine new Dress Goods which are unusually good for this time of year. Prices are surprising low, some at half price.

Don't forget Corset Corner's Summer Underwear at cut prices.

When you are through down stairs walk around and see what we have in Carpets, Oil Cloths and mats we keep.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.

SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $56.00.

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Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

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Furniture Warerooms,

21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Stamping, etc. Dress making, which she does in the best and latest style, at East Front street. Wanted a dressmaker.

John Lindsay, Successor to Gardener & Florist, INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, Mrs. Lindsay, No. 92 West Front street, near the Baptist church.

E. B. Maynard, No. 23 North Avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlor. Razors honed to perfection. Bathing and Children's Hair Cutting a specialty.

A. J. Couturier (Late Manager for John Rossell.) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Manufacturer of Puffs, Switches, Curls and Frizettes. Manicuring and Chemical Shampoo if desired. 16 West Front St.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Address P. S. Cole, P. O. Box 500, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son, For Genuine Spring Water Ice. Buy of the Largest Dealer. Ice is always pure, as no ice can be bought in the city. Stay for sale. Box 722.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Church St. and Central Avenue, Dealer in all kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale to New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North Avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 22.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 27 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Will write made to order for any one requiring a well. Have had considerable experience and can guarantee all cases with satisfaction. Office No. 4 Park avenue, Plainfield. Residence on East Front. 1-27-1y

T. E. Morgans, Queensboro, Rooks, Stationery and Periodicals, Cor. Park Ave. and Front St.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerville, Corner of Main and Bridge streets, Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms reasonable. Chas. Fogg.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. Box 1, Plainfield, N. J. Fine carriages, buggies, phaetons, and horses for sale or exchange at reasonable prices.

Clear Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Coal.

Notice. Groceries, Wells & Privy Vaults. Having purchased the business of Mr. Wm. Peterson, I am prepared to fill all orders in the grocery line, and will also attend to the cleaning of wells, cisterns and privy vaults. Have had long experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfaction. Orders left at my residence, No. 5 Chatham street, next to Academy, will receive prompt attention. John Conroy, 1-7-1m

James Q. Miles, No. 10 Middle Street, Notary Public, Office Hours: 9 to 12 a.m. Agent for Fire Insurance Companies. Agent for Missouri Lottery & Pawnbroking, For sale or to rent, Stores, Houses, Lots, Farms, Meadows, Timber Lands, Mills, Factories, Water Power, Machinery, Horses, Carts, Wagons, Harness, Buggies, Sleighs, Robes, Blankets, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball Goods, Billiard Tables, Pool Tables, Bowling Alleys, Safes, Scales, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Sewing Machines, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Newspapers, Toys, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Patent Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoeing, Carriage Making, Blacksmithing, Painting, Trimming, Repairing, Jobbing, Contracting, Building, Carpentering, Bricklaying, Masonry, Plastering, Roofing, Tinning, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting, Engineering, Architecture, Surveying, Conveyancing, Brokerage, Banking, Insurance, Real Estate, Loans, Mortgages, Collections, Rents, Leases, Deeds, Bonds, Wills, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications, Estimates, Plans, Drawings, Models, Patterns, Samples, Advertising, Printing, Publishing, Binding, Lithographing, Engraving, Photography, Telegraphing, Telephoning, Expressing, Forwarding, Shipping, Receiving, Storing, Packing, Unpacking, Weighing, Measuring, Counting, Auctioneering, Commission Business, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail Trade

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 44. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886. Price Two Cents

Condensed Cents.

EVERYBODY reads the "Arnold Automatic Door Closer." Sold only by Thos. F. Mount & Co., 9 and 11 Park Place, New York.

FOR RENT—A small house and stable. Inquire of Mrs. Abel Smith, Middle avenue.

SALESMAN wants steady employment. Call at office of Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. 4-6

PLEASURE POOR—Owner can have same by calling at Cowperthwait's grocery, Front street. 3-4-tf

HORSE, harness and cart for sale cheap. If in good order. At Seddon's stable, Front street. 3-4

TO LET—Furnished room for gentleman. Apply at No. 7 Front street.

Special Notices.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape" said a gentleman to a friend on the corner of Park place and Broadway, "and I thought given up for a very bad fix; and I began using Kemp's Balsam for the throat, lungs and chest. It relieved me at once, and I soon got entirely well. You can add it for sure by 3 doses." Sold by druggists. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE.

A pleasant mare very kind. Suitable for lady to drive. Inquire of my office 2nd floor, Nos. 17 & 19 Park place, or at my residence, No. 7 E. Front street. 3-4-tf

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A handsome mare very kind. Suitable for lady to drive. Inquire of my office 2nd floor, Nos. 17 & 19 Park place, or at my residence, No. 7 E. Front street. 3-4-tf

TO LET.

The Brick Dwelling House, North Plainfield, Rockville Street, containing seven rooms, with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, bath room, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of Mrs. Hamilton, Long's Hill, or on the Central Road. 2-21-tf

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Can be had at reasonable prices. Latest styles. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Leave your measure and orders at Lutton's. 2-21-tf

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Successors to Marshall Stone Works. Established 1865. Office at 10, West Front street. Orders left at Office or at residence, No. 7 West Front street, will receive prompt attention. Cemetery work a specialty. Estimates furnished. Call and see us. P. O. Box 1,000. 2-21-tf

FOR BOBBINS CIGARS.

Headquarters on Park avenue, corner of Second street. 12-5-tf

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Can be had at Dietrich's for weddings, parties or funerals. Made up at short notice in the latest styles of cut. Also a fine line of Cigars, Tobacco and Fancy Goods. 6-28-tf

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DR. CHAS. E. THIERS, DENTIST,

Of Paris, France, has opened his professional rooms at No. 5 Park place, over Cowperthwait's grocery, Front street.

DR. HENRY W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

Has removed from Cowperthwait's grocery, Front street, to No. 5 Park place, over Dietrich's Cigar store. Office hours from 9 till 5. 10-10-tf

J. E. FRENCH,

Attorney at Law. Office in Chas. Fort's Building, Front street, N. W. Long's old stand, Plainfield, N. J. Will practice in all the courts of the State. Will also practice before the Orphans' Court of Somerset county. Will draw all kinds of legal papers, and attend to all business entrusted to his care. Residence on E. Fifth street.

J. A. LAKE,

Attorney and Counsellor, New York Life Building, 66 and 68 Broadway, New York. Office, Plainfield, N. J. Residence, Somerville, N. J. 2-20-1y

WM. S. McCLURE,

Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public, R. R. depot. Money to loan on mortgage. 2-20-1y

J. A. OAKLEY, JR.

Attorney-at-Law, at East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 10-26-tf

ARTHUR P. HILLES,

Attorney-at-Law, William B. Masson, attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary, &c. Office 128 Fulton street, New York. Will practice in all the courts of the State of New Jersey. Office over First National Bank.

F. A. DUNHAM,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Consult's Building. Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Hereby announces that he has opened an office in this city and is prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch.

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Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting, Pictures a specialty. Terms reasonable. For further address Box 1,000.

EDUCATION

Thoroughly given in literature, class or private lessons. For terms, address Miss. Alberti, P. O. Box 1,000.

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Is to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Sticks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

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Tax Duplicate is delivered to Plainfield, North Plainfield, Grant Park, West Market and Dunellen, and tax money now payable to the collector at his office every day, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Fire and Burial permits, Westfield, is the headquarters for the Tax Levy in this locality, and he will be found at his subscribed hours. Orders for said assessors to advertise.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.

Close—1.30 and 10.30 a. m.; 2.00 and 6.00 p. m.

Arrive—2.25, 5.30 and 11.45a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.

SOUTHERN, RARITAN, ETC., MAILS

Close—1.30 and 6. m. and 4.30 p. m.

Arrive—8.45 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Watchung Mountains closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 a. m.

Post Office open from 7.00 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 10 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m.

Money Order Office open from 8.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE at 8.17 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Office open from 8.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 1.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for the day and for the corresponding date for last year, kindly furnished by Chas. Long Shute, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
6 a. m.	73	6 a. m.	69
9 a. m.	81	9 a. m.	77
12 m.	86	12 m.	87
3 p. m.	82	3 p. m.	85

Minimum Average.

1886

Base Rime	5 17
Sun Rate	6 30
Mean Rate	9 57

☞ COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY NINE TO AVOID DELAYING OUR FORMS FOR PRESS.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE NEAT STYLES AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—The reading room connected with Reform Hall is undergoing extensive repairs.

—The New Brunswick Knights of Pythias will go on a moonlight excursion to Coney Island to-night.

—There were 2800 baskets of peaches shipped from White House station on Monday and nearly 2,000 baskets on Tuesday.

—The Fourth Congressional District Democratic convention will be held at the Court House in Somerville on Wednesday, September 8th.

—The regular semi-monthly meeting of St. Mary's T. A. B. Society will be held in St. Mary's Hall on West Fourth street on Tuesday evening.

—A very brilliant shooting star was seen to descend from the heavens to the southward about nine o'clock last evening and disappeared in the west.

—Street Commissioner Angleman with his men are engaged to-day placing iron pipe in the gutter at the corner of Park avenue and East end of the railroad tracks.

—The C. L. S. C. Circle of Whitehouse gave an entertainment in the M. E. church there on Thursday evening, which consisted of singing, music and readings.

—The regular Saturday evening open air concert by the Excelsior Cornet Band of Bound Brook will take place on the lawn adjoining the depot at Dunellen this evening.

—Burglars are praying upon the residents of Somerville, several houses have been recently entered and robbed of valuables. The residents are talking of starting a vigilance committee to look up the nefarious gang in that locality.

—A game of base ball was played between two rural nines known as the "Rainbows" and the "Rockets" on the grounds of the latter club on Thursday. Which resulted in the defeat of the "Rainbows" of 45 by a score of 28 to 3.

—The Bound Brook club of Rocking Ridge contested in a match game with the Bernardsville, Jr., base ball nine on the grounds of the latter club on Saturday, which resulted in a complete overthrow of the rurallites from Rocking Ridge, by a score of 26 to 12.

—The Somerville bicycle club will open a club-house on the first of September. On the same date the club will join the State League of Wheelmen. A tournament of the club are arranging for a Chinese lantern parade, which will probably take place next week.

—The New Jersey State Board of Pharmacy held a regular meeting at the Howard House, Newark yesterday. The only business of importance transacted was the examination and registration of drug clerks. Thirteen graduates of colleges of Pharmacy presented themselves and were duly registered under the new law.

—The cause of the bright light to the south of the city Wednesday evening which attracted a great deal of attention, was the burning of the barn and outbuildings on Samuel Farm on Edward Duval's road, near New Brunswick, together with all the recently gathered crop. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin and the loss involved is about $2,500.

Where Temperance Is a Success.

A dispatch from Providence to the Newark Advertiser says: Gambling temperance men from all over the State went to Oakland Beach yesterday and compared notes on the working of the Rhode Island law. The gist of the reports was that the results were most gratifying to the supporters of the law. Governor Littlefield, the Rev. Hugh O. Montgomery of Worcester, Dr. Albert Usher of Plainfield, N. J., and many local clergymen addressed the meeting. They all agreed that the remarks was to the effect that having obtained the law all temperance people should aid the officers in its rigid enforcement, and if the officers were derelict they should be displaced.

Reform Club Meeting.

About one hundred and fifty persons gathered in Reform Hall on Tuesday evening to take part in the regular weekly meeting of the Reform Club. Addresses and remarks were made by Judge Nathan Harper, George A. Osborn, Rev. Dr. Cramer and Mr. J. Long. President French made the closing address, and for signers to the pledge and three signatures were obtained. Mr. Long, by request of singing, the latter rendering a solo in an excellent manner, Miss Angleman presided at the organ.

Suicide at Marlton.

An epilepsy in the Raritan woolen mills, John Conkey, a native of Hungary, committed suicide on Thursday night by cutting his throat with a razor. He was said to be in good health, and no motive for the rash act is assigned. He was discovered in his condition until he committed the rash act. His wife was in the room with him, and only went down stairs for a few minutes, when she returned and found him dead. Coroner Conover was notified and will hold an inquest. Conkey was about forty years of age. Deceased leaves a wife and one child. Temporary insanity is believed to be the cause of death.

LYNCH RELEASED.

A MOB OF FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE ASSEMBLE TO REDEEM A SUPPOSED OUTRAGE.

JUSTICE MATTHEWS MOOTED AND HIS STORE INVADED.

A Supposed Shameful Proceeding Resented—The Law on the Subject.

James Farley, employed by Patrick Lynch to drive a horse and wagon for Market and Booker Thursday afternoon in the vicinity of North Plainfield, for driving a team within the borough limits without a license. He sent for his employer who went over and says he saw the warrant and his prisoner was arrested on a trivial affair, while the latter was left standing outside uncovered. Mr. Lynch says he said: "Booker, why didn't you, when you arrested Farley, go to the house and get a blanket on him, instead of going into a gin-mill with your prisoner. That's a nice way to treat a man who pays taxes to the borough." Booker, he says, replied with an oath, that it was none of his business, and that if he didn't put up he would arrest him too.

Mr. Lynch says he told him, you need not bother about such a trifle, I will attend to about you. I want to pay the fine and get Farley and my horse—they don't earn any-thing while they are idle." Booker, he says, said "you can't have the horse and I will make you pay more than one, before I am through with you."

Mr. Lynch started to put a blanket on his horse and says the Marshal ran at him to prevent him, and struck him a blow, telling him that he could not take him.

Mr. Lynch started for his lawyer and upon return was arrested on warrant of Justice Matthews upon complaint of Marshal Booker, charging Lynch with himself driving a team without a license. Farley meanwhile had escaped.

Before Mr. Lynch's lawyer, demanded to see the warrant, but it was retained him, and Mr. Lynch was thereupon locked up in the lock-up. Should the fine, the resulting time before Matthews, if that was his idea of law.

The lock-up even would not be allowed to take the horse, and the animal was compelled to stand until half-past two yesterday morning.

Mr. Sullivan, Lynch's lawyer, yesterday morning started in search of Judge Magie, but could not find him until late evening when as he was returning home he met the Judge on the road, and related the case. Judge Magie said he was on his vacation with his family, and if Lynch's release could be secured without his presence, that he would not open court. If not, to telegraph him, and he would review the case.

Mr. Sullivan on application tried to see the commitment yesterday morning, but was again refused, and was told by Justice Matthews that he says Lynch would have to be prosecuted by the payment of $17, which included Farley's fine, and costs. He emphasized the statement by saying that he would not open court, and sought to see of the Marshal the warrant under which Lynch was committed. Mr. Sullivan's request was refused.

The public excitement has halted the matter until they had become greatly increased against Justice Matthews, who it was said by many was doing his duty, and by myself he was doing his duty, according to the directions of the Borough Council as expressed in the following ordinance:

Last evening between four and five hundred persons assembled in front of Matthews' store, on the corner of Front and the opposite side of the street, and about nine o'clock made demonstrations of violence against the store door. The door was locked, a man threatened to batter down the double-doors of the lock-up unless the prisoner was released. A crowd of about 400 filled Second avenue, a New York lawyer, very politely requested to leave the premises, and on the grounds he held the prisoner, and why if any offense was committed, he should impose the fine, and if imposed, he would pay it. Through the store in a most threatening manner. The Justice said he would stand by his record, and no satisfaction could be got from him.

Several lawyers then got Borough Counsel Lewis to read the riot act, which restored quiet for the night. He explained to the people that they were mistaken about Lynch's release, and that he was held for the commitment, which was then examined and found as Mr. Jackson represented.

The crowd then began throwing more and more demonstrative. Stones were hurled upon the roof of the lock-up and against the windows, and the latter broken in the doors. Marshal Booker was inside with the prisoner, and when matters commenced to look serious, the building he considered it was time to vacate, and desired to remove the prisoner to a back door. Martin's Hotel, but Justice Matthews refused to assign.

The counsel finally agreed between themselves, and the latter, by direction of Mr. Lynch, agreed to release Mr. Lynch on a bond in the sum of $150 that he would surrender himself to the Supreme Court Justice in the event that the Supreme Court, before which the case has been taken on review, should decide that the ordinance under which he was legal, that in addition to the bond he take out a license, which he did under protest. Lynch's fine of $5 was remitted, and found satisfactory, he was released. The surety on the bond is James Flynn.

The ordinance under which Lynch was the occasion by the crowd for a discharge of cannon fire crackers, the burning of a tar barrel and bonfire, and a public jollification was all over the borough and was the first intimation many of the people had of the ordinance.

The excitement was at fever heat after fires were reported. Marshal Booker says that he was told upon the street that he would not be entitled to fire which had been started in some straw in the rear of Hughes' hotel. He also says that the cause of Lynch's release was the payment of $17 by a crowd composed mostly of residents of North Plainfield, this sums all barrels belonging to Mr. Lynch. Mr. Bradder of Somerset street also burned them.

There can be no question but that the Justice has made a most unfortunate and ill-advised blunder, by his course, according to the statements as we have received them, as given to us by a number of persons yesterday, to get his statement of his side of the case, but the "justice," as the reporter informed him, "did not desire to make any statement." A man with such notions of his duty to the public we do not desire to see in the position of Justice, and we have therefore taken the statements of Mr. Lynch, the accused, Mr. Sullivan, Lynch's counsel, and Borough Counsel Lewis and Mr. Weaver, member of the borough Council, and submitted them to Judge Magie, which we believe are correctly given above.

The resort to such violence cannot be too severely condemned, and the people may be assured of the active of the Justice. Two wrongs will not make one right. But the Justice is also for the people, and we would reiterate in that the Justice honestly believed he was doing his duty, as required by the ordinance, and that the crowd assembled, as represented, while the people believed a shameful outrage was being committed against a citizen, so would be glad to hear a statement about the affair were all true, and that the mob was justified, they simply being misled by their own hasty and ill-considered zeal.

Much of this trouble might have been avoided if the Borough Council had the ordinance published in the Plainfield papers which circulate in the locality, as the Plainfield Council do, that the people may be aware of the laws. We give below the law under which the Borough Council gets its power in the matter:

CHAPTER CCXLIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act regarding roads or highways," passed March 27th, 1851, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Elizabeth, in the county of Essex, and to the several townships in the county of Union, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Essex," passed March 27th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Bergen, in the county of Hudson, and to the several townships in the county of Bergen, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Bergen," passed March 27th, 1844, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Newark, in the county of Essex, and to the several townships in the county of Morris, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Morris," passed March 27th, 1866, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Woodbridge, in the county of Middlesex, and to the several townships in the county of Middlesex, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Middlesex," passed March 27th, 1869, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, and to the several townships in the county of Middlesex, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Middlesex," passed March 27th, 1869, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Monmouth, in the county of Monmouth, and to the several townships in the county of Monmouth, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Monmouth," passed March 27th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Middletown, in the county of Monmouth, and to the several townships in the county of Monmouth, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Monmouth," passed March 27th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Ocean, in the county of Monmouth, and to the several townships in the county of Monmouth, incorporated by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the inhabitants of the several townships in the county of Monmouth," passed March 27th, 1857, and the several supplements thereto, and to the several acts relating to the township of Shrewsbury

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '85.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 3.45, 4.32, 7.03, 7.30, 7.50, 8.02, 8.30, 9.30, 10.07, 11.05 a. m.; 12.20, 1.21, 2.32, 3.57, 4.51, 5.30, 6.08, 6.40 7.30, 8.32, 9.40, 10.54, 11.56 p. m. Sunday, 2.27, 3.01, 3.57, 10.30, 11.32 a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 5.31 7.30, 7.58, 9.52 p. m.

Leave New York, from Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.30, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.45, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.45, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 n. m. Sunday 4.00, 8.45, a. m.; 12.00, 1.30, 10.30, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 8.43, 6.33, 7.05, 7.30, 7.55, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 2.35, 3.51, 5.05, 6.33, 7.02, 7.55, 9.40, 11.10 p.m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 5.31, 7.30, 9.52 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.20, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.25, 11.20 a. m.; 1.05, 2.20, 3.25, 4.10, 5.25, 6.55, 7.27, 8.20, 9.50, 10.50 p. m. 12.25 night Sunday, at 9.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.50, 10. 5.25, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for change cars at Bridgewater.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 6.33, 7.05, 7.30, 7.55, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 2.00, 2.35, 3.51, 5.05, 6.33, 7.02, 7.55, 9.40, 11.10 p.m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.33, 11.32 a. m.; 1.27, 3.30, 5.31, 7.30, 9.52 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.20, 7.05, 7.45, 8.35, 9.25, 10.25, 11.20 a. m.; 1.05, 2.20, 3.25, 4.10, 5.25, 6.55, 7.27, 8.20, 9.50, 10.50 p. m. 12.25 night Sunday, at 9.50 a. m.; 12.20, 1.50, 10. 5.25, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for change cars at Bridgewater.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.13, 7.58, 9.25 a. m., 2.25, 3.54, 6.34, 7.15, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.13 a. m.; 6.54 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.30, 8.40 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 8.30, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Pottsville.

2.25 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

6.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.38 p. m.—For Easton, All-town, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.25, 5.35, 6.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m. 3.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.22, 5.10*, 8.29, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 1.18, 5.08*, 6.02*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.33, 5.15, 8.30 a. m. 5.10 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.45, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 1.30, 4.30, 11.30 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.25), 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 5.00 a. m.; 4.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.20,* 9.00, 10.08, 11.35 a. m.; 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 1.35, 8.18, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Philadelphia and Reading trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent

W. W. STEARNS, Supt
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

A New Use for Bald Heads.

A novel use for bald heads is thus described: When the crown of the Empire William made a step toward progress through United Germany, at the time of building the Reichstag, he made use of his neighbor in presenting some novelty by way of honor to his imperial highness. One capitalist conceived the idea of utilizing the smooth square given. And upon the entrance of the prince into the box, already decorated for him, some men in the pit stood up, making before them the "Unser Fritz" in bald heads below.—Exchange.

A Bald-Necked Old War Horse.

J. P. Copeland's old bald-face, to such famous as Stonewall Jackson's "Old Sorrel," just died, but he is older. He carried Mr. Cope and through the war, received some flesh wounds, and has grown gray since old age near Corinth, Ga. He is 42 years old and quite bald as to neck and tail.—Exchange.

Something new for Physicians.

A new idea for physicians, which comes all the way from Australia, is telegraphic communication of the bodily temperature of patients under their charge. A well insulated wire is led from the doctor's office to the patient's bedside, and a reliable metallic handled soldered to the line wire is arranged so that the patient can place it under the arm, as in the case of a thermometer, when required. In the doctor's office is a very sensitive galvanometer. When the body is hot and dry with fever the galvanometer needle will be deflected only slightly, and, when it is moist with perspiration the needle will be deflected considerably more. The sensitiveness of the galvanometer scale is that he can determine the temperature of the distant patient by its motions, and on observing these telephones his instructions.—Scientific Journal.

Father of the Golden Mean.

One chief feature of Bourse's genius was that sure a test of a lucid mind, the gift of illustration. Some question of the Junius Brutus party, the philosophers of the golden mean, he hit off as follows: "If two scholars were to decide the question whether Prussia is a country or a city, the one in the northern hemisphere, Herr von Rauner would promptly decide that it is bisected by the equator."—Exchange.

Burdens of Society in Washington.

The burdens of obligations of society is aptly defined by a Washington lady, who recently said: "I got a list of all the duty calls I had to make and went round and round to it until I first made them, and when I was done I tell you I felt like a tramp going to all those strange houses without knowing a soul inside."—Washington Letter.

Hunters in southern Oregon are wantonly destroying the deer for their skins. Thousands carcasses are thrown into the river.

POSING AS MARTYRS.

THE CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS SURPRISED AT THE VERDICT.

THE CONDEMNED HAVE HOPE,

But Think That They Have Been Harshly Dealt With, but Are Willing to Die for the "Cause"—Parsons Teaching Greek—A Narrow Escape for a Paper Peddler.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—The jury in the Anarchist trial, after a few hours deliberation, agreed upon the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find the defendants, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Louis Lingg guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant, Oscar W. Neebe, guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years."

The jury was then addressed by the judge, who thanked them for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they had performed their work, and then dismissed them. There was great excitement in the city over the result of the trial, and the prisoners were returned to the jail.

During the excitement and general exultation upon the streets attendant upon the verdict, a wooden-legged newspaper vender, named Henry Bemilian, better known as "Dickey," remarked in a loud tone that "the judge ought to be hanged." Instantly the crowd of citizens put their pennies in their pockets and moved on the fellow in a threatening manner.

From a low growl the crowd gradually broke into a howl and rushed upon the fellow with shouts of "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" etc. Officer C. J. Morris, of the central detail of police, broke through the excited throng and rescued the fellow just before violent hands were laid upon him. He was taken to the station, where, with pale face and trembling voice, he said he did not mean it. The police say he was taken to a cell, amid the shouts of approval of a number of the excited citizens.

Mr. Grinnell, his assistants, Messrs. Ingham, Walker and Furthmann, Mr. Foster and Inspector Bonfield, sat in the former's office chatting an hour after the verdict was rendered.

"I feel very sorry for the jurors," said Mr. Foster impressively. "If the day ever comes that the ropes are placed about the necks of these prisoners, the members of the jury will not be out of danger. I have urged the prisoners to have all their friends exercise all their influence against violence between now and the end of the case."

"I want to say," interposed Inspector Bonfield, "that if any violence is done by the friends of these men that the lamp posts of the city of Chicago will bear fruit. In my opinion, the police will be powerless to quell the popular rage. Every Anarchist will be summarily wreaked upon all the friends and pronounced sympathizers of anarchy."

When the reporters were admitted to the jail all the prisoners had apparently regained their composure. Parsons, as usual, was talkative and perfectly willing to express his views. He appeared calm and collected, and the evidence of a nervous chill. When asked his opinion of the verdict he said: "There was a popular clamor for our death. There was an insatiable thirst for blood. The hosts of capitalists have secured their ends. It is labor led to the scaffold in chains. I consider the verdict simply a war of capital against labor. We are in the hands of the law. We are all poor men, while the men who were back of the prosecution have plenty of money at their command. All the officers of the court, from the bailiffs up to the chief judge was unjust in his rulings. Grinnell was actuated by malice and hate. I have been a working man all my life. I have advocated the principles of labor and if it is for this that I am to die, I will mount the scaffold with a firm step. While not a fatalist, I consider that I am the creature of circumstances. Have I hope? Well you know what Pope says: 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.' Of course, we hope. We shall hope so long as there is a supreme court left. We shall carry it to the supreme court and see if the constitution is worth the paper it is written on."

Referring to the theory of who threw the bomb, Parsons said he considered it the work of an irresponsible crank, who had no connection with the Anarchists, but was not in sympathy with them. "Who knows," said he, "but what it was thrown by a man from McCormick's factory who had had some of his brothers shot down the day before. He could have attended our meeting that night, thrown the bomb and the blame be laid on us. Any one could have done it, but for fifteen cents. I do not believe that Schnaubelt ever threw the bomb. He has simply fled to avoid the violence of the police. We have been convicted without a vestige of law. We are Anarchists—that is enough. And let me tell you what that word 'anarchy' means. It is from the Greek words 'archy'—ruler and 'an' no, meaning 'no ruler.' Is there any crime in that? Our enemies have constructed a false issue and a false charge."

Mrs. Parsons said she did not care to talk about the case. She was surprised beyond all measure at the verdict. She did not see how it could be sustained by evidence nor law. If her husband was hanged he would be hanged in a just cause, and was innocent of the crime of which he was charged. She warned her husband against talking too much to the reporters.

Spies said he had nothing to say. The verdict was simply a war against the organizations of labor.

Engel, who only speaks German, expressed himself freely freely. He said the judge was one-sided, the jury packed, the lawyers and everything was prejudiced against the prisoners. The verdict was a cooked-up affair, he said. He regretted that he had any trouble in his life and declared that he had been imprisoned thirteen years in the old country. It was shown that the verdict was the greatest of circumstances, owing to the quickness with which the jury had arrived at an agreement. He had no idea of being hanged, but was ready to die for the principles he had maintained. Lingg, for himself, expected an acquittal, but there was no use trying to fight monopolies.

Neebe said he was glad he had received a sentence for life; he had been acquitted it would have been bad for the prisoners. There was no case against him whatever, and the verdict was unjust. He had been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary when there was no evidence against him would show what an unfair trial it was, and call attention to the others. The verdict was a great surprise, however. He expected either a light sentence all round or an acquittal. He did not believe, if the law points were carefully considered, they would hold.

Fielden and Schwab refused to be interviewed or even talk with anyone except their friends. Lingg and Fischer refused to see outsiders.

THE NEWS IN NEW YORK.

A Meeting of Anarchists to Condemn the Verdict.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Bombs and dynamite were on the programme of the Anarchist mass meeting, at Irving hall, last night. Nearly 2,000 men and boys had assembled to grand to denounce Chicago justice, but whatever explosives they might have possessed were wisely left at their respective storage places. Nevertheless a determined looking half dozen policemen who appeared in full armament.

But the crowd had a temper which foreboded nothing pleasant. The everlasting "Marseillaise," played by a band of eight pieces, helped to inspire them.

The first speaker, August Schlag, had hard work to get a hearing. He said briefly: "Chicago! Chicago!" but Mr. Schlag seemed to avoid the real issue. Finally he ventured, with considerable timidity, to denounce the judges, and upbraided in mild words the police for its action at the Haymarket meeting. "Kill them! Kill the ——— ———!" cried the audience ferociously.

"No, I won't advise that," the speaker replied. "Well, wind up then," came the prompt retort from the floor.

Mr. Schlag mildly complied, and Johann Most appeared. He stated privately that one of the detectives who lost May arrested Herr Most, had called on him at his lager beer saloon in advance of the meeting and threatened him if he went on the platform at Irving hall.

The following speaker, Maurice Schultze, catered to the bloodthirsty tendencies of the audience.

"The American police," he said, "is the most unprincipled, corrupt, degraded, rowdy force in the entire world. Seven gallows are to be erected in Chicago for the condemned Anarchists. Wouldn't it be proper to have one more gibbet and crucify American liberty?"

With eyes gleaming like balls of fire he stretched his hands beseechingly forward, saying: "I implore you to fight this struggle to the end. Don't be afraid of hanging. If you are 5,000 or 10,000 the victory is sure to be yours. Then all court and jury rigmarole will be superseded. One bomb thrown could, of course, accomplish very little; when the police and militia should try to attack you again, then let them get it hot and straight. That is your only chance of becoming masters in place of slaves."

Mr. Witzka, an Anarchist, dressed in plain workman's garb, said: "Let our enemies take off one head, but then the Anarchist hydra has many thousand heads."

He urged his comrades to clutch the battle-ax and strew the field with dead capitalists and their satellites. Applause, hoots, and cries of "Revenge! Revenge!" rang through the hall.

Resolutions denouncing the verdict as a brutal judicial murder and voicing a clamor for retaliation were at last adopted by a unanimous vote. The practical sympathy was evinced at the door, where a collection brought a bushel of nickels and silver.

Secretary Whitney Rescued.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—Secretary Whitney was in a dangerous position yesterday. One of Herreshoff's swift launches, which they want to sell to the government, came down the harbor at high speed, and ordered by the Dispatch for him to see what they could do. They went outside the harbor testing the speed at a high rate. The piston suddenly gave way and another part of the machinery also broke, and the launch was at a standstill. There was considerable anxiety for a time, but finally the launch of the United States steamer New Hampshire came down and rescued the secretary.

A Prejudice Against Hanging.

ATWOOD, Mass., Aug. 21.—Timothy McDonald, who murdered his wife with an ax Wednesday, has been committed to await the action of the grand jury. He says that rum did the deed, but that he was willing to take he hatried the woman, three years ago, they have quarrelled much. McDonald has a perfect horror of hanging, but does not repent his act. He is 70 years old and says he thinks a life sentence would be punishment enough for him, as he is physically broken down and cannot live long anyway.

Escaped From Jail.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 21.—When the turnkey at the county jail opened the door yesterday for the purpose of feeding the prisoners, Charles Dodge, of Boston, serving a sentence for larceny, and Jimmie Welch, awaiting trial for the same offense, made a rush through the door and escaped to the woods. Officers were notified, and the woods surrounded. Both men were soon recaptured. This is Dodge's second escape within three months.

Adventists in Camp.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 21.—The annual meeting of the New England conference of Seventh-day Adventists began here last evening. About fifty tents are already up and so pitched as to form a hollow square, in the center of which is located the big pavilion, which will seat 2,000 people. The grounds and pavilion are lighted with electric lights. The meeting is to continue until Aug. 31.

A Change in Management.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Scanlon, manager of the National Baseball club, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Umpire Gaffney was appointed to succeed Mr. Scanlon, and will take charge of the club at once. Mr. Scanlon still retains his interest in the club as a stockholder. Mr. Gaffney will very likely make a few changes in the team, but declines at present to indicate what they will be.

In the Diamond Field.

At Detroit—Detroit, 6; Chicago, 4.
At New York—Metropolitan, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Boston, 1.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 12.
At Washington—Washington, 1; Boston, 11.
At St. Louis—Brown, 0; Pittsburg, 3.
At St. Louis—Kansas City, 2; St. Louis, 10.

Suspected of Murder.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., Aug. 21.—Thomas Smith, suspected of killing J. P. Anderson, the well-to-do farmer in a field on Round Prairie, Charlevoix county, Wednesday, has been arrested. Anderson was a highway commissioner, and laid a road on Smith's farm. There has been much bad blood between the two men for a year about it. The deceased was 36 years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

They Look Like Other Men.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Frederick H. Winston, examiner resident to Russia, and consul general to Siberia, has returned home. He says his trip only took him to Siberia through Russia, but saw no Nihilists, or was not able to distinguish them from the rest of the population.

Germans Willing to Surrender.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The war department has received official dispatch, confirming the report of Gueenbon's willingness to surrender.

THE ART OF PEACE.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE PEACE CONFERENCE, AT MYSTIC, CONN.

They Implore the Tendency to Create a Warlike Spirit in Increased Naval and Military Equipments—A Good Rule in Theory, but Difficult to Practice.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 21.—At the meeting of the Universal Peace union at Mystic the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Peace is the sum of all virtue, the command of the Supreme Being and the highest purpose of man; and

Whereas, There are obstacles to be removed and conditions to be established that it may be realized. Therefore we are convinced, First, that we must individually and collectively follow after those things which make for peace and remove the causes and abolish the customs of war.

That in wise and pacific arbitration is to be found the elements of justice, equity, right and conciliation, and that we should have in every international difficulty a resort to peaceful arbitration tribunal and never a war department or a standing army.

Thirdly, That such government should be represented in such international courts of arbitration, to meet annually as a congress of nations, wherein all difficulties should be settled; and until such congress shall be held, we urge upon the governments of their cardinal principles.

Fifth, That as the success of arbitration depends largely upon competent arbitrators, there should be a thorough study of peace in schools and colleges and text books should be published, giving the history and success of the science, and thus drill in the art of peace.

Sixth, That the recent message of the president of the United States, and the many bills introduced in the Forty-ninth congress in favor of arbitration, are full of evidence that the principle is taking deep root in the hearts of the governments and peoples.

Seventh, That we view with alarm the steps taken by the present administrations of referring international disputes to disinterested arbitration; and while we rejoice in the spirit which prompts a fortification and military bills, believing that disarmament must follow the pacific progress of the age, we see in the increase of the navy an enlarging privilege for aggressive and unnecessary naval and military power, with all the evils that attend such desecration of the principles of republicanism; and we, therefore, implore congress to stop the progress of the fortification bill and similar measures in the future.

Seventh, That the Indian question should be solved by the principles of justice, equity and peace, and by peaceful administrations of the Christian principles.

Eighth, We are convinced that Secretary Bayard should withdraw his demand for Cutting's release, and that he should release their prisoner, and both countries should submit the question at issue to a joint conference, upon the basis of law and the rights of man, standing inflexibly by the plain rights of the treaty of the two countries, of 1848, to wit: To extenant every possible means of effecting a peaceable settlement of all political questions.

Ninth, That we protest against the life of his fellow being except to preserve and perfect it, hence the manufacture, sale and use of all weapons of destruction, and also the offense against God, who gave the life and who owns it.

Tenth, That our peace work is thoroughly religious in character, based on the truths of sacts so far as they represent the supreme being and the divine in man, and that the church or minister that upholds war or wars is doing violence thereto, and we appeal to the church to be faithful to the peace principle as the surest prevention of Belfast and other sectarian riots, and of war generally.

A letter from Secretary Bayard was read. The secretary states that his action in the Cutting case has been based upon the rules of international law recognized between self-respecting and civilized nations the world over for the protection of the personal liberty of their citizens. He has, accordingly, observed a due regard for the jurisdictional rights of the foreign government. His action has been specifically under Article 21 of the treaty of 1846 with Mexico. No demand or suggestion has been made on behalf of the United States which is not warranted and required by considerations of national duty, founded upon the principles of law and justice.

Leverett Bassel, of Philadelphia, was elected treasurer, in place of Amos Jackson, who resigned. All the present board of officers, including President Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, were re-elected.

The conference then adjourned without date. The attendance was very large.

The West Indies Want Free Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A deputation representing the West Indies, has had an interview upon Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, colonial secretary, and solicited his aid in obtaining for those colonies the same terms as are enjoyed by the Canadian provinces in the admission of goods duty free. They asked that the government open negotiations with the United States upon this subject; also that arrangements be made to have the British West Indies represented at the North and South American congress in 1889. The secretary was further requested to secure an early conference upon this same subject with Canada. The secretary expressed his sympathy with the objects sought to be attained, and, while unable to reply at present, promised to do his utmost to bring about the desired results.

Crow Indians Want Homesteads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—During the last two and a half years a remarkable movement has been going on among the Crow Indians in Montana, which, if it shall continue as long as the buffalo lasted their primitive occupations and subsistence were unmodified; but in the spring of 1884 the location of the agency was changed, and they began to move on to arable lands in the valleys of the Little and Big Horn rivers, to cultivate small patches of land and to put up rude houses. A recent report from Agent Williamson to the Indian office states that between 300 and 320 families are now permanently located in detached villages, while many more are scattered to them that they may enjoy the advantages of possessing genuine homesteads.

The Samoan Islands.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 21.—The United States man-of-war Mohican has sailed for the Samoan Islands. She will remain there during the absence of the commission appointed to settle Samoan affairs.

THE NEW WAR SHIP.

Description of the Proposed Addition to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The secretary of the navy has made public a description of the additional steel cruiser about to be built, the plans for which have been received from naval constructors recently constructed. The length of the proposed new vessel is to be 342 feet 6 inches on the load line, over all, 377 feet 6 inches; beam, 64 feet 10 inches and 19 feet 6 inches draft. Load displacement 4,412 tons. Estimated speed 19 knots an hour. The ship has two military masts, and will carry coal enough for a steam capacity about 900 tons. Complement of men is 350. The main battery consists of four 8-inch and six 6-inch breech-loading rifles. The secondary battery eight 6-pounder Hotchkiss guns, two revolver machine guns and one short Gatling.

The hull will be composed of steel throughout, with a double bottom running the entire length of the machinery space, or 159 feet.

The military, or shell room, the two ammunition rooms and steering gear are placed below an armored deck, which is 4 inches thick on its sloping sides and 2 1-2 inches on the horizontal part amidships.

Above the protective deck the battery is still further protected by side belts of coal 10 feet in thickness, averaging 5 feet in depth, extending from the skin of the vessel to the board; which on this deck a similar belt is provided 7 feet in thickness.

The vessel is what is called a poop and forecastle decked ship with open gun deck; that is, such gun deck as there is, from 8-inch guns on the forecastle decks; with the six-inch guns mounted in the intervening space on the gun deck.

The protective deck will be carried down to strengthen the ram-shaped bow, which will be thoroughly stiffened.

The ship is divided into numerous water-tight compartments by means of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads.

The motive power will be derived from two sets [illegible] of the vertical compartment of triple expansion engines in connection with four double-ended boilers about 14 feet in diameter. The engines will be capable of developing 10,800 horse power with forced draft.

An Old Newspaper Carrier.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 21.—In the neighborhood of Port Jervis, N. J., an old and respected citizen, Lewis P. Maines, retired on Tuesday night in apparent good health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning. Forty years ago, before there were any railroads in this section and when mail facilities were exceedingly scanty, the only paper printed at Newton, the county seat, were delivered throughout the county by private carriers, of whom Mr. Maines was one. Every Thursday morning he started out from the printing office on horseback, with the package of newspapers in his saddle bags and traversed the roads of the northern part of the county, delivering the papers at every town door to door. Of late years he has been sexton of the Sparta Presbyterian church.

A Woman Caught by a Panther.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 21.—When the parade of Barnum's circus was about to start a thrilling event occurred here. Mrs. Reid, of this city, was passing the panthers' cage, which contained four animals and the keeper. Her hat was blown under the cage by a sudden gust of wind, and she stooped to recover it. As she did so a large panther put his paw out and caught her by the hair, and with the other paw in her face, lifted her from the ground. The keeper rushed to the rescue of the lady and beat him severely, and this enraged the other animals greatly. To those about it seemed as if he would be set upon and killed, but he succeeded in driving the beasts to their quarters and left in a powerful manner and so cowed them that they gave up the attack. Mrs. Reid was badly injured about the face and neck, and had to be removed to her home.

Did He Drown Himself?

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Detective Nagele and a posse went to the woods in search of William B. Williams, of New York, who is supposed to have committed suicide. Williams, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Montreal a few days ago. He said he was the agent of the Universal Fashion company, of New York, and his visit to Montreal was a business one. For two or three days he has left his wife alone, and she has been in great anxiety regarding his whereabouts. Yesterday morning she received a letter from him in which he stated that he was ruined and at his failure in business, and he had decided to take his life by throwing himself into the Lachine rapids.

Two Missing Men.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 21.—Since the discovery of a man's body in a shoe box in Wallingford coming near to the surface of the water. Two more have just come to light in this city. George Brown, a well to do upholsterer, 31 years old, had a dispute with his wife a week ago about money matters. At 11 o'clock that night he left his house and has not been seen or heard from since. His wife is left with three children. Another missing man is Thomas Lynch, 30 years old, who has not been seen since Sunday. No reason is known for his disappearance.

Parnell to Fitzgerald.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Mr. Parnell has sent the following cablegram to John Fitzgerald, the new president of the Irish National league in America:

"I thank the Chicago convention for its encouraging message. The ratification by the convention of our action secures the order, union and moderation of its proceedings have created a profound impression here and add great strength to our position."

A New Yorker Dies On a Train.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 21.—A man named D. Tillerman was found dead in his berth on a train from Atlanta to Memphis, Virginia and Georgia railroad, near Cleveland, this state. Papers on his person show that he resided in Brooklyn, New York. His body is in the hands of Undertaker Sharp awaiting some word from his friends.

Land Purchase by Irish Tenants.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The tenants of the London and Salmon company's estates at Magherafelt, Londonderry, have purchased their holdings under the land act of 1885. The tenants land purchase act. The price is £220,000, or nineteen and a half years' purchase at the net annual valuation, which is 20 to 25 per cent. below the present rents.

Robbed of His Savings.

CALAIS, Me., Aug. 21.—In Barter settlement, N. B., several masked men entered the house of John Wright, and, placing a revolver at his wife's and his head, demanded their money. Wright gave them his savings for several years, over $1,000. It is thought the burglars are not strangers, but no clew has yet been obtained.

The Firemen's Prize Takers.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—The awards of the judges in the firemen's drill contest are as follows: 1st prize, Meredith hose, of Canandaigua; second, Logan Hook and Ladder Co., Auburn; third, Brant hose, of Brantford, Ont.; fourth, Hitchcock Hose Co., of Cohoes; fifth, Citizens Hose Co., of Olean.

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Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from present prices:
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SILVER GIFT FOR EGAN.

MICHAEL DAVITT PRESENTS A VALUABLE SILVER SERVICE.

Given by the People of the Gold Belt as a Testimonial of the Retiring President of the National League — Randall, Oglesby and Others Speak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Five thousand Irish-American men and women faced the platforms in the armory of Battery D when, at 8 o'clock last night, Alexander Sullivan called to order the most exciting meeting which brought to a fitting close the convention of the Irish Land League of America. In the post of honor on the right of the chair side by side with Michael Davitt and the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell sat Congressman Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, who had come to attend the meeting, while on the left were Governor Oglesby, the member of the parliamentary delegation, and the various state executives of the land league. Immediately in front of the president's station and inclosed in a mahogany case nearly three feet square, lined with watered silk of the national colors, was the magnificent silver tea service which later in the proceedings was presented to ex-President Patrick Egan on behalf of Parnell and the Irish race, as—so the inscription read—"a mark of respect and esteem for his devotedness and courage, and his signal self-denial during exile for his country's cause."

Gov. Oglesby was the first speaker. He tendered the Irish visitors a cordial welcome to the state; requested them to carry back the authoritative information that the allegiance to the Irish cause in the west was without political distinction, and after having occupied forty minutes in a eulogy of the Irish in the United States, gave way to Samuel J. Randall. The ex-speaker received a right royal welcome. He said that the struggle now going on in Ireland was a matter of interest not only to Ireland, but to the entire civilization throughout the world. No Irishman should rest until Ireland was free and self governed, and the people of America would give them all the support that was necessary or needed. He would tell Mr. Redmond in reply to his query that the policy of Mr. Parnell was eminently satisfactory, and would be supported in this country by people of every religion and shade of politics. He believed he voiced the sentiments of the entire American people, but he would warn them of a single danger. He was a politician and a partisan, and he was not ashamed of it, but he would beg of them —of those Americans who were enlisted in the cause of Ireland—not to let politics creep within their counsels.

This remark was followed by loud and long continued applause, and, after a few words of cheer to the cause, the speaker resumed his seat.

Michael Davitt followed, but did not go outside the lines of his previous addresses in this city. He concluded by reading an address from friends in every part of Ireland to Patrick Egan, and asked his acceptance of their silver token of esteem. The recipient of the testimonial made a suitable response, and then Thomas Brennan read a cablegram from Parnell:

William O'Brien followed in an address, which covered the ground of his speech in the convention, and Hon. J. McCulloch, ex-member of parliament for Glasgow, who arrived here shortly before the meeting, was introduced as one of the few Scotch members that supported Gladstone's bill, spoke briefly, saying that Parnell made a mistake when in the election of last year he turned in his lot with the Conservative party, and attributing his defeat to that fact. A reference to Chamberlain brought out the first groans and hisses of the evening. The speaker expressed his regret that the convention had adopted a platform which embraced the boycotting of English goods and was about to show the meeting that the convention had, in his opinion, made a great mistake, when a warning shake of the head from Michael Davitt induced him to adroitly change the subject. Addresses were subsequently delivered by John Dasey, M. P., and others, and the proceedings were brought to a close at midnight by the singing of "God Save Ireland."

Compliments to Finerty.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Daily News says the Chicago convention has done good service to the Irish cause by making a short work of Mr. John Finerty, of Chicago, who stands the best rebuked man in America.

The Times Seeks Revenge.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Times publishes a letter this morning, to which it gives a prominent place in its columns, suggesting the prosecution for treason of the Canadians and other British subjects who were delegates to the Chicago convention, on their return to their homes.

Butler Only Joking.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Dennis Butler, the long distance swimmer, was arrested on the Brooklyn bridge yesterday afternoon for shouting that he was going to jump off the bridge. Two friends grabbed him with him thought he intended to jump, and one struggled with him while the other ran for a policeman. At the station house Butler said it was all a joke. He was released with a reprimand.

A Leak in the Mails.

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 21.—A large number of valuable letters mailed at the Middleton postoffice the past two or three years, directed to Lynn, have failed to come through. The shoe firm of Merriam & Taylor have lost about $2,500 in valuable papers. Valuable papers also have been lost between Danvers and Salem.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Joseph Anderson, of Batontown, N. J., is lying at his home with typhoid fever and not expected to live. He has confessed that he helped to kill "Mingo Jack" in March last, and has given the names of prominent citizens as participants. The confession has caused quite a sensation in the neighborhood.

It is reported that Judge Barrett, of New York, who sentenced the boycotters in that city recently, has been threatened with dynamite at Litchfield, Conn., where he is spending the summer.

Bishop Burgess summoned a synod of prelates to meet at Detroit the same time the Chicago convention was in session. The Rev. O'Reilly, the treasurer of the National League, disobeyed the summons. The bishop now says that O'Reilly must either resign or give up the priesthood.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was banqueted at Liverpool last night before sailing for New York to-day.

The Methodists, of New Jersey, have opened their camp meeting at Mount Taber, near Morristown.

Two dynamite bombs have been found upon the Lake Shore railroad tracks at Chicago, where they had been placed for purposes of destruction.

O'Donovan Rossa denounces the Irish convention at Chicago as being too pacific in its utterances.

Rossa wants war, but wants somebody besides himself to carry it on.

ANOTHER PROBABLE VACANCY.

A Sensational Cabinet Whisper Resignation Will Be In Order.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The American nominee, Bayard, of New York, will undoubtedly be called upon to resign by Secretary Bayard immediately after Special Envoy Sackville has completed the arrangements made in regard to the state department. Some one has got to be sacrificed, and as the state department is daily growing stronger in the belief that the facts of the Jessup case are fairly and impartially given by Mr. Bayham, it is necessary to ask his resignation. Whatever may have been the errors of others, it has been decided at the state department that Brigham "must go."

Long before the Cutting case arose Brigham was known as a sensationalist, and had on two or three occasions contributed largely to border sensations for the newspapers at El Paso, when there were few facts upon which to base them.

A petition was received a few days ago at the state department, signed by a number of the more prominent citizens of Paso del Norte, asking for his removal. This, however, was hardly necessary, as it was the purpose to have this done, though the petition may serve to precipitate the call for the resignation.

PARIS GREEN IN THE SPRING.

An Attempt to Poison the Family of a Landlord.

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 21.—J. W. Wooster, who owns a cottage farm near a pretty grove and a lake, recently ordered out a tenant who failed to keep up his rent payments, and three weeks ago rented it to Charles J. Hayes. About the time the Hayes family moved into the cottage Mrs. Wooster, her daughter, Mrs. Dr. George W. Baker, Mrs. Baker's children and a lady friend visited the grove and drank fresh water from a spring near the cottage. Mrs. Baker was soon taken very ill, and for several days was confined to her bed. Mrs. Wooster and one of the children were also taken sick. Three or four days later Mr. Hayes informed Mr. Wooster that something was the matter with the spring water, and an examination revealed a large quantity of paris green on the bottom and around the sides of the spring. It is believed the spring was poisoned by the ejected family for the purpose of killing the Hayes and Wooster families. Mrs. Baker has not yet recovered, and the poison has permeated her whole system.

Exercises at Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Rev. J. T. Duryea, D.D., of Boston, lectured on "Modern Materialism." Charles Barnard, superintendent of instruction of the Chautauqua Town and Country club, with headquarters at the Houghton Experimental Farm at Mountainville, N. Y., made his annual report. The membership of the club is 801, of which 391 graduate next year. The students make notes of their experiments as to the weather, growth of plants, quality of soils, etc., and render periodical reports. Tomorrow will be Grand Army day, and an oration will be delivered by ex-Congressman Horr, of Michigan. The Rev. Mr. Duryea will preach in the amphitheatre at 10:30 o'clock.

Against the Knights of Labor.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Archbishop Fabre, who is honorary chaplain to the Catholic circle here, has intimated to 300 of the members who are Knights of Labor that they must sever their connection with either the Knights or the Circle. His grace is now preparing mandaments against the Knights.

Buckeye Republicans.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—Active preparations are in progress for the Republican state convention, which will be held here next Wednesday. Ex-Governor Noyes, of Cincinnati, will be the permanent chairman, and Clarence Brown, of Toledo, the secretary of the convention.

Mrs. Appleton Dead.

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 21.—The wife of Daniel F. Appleton, of New York, died here last evening.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—For Massachusetts, Connecticut, eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair weather, southeasterly winds, slightly warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stocks Bulled Higher on a Much Improved Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Money 2@3½ per cent. Exchange quiet at $4.85½@4.86¼. Government firm; currency, 6's, 126 bid; 4's coupon, 125¼ bid; 4½'s coupon, 110¾.

The stock market opened strong and on a good buying for both long and short account. The entire list advanced ½@1 per cent during the first hour. The market has since continued strong, and on the announcement about midday of the importation of $5,000,000 of gold, there was a further advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	69½	Del. & Hudson	95¾
Adams Express	137	Del., Lack. & W.	129½
U. S. Express	67½	Denver	30
C., C., C. & I.	87¼	Erie	31
New York Central	107⅝	Kansas & Texas	23½
N. J. Central	94¼	Lake Shore	70¾
Illinois Central	134½	Lake Erie & West.	26
Ohio Central	31	Manhattan	65
Michigan Central	79⅝	Northwest	114
Northern Pacific	25¼	Do. pref	134
Do. pref	56¼	Ontario & West.	19⅝
Central Pacific	40¾	Ohio & Miss	20½
Union Pacific	52	Pacific Mail	50½
Missouri Pacific	77	Reading	40¾
Texas Pacific	15	Rock Island	120¼
Metropolitan E.	77⅞	St. Paul	69⅝
Alton & T. H.	30	St. Paul pref	110¾
Canada Southern	44⅝	Bur. & Quincy	120¾
Canada Pacific	60¼	Wis. Cen. Co.	34¾
Chicago & Alton	141	Oregon Trans	27½
Ches. & Ohio	8¾	West Shore	103¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Closed steady but without decided change; fine, $2.25@2.60; superfine, $2.15@2.90; Ohio extra, $2.65@4.75; St. Louis extra, $2.65@4.75. Southern flour closed steady; common to choice extra, $2.85@4.75.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active and irregular, closing steady and ¼ to ⅝c higher. Spot lots closed heavy and ¼@½c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 89½c; No. 2 do. at 88c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 85c. bid; do. Oct., 84½c. bid.

RYE—Dull; western, 59½@61c.; state, 60@60c.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

PORK—Quiet. New mess, $11@11.25.

LARD—Closed dull; cash, $7.32; Sept., $7.39@7.45.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@; western, 14@16½c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 7@8½c; western flat, 7@7½c.

SUGAR—Raw is steadier but quotably unchanged; 5 5-32 for 96 centrifugal test. Refined steady; A, 6 5-16@6½c.; crushed, 6¾@6¾c.; cubes, 6 13-16@6¾c.; powdered, 6¾@6 9-16c.; granulated, 6 1-16@6 3-16c.; coffee "A," 6 5-16@6 7-16c.; white extra "C," 6@6 1-16c.; extra "C," 5 13-16@5 15-16c.; "C," 5½@5¾c.; yellow, 5½@5½c.

Chicago's Proposed Sewage System.

The reconstruction of a sewage system is a monster task. The change of elevation and the tearing up of streets would involve a turmoil of many months. Yet this is the very problem that the engineering department of the city is solving with a view to the prevention of numerous aches and pains. And the plan which emanates from that office is not very much to be feared, particularly as there is no immediate prospect of the Chicago river's becoming a terror of the past. It is the plan to purge the river by means of sewers connecting with the lake. Chicago is not the first of the large cities of the country to be confronted with the question that by this method can be solved for all time. I understand that estimates of probable expense are in course of preparation.—Chicago Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Cost of Bringing Out a Play.

It costs one certain actress more than $1,000 to bring a new play. This amount would be her share of the cost of producing a play—that is, putting it on the stage—and she would, therefore, be to the expense of paying the author of the play a royalty upon his work. The amount usually paid to a dramatic author when his play is accepted for production is from $1,000, and the price generally asked for a piece is about $5,000, which includes the $1,000 advance, and which may be paid in royalties or in any manner agreed upon.

She has six or seven newspaper men writing plays for her now, each of whom has had an advance of $500 or $600, and some of whom have been at work three or four years. She is going to try eight or ten new pieces, one after the other, next year, and let the public determine which suits her best. This is the only way to strive satisfactorily at a solution of this play-writing-to-order difficulty. Whichever piece "catches on" the lady will adopt, and if all fail then she will take up a new batch and give them a fair trial.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Ingenious Use Found for Cork.

Cork may be put to many uses, but one of the most ingenious is to check the recoil of guns after the discharge. An enginee[r] firm of English engineers is making experiments with a view to bringing the theory to practical issue. The carriage is in the form of two pistons connected with the gun by two rods. The pistons are filled with cork and water, and the recoil of the gun forces the rods back, and as soon as the cork, not the water assisting to check the recoil. The great expanding properties of the cork in turn force the gun forward, and so bring it again into the loading position.—Boston Budget.

Americans Buying European Estates.

Wealthy Americans are following the example of Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Gould, Mr. Jerome, Mr. Lorillard, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Mackay and a number of other millionaires, in the purchase of important estates in European countries. Lately two islands, Loppen and Ingvaer, in the north of Norway, were purchased by an American for the sum of $5,000, which was considered a very small amount for the property, as it affords good sporting and fishing opportunities. Loppen is about eight miles in circumference, and the shooting consisted of ptarmigan, wild geese and wild fowl of every description, while in addition there was any amount of sea fishing. The climate was beautiful in the summer, and the scenery very grand. Ancient estates are also rapidly coming on the market.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A firm of alleyfield, Canada, has just manufactured the first turkey-red cotton in the Dominion.

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SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace streets.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases equalizes the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood. Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Liver Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Palsy and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.

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Undertakers and Embalmers,
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Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1
Black Merino Jerseys 43c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.
For Month of August Only.
Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.
"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.
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(2 doors from Music Hall.)

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To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for 10 Days only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,
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"	"	"	4.00	" 2.25
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Men's	"	"	18.00	" 12.00
"	"	"	15.00	" 9.00
"	"	"	12.00	" 8.00

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Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.
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LITTLE PETER'S LIVELY WEEK.

What Would the Boy Have Come To If They Hadn't Sent for His Aunt?

FREE SUMMIT, Pa., Aug. 14.—Peter Moore lives on the mountain, two miles from this place. He is 12 years old. On Monday of last week he was playing "shinny" during recess at school. Tommy Shott hit him on the nose with a shinny club and broke Peter's nose. Peter had to stay home from school, and to amuse himself on Tuesday he took down his father's gun. In handling it it was discharged, and a buckshot went through Peter's left hand. The rest of the charge lodged in a calf in the yard and killed it.

The boy had to go to bed, but he was not yet knocked out. On Wednesday, while lying in bed, he discovered that his mother had left her set of false teeth on a stand at the head of the bed. Peter got them. He tried the experiment of fitting them to his own mouth. The teeth slipped into his throat, and before they could be fished out he was nearly choked to death.

Thursday was a hard day on Peter, and he found nothing that amused him until late in the afternoon. His mother had given him an apple. He went to rummaging in the stable closet, and found an old razor. This he greased into service and began to peel his apple with it. During the paring process the razor slipped through the apple and chopped the end of Peter's thumb off.

In spite of all these little setbacks, the lively boy was able to be around the house on Friday. His mother left a bottle of boiling water cooling on the kitchen hearth. During the temporary absence of Mrs. Moore Peter found occasion in jumping to and fro over the stove to put it. He had succeeded in shaving it several times when he struck the bottle with one foot and it was upset. The boiling water poured over Peter's bare feet and scalded them so the skin peeled off. He was put to bed again. Friday night it rained hard all night. The roof leaked over Peter's bed, and water got in over the plaster on the partition. The dampness caused the plaster from the lath, and Saturday forenoon a piece as big as the bed tumbled down on Peter. When they dug the pulling youngster out from under the debris he was pretty thoroughly barked and bruised.

His mother sent for an aunt of Peter's on Saturday afternoon, and she has been keeping constant watch over him ever since, and the past week has accordingly been dull and unresentful for him.—New York Sun.

After His Money's Worth.

"Den Herr Schmuck what puts it in mind to you for your little head one such large hat to gate?"

Herr Schmuck—Would I then a little one take when I for the same money a large hat can have.—Fliegende Blatter.

Facetiæ.

A young teacher in one of our primary departments spent the greater part of an afternoon in describing the appearance and habits of the mole to her class. And when she had finished she said: "Now, children, I am going to try and remember what I have told you, for I shall call upon one of you to repeat it to-morrow."

Accordingly on the morrow she began by asking, "What did I talk about yesterday?"

Up flew a dozen hands in the air, signifying that the owners were ready with the answer. One, Tommy Hill, said, "Please, ma'am, the young teacher, singling out a 5-year-old who had seemed uncommonly eager to be singled, and the 5-year-old, with a beaming smile, in a loud and cheerful voice proclaimed, "A hen."

IRREGULAR BUSINESS METHODS.

Uncle Rastus (to grocer)—Mister Smif tole me ter come heah an' git a sack o' flour an' a hundred pahnd yo' is ter credit me wid it. Grocer (stubbornly)—I don't know about that, Uncle Rastus. Was it a verbal order that he gave you? Uncle Rastus—No, sah; he jes tole me ter git 'em. Yo' hain't 'Braid ter trus' a gemmen like Mister Smif, is yo'?

PAYING HIM HIS PROFIT.

Hatter—Yes, it's dirt cheap! I dole you out, I don' make ten cent profit on dot if I sell um at dot brice! Chinaman—Wells, I pay you ten centee plofit an' takee hattie. All light!—Harper's Bazar.

Giving the Other Woman a Show.

An old sandy boat, with a tin stern wheel and a great deal of having been a leader to Noah's ark, has been at the mouth of Jack's run, near Bellevue, since the spring. John Whitfield, his wife and another woman live on the boat. The ark is gone now, and the happy family is no longer happy.

On Saturday Whitfield sent his wife to town to collect an old debt, and in her absence he and the female took the train for Wheeling. Mrs. Whitfield was broken hearted at first, when she found that her faithless lord had flown. The neighbors comforted her, however, and last evening she said: "Well, I've supported John by sewing for ten years, and I guess I'll give the other woman a show now."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Shrewd Boy.

A jar of preserves had effected a very mysterious disappearance during the night, and the fact was mentioned at the breakfast table next morning. Doubts of guilt came from every side, but it was noticed that one particular youngster was silent.

"And what have you to say, Georgie?" finally said his aunt, turning toward him. And the very honestly and solemnly came the response:

"My pa don't allow me to talk at the table."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Saved by a Miracle.

A couple from the humbler walks of life came before a justice of the peace to be married, which, the ceremony being over, the bride began to weep copiously.

"What's the matter?" asked the new husband.

"I never told you that I didn't know how to cook," sobbed the bride.

"Don't fret. I'll not have anything for you to cook. I'm a poet."—German Joke.

What Wall Street Wants.

It struck Mr. Lewis that he could make money by photographing the Delaware county house where Mr. Gould was born and all couples in Wall street. He journeyed down the river with his trunk full of the pictures. But they didn't sell. "If we don't owe a cent financially for Gould's birthplace," said a broker to Lewis, confidentially, "What this world wants is a peep at Gould's tombstone."—New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON.

A SHRINE WHICH IS VISITED BY MANY PILGRIMS.

The River Steamer's Tolling Bell—The House in Which Washington Lived and Died—Some of the Interesting Features of Its Interior.

A pilgrimage that will never cease, while Columbia survives, is that which daily makes Mount Vernon its mecca. The trip is made in a steamboat from Washington, and the distance is a long sixteen miles. The scenery is charming on this portion of the Potomac. Everything objects, from the lanky fisherman to the throbbing steamboat, seems to move in a drowsy, listless way which is positively soothing to the nerves of the visitor from the rushing, restless city.

At last Mount Vernon is reached. This is announced by the tolling of the steamboat's bell and the dipping of her colors. The bell's tolling is but a trifling token of respect to the dead, yet it makes a wonderful impression on the visitor when heard for the first time. When it is considered that the steamboats passing up or down the river in all seasons, and possibly for all time, shall honor with a tolling bell the beloved remains they pass the sacred resting place.

Mount Vernon has been for the last quarter century in the possession of an association, whose object is its preservation forever to the American people, in regard to all its sacred historic treasure. The association paid for the estate $200,000, which sum was contributed by the people of all the states. The tomb of Washington is the supervision of the whole, though each state has charge of one room.

The mansion in which Washington lived from the time he was 27 years old, when he inherited it, until his death, is a wooden structure, ninety-six feet long and thirty feet deep. It comprises two stories and an attic. The piazza, in its exterior, with its long row of columns supporting the portico roof, is familiar.

THE HALLWAY AT MOUNT VERNON.

Stepping over the white flagstones with which this piazza is paved, stones, by the way, which were imported from the Isle of Wight, as it was not supposed that this country possessed any, we cross the threshold into the grand broad hallway. In a glass case, shown in the picture to the left of it, is the great rusty key of the French Bastile, which was presented Washington by Lafayette when the prison was destroyed in 1789. In a frame is a Resolution announcing the sad intelligence of the death of the great chief. Its closing lines refer to Mount Vernon as follows:

There were the groves, the spacious avenues, the beautiful and sublime scenes, the noble mansion; but, alas! the august inhabitant was now no more! That great soul was gone! His mortal part was there, indeed; but, ah, how affecting, how awful the spectacle of such worth and greatness thus to mortal eyes fallen! Yes, fallen, fallen!

THE PARLOR AT MOUNT VERNON.

In this state parlor, so called, is a beautiful mantel of variegated Sienna marble. On its panels are sculptured artistically in bas relief subjects of history and agriculture. It is about the only thing left in the room which Washington once owned. The furniture of the house was unfortunately sold by the heirs of Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of Washington, and but little has been returned, though efforts are being made constantly to procure what is left at present scattered relics in all directions. Much of the furniture are careful reproductions of the original pieces.

On the first floor are six rooms used as a museum for curiosities of a century ago. Back of the house carved colonnades lead to the family and state kitchens. To the rear of these are the servant's quarters, consisting of small brick houses, and also a brick barn.

WHERE WASHINGTON DIED.

But it is to the largest bedroom up stairs that the greatest interest centers. It was here that Washington died. Every piece of the bed hangings and other furnishings of the room are as nearly as possible just as they were the night he died. Here he slept every night from the time he retired from the presidency on March 4, 1797, until it became his deathbed on the night of Dec. 14 1799. He died of acute laryngitis, assisted it is claimed hereby by the physicians who, on finding that their patient had a sore throat, bled him no less than four times. The old fashioned mahogany bedstead, six feet square, is the identical one in which he died. Over it hangs the little oval medicine stand, the secretary, the little table with the erected shaving glass, the chair of state, the high post bedstead and fire irons, all in their old-time places.

The very atmosphere about the place inspires one with reverence. This is evidenced by the care with which men keep their heads uncovered while in this sacred room, while no one thinks of speaking above the faintest whisper, as if the father of his country was the subject of conversation. Washington's bones have been for three years.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Alvey A. Adee, Who Has Charge of Our Diplomacy With Mexico.

The new assistant secretary of state began his diplomatic career on Spanish soil, in 1870, and remained for seven years as secretary of

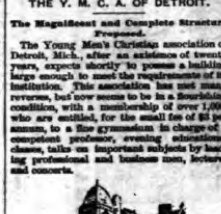
ALVEY A. ADEE.

the American legation at Madrid. On assuming his present position, his first duty happens to be the delicate one of settling with the Spaniards, of Mexico, the long account which they have perpetrated on both sides of the Rio Grande. It is not alone his Madrid experience that qualifies him so eminently for this task, for the last nine years he has held the positions subordinate to his present one, to which he advanced by regular promotion. He is a close student of his duties and is therefore a well trained diplomat. He is a native of New York state, and but 44 years of age. It was secretary Hay's appointment at the beginning of legation at Madrid in 1870. In 1877 he was transferred to the state department at Washington. The following year he was promoted chief of the diplomatic bureau, and a month later he was appointed third assistant secretary of state, where he remained until his recent promotion by the president. In politics he is a Republican.

THE Y. M. C. A. OF DETROIT.

The Magnificent and Complete Structure Proposed.

The Young Men's Christian association of Detroit, Mich., after a struggle of twenty years, expects shortly to possess a building large enough to meet the requirements of its institution. The association has met many reverses, but now seems to be in a flourishing condition, with a membership of over 1,000, who are entitled, for the small fee of $1 per annum, to a fine gymnasium in charge of a competent instructor, several reading rooms, classes, talks on important subjects by leading professional and business men, lectures and concerts.



THE PROPOSED BUILDING.

It is intended to be one of the most complete of its kind in the world, and, when finished, will offer unrivaled privileges to young men. It will contain a gymnasium, bowling alley, natatorium, spacious shower and needle baths and running track. On the second *floor is an auditorium capable of seating* 900 people, secretary's office, reading room, small meeting rooms and parlors. Above this are the library, parlors, directors' room, boys' room and dining room. Still higher up is the janitor's department and class rooms.

The Late Ex-Governor of Kentucky.

The late Governor Stevenson was a typical southerner, brave, talented, hospitable, and of the old school. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1812. His father, Andrew Stevenson, was for many years the speaker of the Federal congress, and a minister to the

GOVERNOR STEVENSON.

court of St. James. He first settled in Memphis, Tenn., but, not succeeding there, he went to Covington, Ky., in 1840 to practice law. In 1845 he was elected a member of the state legislature, where he served during that year, and also in 1846 and 1847, and in 1849 served as a member of the constitution of the state. In 1844, 1848, 1852 and 1856 he was sent as a delegate to national Democratic conventions, and was presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856. He was a member of the national convention of 1880, which nominated Gen. Hancock to the presidency. From 1837 to 1861 he was a member of congress; was made lieutenant governor of Kentucky in 1867, and in 1868 governor. In this last office he rendered the state signal service. In 1870 he was elected a member of the United States senate, where he served with distinction.

Governor Stevenson was a man of rare literary and legal attainments. He had practiced law in Covington for over forty-five years, and had served as advisory counsel for many of the largest companies of Kentucky. At the time of his death he was president of the National Bank of Kentucky, and had summer delivered the annual address before that body at Saratoga. Our engraving's from a photograph by Marceus, Cincinnati, O

Dr. Frank R. Hamilton.

Among distinguished men recently passed away is Dr. Frank Hasting Hamilton, of New York city. He was born in Vermont in 1813. For more than a quarter of a century he has been one of the best known of American surgeons. To the country at large he became known during the long and trying sufferings of President Garfield. He was called in as consulting surgeon by the attendant physicians at the time the president was shot, and remained all the months till the end of Garfield's life. The physicians did not impress their countrymen with their skill, but made acquaintance with their patient's case, but that fact was due to their tendency on March 4, 1797, until it became his deathbed on the night of Dec. 14 1799. He died of acute laryngitis, assisted it is claimed hereby by the physicians who, on finding that their patient had a sore throat, bled him no less than four times. The old fashioned mahogany bedstead, six feet square, is the identical one in which he died. Over it hangs the little oval medicine stand, the secretary, the little table with the erected shaving glass, the chair of state, the high post bedstead and fire irons, all in their old-time places.

DR. FRANK HAMILTON.

Dr. Hamilton was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was professor of surgery in various schools throughout New York state up to 1861. Then, in that year, he founded the medical college of Bellevue hospital, New York city, and Dr. Hamilton was its first professor of surgery.

He was the inventor of many valuable surgical instruments, and a brilliant and skilful lecturer, teacher and writer. His most important book was a "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations," which was published in 1860, and has been translated into French and German. It is the recognized authority on the subject of which it treats. Dr. Hamilton was in failing health for three years.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

PICTURE OF HOW A WISE MAN DROVE A PIG TO MARKET.

Go Along, Piggy—How an Ingenious Mustang Rider Made an Unwilling Beast Do Service—Her Young Cousin Rhyming Bible Lesson.

Here is an alphabet that will make you study. Get out your Bible and turn to the places. When you have found them, read and remember:

A was a peacock who reigned in the east.
—Esther i, 1.

B was a Chaldean who made a great feast.
—Daniel v, 1-4.

C was vermilion when colors told lies.
—Jer. xxii, 30-33.

D was a woman, heroic and wise.
—Judges iv, 4-14.

E was a refuge where David spared Saul.
—1 Sam. xxiv, 1-7.

F was a Roman accuser of Paul.
—Acts xxvi, 24.

G was a garden, a frequent resort.
—John xviii, 1-2; Matt. xxvi, 36.

H was a city where David held court.
—II Sam. ii, 11.

I was a mocker, a very bad boy.
—Genesis xvi, 10.

J was a city preferred as a joy.
—Psalm cxxxii, 6.

K was a father, who sent forth a host quite tall.
—Sam. ix, 12.

L was a proud one who had a great fall.
—Isaiah xiv, 12.

M was a nephew whose uncle was good.
—Col. iv, 10; Acts iv, 24.

N was a city long hid where it stood.
—Zachariah ii, 13.

O was a servant, who proved a brother.
—Philemon i, 16.

P was a Christian greeting another.
—II Timothy iv, 21.

Q was a damsel who knew a man's voice.
—I Kings xi, 4-11.

R was a measure where preaching was long.
—Acts xx, 6-7.

S was a tanner strict dealt for his wrong.
—Sam. vi, 7.

T was a coat off, and never restored.
—Gen. xxxvii, 23.

U was a rule with sorrow deplored.
—Psalm cxxxvi.

Driving a Pig.

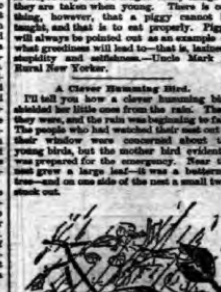
What do you think of this way of driving a pig? Four piggy fasts the sticks on either side of him, and a fellow is between two walks, so goes straight ahead. Some pigs are pretty stupid. They are so fat that they can't look around, so they go along just guessing at what is behind them. If they should turn there is no trouble would be to get them started again.

GO ALONG, PIGGY.

It is hard to drive a pig over a bridge. I once saw a man drive one with a bushel basket. He followed close behind until piggy turned and tried to run off the bridge, and then the basket was held so that Mr. Pig ran right into it. Of course he was frightened and began to back out of the basket. The man kept the basket over his head, and before he knew what was being done piggy had backed over the bridge—just what he didn't want to do. Sometimes they try to lead pigs by tying a string to their hind leg. This does not answer very well. On the whole, pigs are hard things to drive, and should be left alone as much as possible. For all pigs seem so stupid they can be taught many things if they are taken when young. There is one thing, however, that a piggy cannot be taught, and that is to eat properly. Piggy will always be pointed out as an example of what gentlemen will lead to—that is, lawless, disorderly, unmannerly gentlemen.—Uncle Mark in Rural New Yorker.

A Clever Humming Bird.

I'll tell you how a clever humming bir shielded her little ones from the rain. There they were, and the rain was beginning to fall. Two people who had watched her day out of their window were concerned about the young birds, but the mother bird evidently was prepared for the emergency. Near the nest grew a large leaf of a banana tree, and on one side of the nest a small twig stuck out.



A BIRD'S UMBRELLA.

When the drops began to fall, she came quickly, and with many pulled the leaf over the little nest for a roof, and holding it by the twig on the other side, which held it firmly.

There the half-feathered babies were kept as dry under their green roof as if their house had been built by a carpenter, like the sparrow houses all around on the trees.

Cheese.

Every boy and every girl ought to have a good friend. Most people naturally pick out a "chum." That is a good place. Such a friendship teaches us lessons in generosity. The selfish people are those who never have a real friend. Then, too, it is much more pleasant it is to do things for others. There are too many selfish people in the world now. They make the very air about them sour and disagreeable. Pick out your own friends. That other people may select you for you will not be half so true.—Uncle Mark.

Easy Riddle.

My first is a weapon used in war, my second lives in the sea, my whole is a species of fish found in warm climates.

Doubtless.

A Profane Upstart—The man who sat on a pin.—Texas Siftings.

Teacher.—Here, name three beasts of prey. Hans.—Cow, lions and a tiger.—Germania.

A Chinaman was a witness in a case before the district court yesterday afternoon, and when it was asked him if he believed in eternal punishment he said he did not. Judge Buck declined: "Hells, no, case allee same Mollon man."—Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal.

Student—We treated the patient in the most approved way. Doctor—How? Student—Well, we put him on milk diet, then we put him on wine, then we put him on the electrical treatment, and gave him Doctor—You will pull him out. Student—I did.

"Laura," said Mrs. Parvenu, on the hotel piazza, to her daughter, "Laura, go and ask the leader of them orchestras to play that symputhy from Mackfo-loofo's opery again. It's such an awful favorite of mine, and your father's, too.—Boston Traveller.

She had a pretty hat,
And she had a little cough;
And her little cough, it is no harm to mention,
When in the church she sat,
Shook the plumes upon her hat,
And to its many beauties called attention.
—Boston Courier.

A bachelor advertised for a "helpmate—one who would prove a companion for his heart, his head and his purse." A fair one replying asked very earnestly, "How big is your heart?"—Church Press.

Died—At 4 p. m., Aug. 5, in the chambers of the Capitol, Forty-ninth congress, after an illness of seven months and twenty-nine days. Interment private.

Dearest congress, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis known that God in mercy took us
It can all our sorrows heal.
—Washington Critic.

A Boston lady was making some purchases in a drug store in Kansas City recently, when a countryman came sauntering along in a loud voice addressed the dapper clerk with, "Say, mister, gotany easter tin?" "Certainly, sir," he replied. "Do you wish it for lubricating purposes, sir?" he asked, "I wanter grease my waggin."—Boston Herald.

We can't see for the life of us why a woman tries to shoo a hen with the front of her dress, when by turning around and shaking her hands she might get an ordinary hen into spasms.—Germantown Independent.

Lightning recently passed between a mule and a lawyer in Texas, and killed the lawyer. It was not easy to discriminate between the two, but the lightning evidently wanted to test its powers to the fullest, and so chose the hardest subject.—Boston Post.

A fellow who was scalped by the Apache Indians says that his head felt like a red onion with a mustard plaster blistering it.—Philadelphia Herald.

In England the population doubles in fifty years. The American cannot see exactly how not found its way over there yet.—Yonkers Statesman.

Ex-Sergeant Connell, who is a survivor of the Greely expedition, was not fit to eat. He will locate at New Orleans.—Picayune.

It is a curious fact that the sun never shines so hot on the baseball ground as it does on the harvest field.—New Holland Clarion.

Our Contemporary's Ill-Timed Humor.

Abe Ell, a member of the Tall Holt Hook *and Ladder company, is lying very low at* his home across the creek with zumatrics. It is supposed over the rheumatic lower while trying to rescue a stone doorstep at the time of the burning of Mr. E. B. Skinner's ice cream and undertaking emporium near the postoffice last spring. The statement in The Clams Falls Ledger, that "it looks as if Abe was going to get there, Eli," is very ill-timed. Pun is fun, and no one is fonder of his jes de spirit than we are ourself, but we refuse to laugh and when to not laugh. The readers of The Tall Holt Palladium will never be rudely shocked by such ill-timed merriment in these columns.—Bill Nye.

At Peace With His Enemies.

Missionary who is called in to dying South Sea Islander—Friend, do you forgive your enemies?

Dying Man—Enemies! I have none. I have eaten them.—Fliegende Blatter.

Deciding on a Summer Resort.

He went up to a farmer who had a load of potatoes on the market yesterday, and said:

"I understand you have a first farm a few miles out. How would you like to take a few summer boarders?"

"Would they sleep in the barn on the hay?" queried the farmer.

"Oh, yes."

"Try to put on style over my family?"

"Not a bit."

"Think they'd find fault if we didn't have tablecloths or chiny dishes?"

"No, sir. They are not that kind of people."

"Won't expect fresh eggs, cream or much fruit, will they?"

"How could they? Those things are not for summer boarders."

"Well, if that's the kind of people they are, and they stay in private families up in there themselves, we might take five or six of them at $7 or $8 a piece."

A CRITICAL TIME.

"Ma can't see you," said a Cass avenue girl of 10 as a peddler ascended the front steps.

"Is she at home?"

"Yes, sir, but she's very busy."

"Will you ask her to step to the door?"

"No, sir, she's very busy sitting on her bedding suit before the big mirror. When she gets it on she's going to pose. If she looks pretty soon we're going to the seashore. If she just seems to be tolerable we're going out in the country to Uncle William's. Pa can go away and don't disturb the poses."—Detroit Free Press.

He Needs but One Thing More.

We are told an affecting story by a gentleman from Kansas. His little son had one of his legs badly crushed under a loaded dray. A young physician picked up the suffering lad and carried him carefully to his home. That only assistance he could save his life, which was done in a very skilful manner. The agonizing dog, it appears, did not forget the good physician, for one day when the physician called, some months after the accident, the little boy performed, it hopped up nimbly on its three feet and lapped a good big piece out of the doctor's face. Then it looked up and wagged its only stump the hydrophobia.—Cincinnati Commercial.

At the White Front.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

The hot weather still continues and our Summer goods come to sell and why not. We are here for everything so low you can't help but buy.

In Monday we will offer wonderful bargains. Packages that will nearly create a frenzy. So if you want to keep cool come to White's Bargains, No. 1 to 200 dozen Ladies' Fine Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers and Corset Covers all sold at the low price of 25c.

25 Dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs 12 1-2 to worth 25c.

Remember, 72c a in Oriental Lawn. We have bought 2,000 yards of remnants of Oriental Lawn at half value and you can buy them at the same rate. Cost 14c. a yard.

Special prices on Hamburg Embroideries.

Our next great bargain is in entire stock of Furnisher Goods which are unusually good for this time of year and cheaper than almost anything you want at prices that you may guess.

Lace Curtains, Shades and Children's Summer Underwear at cut prices.

After you are through down stairs walk upstairs and see what a splendid line of Crockery and Tinware we keep.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.
SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dressing, Underwear, Bonnets, Hosiery and Notions. Stamping done to order. Prices reasonable. Store next door to Baptist church, West Front street.

John Lindsay, Established 1867. Hardware & Fixtures. INTELLIGENT OFFICE. Mrs. Lindsay, No. 92 West Front street, near the Baptist church.

E. B. Maynard, No. 13 North avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Parlor. Ladies' and children's attendance. Children's hair cutting a specialty. Razors honed to a perfect edge.

A. J. Couturier (Successor to Julius Bouton,) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Make up of combings a specialty. Wigs, toupees and waves, fashionable and theatrical coiffures a specialty. 18 West Front St.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Address P. O. Box 310, Plainfield, N. J.

John Ross and Son, For Cascades Spring Water Ice. Factory of the Cascades Ice Co. Depot, Front street. Price by the car load or less than a car load. Telephone connection.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Grant and Second Street, Dealer in all kinds of Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market. Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 12.

TenEyck's Meat Market, Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. McVoy, Prince Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to flow by the use of air pressure. Gas fixtures put in and all work guaranteed. Orders left at Prince Wells' residence, corner Front and Grant streets, or at Perry avenue Front street, Shop 14 East Front.

T. E. Morgans, Bandmaster, Books, Stationery and Music, 21 East Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerville, N. J. Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day or week, at reasonable Terms moderate. Jacob Bilhorn, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, saloons, milk peddlers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with Clear Spring Water Ice.

Notice. Cascades, Wells & Privy Vaults, thoroughly cleaned on my new chemical plan; removing all offensive matter and leaving them perfectly sweet and clean. Orders left at my residence, corner Grant and Second streets, Plainfield, or by mail to box 1482 promptly attended to. Delivery, 2 Chicken Market, next to Arnold's Grocery.

James Q. Miles, Sr., Jr., Agent for Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Office and Store Agent for Belmont Letters & Numerals, for signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Prop. of Plainfield Sign Works, Shop and office, Second street, near Somerset.

Builders' Cards.

Theodore Gray, Mason & Builder.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters and Builders

Estimates furnished for all classes of work.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, West street, near Emily. H. B. Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, 84 Somerset street, Grocer & Confectioner, Fruits, Nuts, Canned Goods, Tea, Coffee, Sugar and Tobacco. Full assortment of goods always kept on hand. Flour, Grain, Coal, Rock, stone, earthen and glassware.

John Emmons, Mason and Builder, Contractor for Excavating Done. Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 21 West Front Street. P. O. Box 1,421.

R. A. Ross, 11 Somerset St., North Plainfield, Reliable carpenters and builders that be can depended upon. Buildings Jacked Down, Underpinned and Moved. Shop and residence, Somerset street, North Plainfield.

R. V. Saums, Carpenter & Builder, Residence, Clinton avenue, corner Depot, Evans. P. O. Box, 1288. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work. 19

J. Manning, Somerville, Evans P. O. Box 370, Carpenter & Builder, 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Manufacturers of and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

The Prince Royal

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

$3.50

Equal to any $5.00 Shoe made. Prince Royal Congress Gaiter, made of fine soft stock, with seamless vamp and cut with graceful quarter and foxing. Flexible soles, with welt sewed or narrow toes. The best fitting, best looking and best shaped shoe in the market.

SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop

IN AT

JOHN J. KENNEY'S

Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity

And Ask

TO SEE

Our *Favorite*

$2.00 Shoe. It is a

Surpriser!

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

House, Furnishing Goods

AND THE

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

56 West Front Street.

To the Public!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials Short Notice.

H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 48. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, AUGUST 23. 1886. Price Two Cents

Condensed Cares

CHILD FOUND.—A little girl by the name of Florence Hall, aged about three years, was found on Watson ave. by Mrs. Conover, who kept the little one at her home. Conversing later they learned that the child was a daughter of Mrs. Clay Hall, who resides on Clinton ave.

A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as a chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 3 College Place.

LOST.—Last night a handsome dark bay horse at Park Hotel stables. Owner turned loose for a few minutes by J. Hall. Finder will please notify the owner at Park Hotel stables.

LOST.—On Sept. 1, between Plainfield and Somerville, two dollar bills. A reward will be paid for their return to U. S. Comer at Park avenue.

SITUATION WANTED as coachman. Understanding care of horses. Plainfield reference. Address J. B., care of Evening News office.

A PHYSICIAN of many years' experience, thoroughly understands care of horses. First-class references. Address D., care of Evening News.

SITUATION WANTED as first-class coachman. Has references given. Address C. A. Whitehead, Somerville, N. J. 8-6-tf

TO RENT or rent, North avenue. Apply J. V. Veit.

TO LET.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, at 5 Apply to Mrs. F. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 8-4-tf

Special Notices.

CARD OF THANKS.

The members of the residents of Tea Rose Lyceum No. 1 wish to thank their neighbors and other friends who so kindly offered their services in saving our goods from burning during the late fire on Saturday.

JOHN WENDELL.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape" said a prominent citizen to a friend, "I was confined to bed with a severe cold and cough, and was under the care of a physician, who gave me up. I began using Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, and in less than a week was up and around, and able to attend to business and beauty." You can find it for sale by R. Shaw, druggist. Price 50c and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SALE.

A fine young mare very kind. Suitable for lady or children. Enquire of my office or 107 E. front st. for address. Terms reasonable. Also a fine horse, 7 yrs. old. Address evening and Press office. 8-4-tf

TO LET.

The Cottage on North Plainfield, Southfield and Somerville avenues and running through to the Somerville road, containing seven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, &c. H. D. Martin, Laing's Block, or at the Cottage from 4 to 6 p. m. 8-02-6m

GOOD FRENCH PASTE

For all kinds of wood and glassing, also all kinds of stained glass. Leaded and ground glass. Plain and fancy glass. Leaded promptly executed. 10-20-tf

WARNER & CO.

Plainfield Steam Marble Works. Established 1865. Office 37 1-2, West Front street. Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones, Coping and Curbing, Iron Fences. Also Stores for offices, Mantels, Grates, Tiles, &c. Orders left at the Post Office, Plainfield, will receive prompt attention. W. H. Warner & Co. Work can be seen at Mr. Charles Potter's, Jr., new house in Woodside addition. 7-22-tf

BRASS AND STRING MUSIC

Books, published by Prof. F. Comelli for balls, parties and picnics. Prices low. Orders by letter promptly attended to. Call at or send to No. 7 Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1879.

THE DOBBINS' CIGARS.

Manufactured on Park avenue, corner of Somerset street. 8-2-2m

DOUBLE CUT FLOWERS.

Floral every day. Designs for weddings, parties and funerals made to order. Also a fine line of the latest styles of art. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Park avenue, opposite North avenue. 8-02-3

Professional Cards.

F. HAVILAND, JR., SURVEYOR,
Rooms 5 and 6, Williams Block. P. O. Box 428.
Orders will receive prompt attention. City or country practice. Maps, etc., furnished. Advice given. 5-19-tf

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,

Physician and Electrician, corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m. Residence, Dunellen, Middlesex Co., N. J.

JACKSON & CODINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Court House, corner of Front and Somerset streets, Plainfield. Charles Paddock, Counsellor at Law, Dunellen.

DR. CHAS. E. THIERS, DENTIST,

Office and residence, 107 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Anæsthetic for extracting teeth without pain. Gold fillings a specialty.

DR. KLOTZ, W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

Has fixed Front street, over Goldsmith's Store, at Dunellen. Office hours from 9 till 5. 10-23-tf

DR. TERRY, DUNELLEN.

Terry Dunellen. Office in Chas. Platt's building, Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Residence on E. Fifth street.

OMAR S. TRASK,

Architect, 307 Broadway, New York City. Residence on and Dr., Plainfield, Union County, N. J. 5-29-tf

WM. E. McCLURE,

Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office, E. K. depot. Money to lend on first mortgage. 2-22-tf

J. A. OAKLEY, Jr.,

Attorney-at-Law, 20 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 12-15-tf

ARTHUR P. MILLER,

Attorney at the late William S. Mount, executor of Leo, Solicitor in Chancery, Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds. Will take charge of property. Office over First National Bank. 2-7-tf

F. de DUNHAM,

Civil Engineer and Counsellor-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, has had many years experience in city surveying in Plainfield, and will be pleased to do anything in the line of his profession. 2-27-tf

CHARLES A. MARSH,

Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT

Teacher of Music, Class or private lessons. Terms reasonable. Call or address Miss Bright, 107 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 8-2-tf

MISS ANNA E. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music. Class or private lessons. Terms reasonable. Sight reading a specialty. Residence, 107 Park avenue, 3d floor front. Mondays excepted. 8-2-tf

MISS NETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Piano and Voice Culture, at her residence or pupil's residence. Liberal terms to classes. Address, P. O. Box 1787.

Dixon's Ice Cream

25c PER QUART.

to Dealers, Churches, Schools Lodges and Excursionists. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

Depot 85 West Front st.,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Telephone 38. Raymond, N. J. Telephone 38, Spring street, N. Y. Dixon's Wedgwood Ice Cream Freezers pat. April 4, 1882. Will last a board one hour.

Local Matters.

—The Reform Club excursion to-morrow.

—A new lot of cream crinkled seersuckers just received at Pope Bros.

—The low rate charged for the excursion to-morrow leaves but a small margin for the Reform Club.

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—Two men who are employed in the round house at Somerville were returning home early yesterday morning when they discovered the body of an unknown man lying along the railroad track. The man had to all appearances been run over by the cars, as his body was cut in twain. He was apparently about twenty-five years of age, and had $21.65 in his pocket.

—A game of base ball was played on the outskirts of the city yesterday afternoon between two local nines from the eastern and western ends. The players without regard for the laws of God or man congregated and shortly after three o'clock started the game which ended in a fight. The fight is the latest diagnost of the residents of the vicinity and the disgrace of the participants. The game was played outside the city limits and therefore the authorities are unable to do anything in the matter. Ball playing on Sunday is against the law and the participants in a fine of $20.

—At half-past four o'clock this morning four merry oysters, Messrs. Runyon, Marsh, Stover and Sanford, of the Bicycle Club, mounted their silent steeds and headed for Jersey City from which point they will take the boat to the foot of Twenty-third street and proceed to Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, in New York, and there meet Messrs. Crane, Serrell and Cox and proceed upon their tour to Saratoga. The route for the first day is as follows: West side drive in Central Park to Seventy-second street to Riverside drive, to 125th street, to Grand Boulevard, to 155d street, to Cable Road, to 190th street, to King's Bridge, and via Yonkers to Tarrytown, where dinner will be taken at two p. m., after which wheels will be mounted and a start made for Poughkeepsie and "bed."

Fire on the Mountain.

The dwelling house of John Wendell, who resides about five miles to the northwest of this city on the road to Smalleytown was discovered to be on fire at about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The building was frame and the flames spread rapidly so that in a short time the entire structure was in flames. The dwelling house with its contents were totally destroyed. The neighbors turned out and vigorously fought the flames but their efforts were of no avail. The total loss will probably amount to several thousand dollars, on which there is said to be almost one half insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Disorderlies.

Policeman McCue arrested John McCormick on Saturday evening for causing a disturbance in a Park avenue saloon. This morning he was fined three dollars by Judge Ulrich.

William Giles and William Sutherland were arraigned among the drunk and disorderlies in the station house this morning. They having been arrested on Park avenue Saturday evening. In consideration of the fact that they had spent Sunday in the station house, the City Judge did not sentence them to pay a fine of three dollars each, or be committed for ten days.

—The News is delivered to Plainfield, Dunellen, Bonnell, Westfield, New Market and Dunellen, at ten cents per week, payable to the carrier every two weeks. Persons in Plainfield, Westfield, New Market and Dunellen, who do not receive their copy regularly, will confer a favor by reporting the fact at the News office. The News is the only paper delivered to subscribers in Dunellen and others for said accurate to advertisements.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 6.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—7.30, 9.30 and 11.45a. m. and 2.30 and 6.30 p. m.

SOUTH MAILS, EASTON, ETC., MAILS

CLOSE—7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—9.45 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Plainfield closes at 7.30 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Post Office open for delivery 7.00 a. m. to 8 o'clock and 12.30 p. m. Money order business, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to accommodate business men.

Mails Arrive at 8.37 a. m. Office open from 8.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 1.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for last day and for the week's ending that date, as kept at Peterson's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
8 a. m.	80	8 a. m.	69
2 a. m.	91	2 p. m.	71
10 p. m.	77	10 p. m.	69
5 p. m.	81	5 p. m.	73

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5 20
Sun Sets	6 45
Moon Sets	11 37

"COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR THE SAME DAY MUST BE IN THIS OFFICE BY NOON TO AVOID DELAYING OUR WORK.

FOR PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A POSTER, IN THE MOST STYLISH AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE RATES,

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

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A Snake Bitten Victim.

George Stewart of Washingtonville, who was bitten by a copperhead snake Wednesday night, as reported Saturday, is receiving under treatment of Dr. E. Titsworth of this city.

Thursday and Friday he was visited by over one hundred persons. He says he has been in the habit of picking up snakes quickly by the tail and snapping them as he would a whip, thereby snapping their heads off. In the present instance the snake, which was crossing Stewart street for a walk, was too quick for him and bit the fore-finger of his right hand. He got mad at the reptile's familiarity and then jumped on it. His foot is somewhat ample, and when it dropped on the snake death ensued. His hand began to swell, and within five minutes the intense pain had extended to the armpit. He suffered until next morning and then visited Dr. Titsworth, who gave him kalobi salts internally and externally, which proved an excellent antidote, and on Saturday Stewart was able to be about as usual. The doctor thinks he has discovered in this treatment a cure for hydrophobia.

Some years ago Stewart, who lives in a house next beyond Demier's hotel, and which backs up against the mountain, found a large copperhead snake lying coiled comfortable in his shoe on the floor, on which Stewart had thrown himself for a few moments' rest, while watching some burning charcoal. The snake's skin glistened so that Stewart at first thought it was a bright-colored yarn, but when he realized it was a snake, he quietly but quietly brought up and got a stick and killed it. The snake at the tidiest part of its body had a circumference of about six inches, and was the largest of that species he had ever seen. It is one of the class of snakes which strike downward from the body, instead of the lower jaw. Many people suppose that the fangs are the forked tongue, but the fangs are the fangs, and the forked tongue is the fangs are separate.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Adelbert Vail of West Fourth street are visiting at White Plains, N. Y.

The family of George B. Patten of East Sixth street have returned to their home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Taylor of West Second street and Miss Alice Taylor are visiting in Indiana.

Cashier Cannon Purse of the First National Bank and wife have gone on a brief trip to Asbury Park.

Mayor VanWinkle of the Borough, wife and son have returned after a pleasant sojourn at the seashore.

Milford Bell of West Fifth street was reinterred at the Howland House, Long Branch, during Saturday and yesterday.

James Connooly of Madison avenue is spending a few days with his family, who are sojourning at Asbury Park.

Miss Mary Bowne of Brooklyn, N. Y., is on a short visit to her friend Miss Mamie Galbraith of West Fourth street.

The Misses Margaret and Mary Mapes of Westfield have returned home after a short visit with friends on Park avenue.

City Judge Ulrich, wife and child of East Fifth street returned home on Saturday after a pleasant sojourn at Ocean Grove.

George Anglemeyer, Jr., a son of Washington Anglemeyer, is lying ill at the residence of his father on West Fourth street.

The family of William Garretson of Jersey City, who have been summering on East Front street, have returned to their home.

Mrs. A. W. Chapin and daughter, Miss Minnie, of East Fifth street, have gone on an absence of two weeks to Lyons Farms, near Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Martin and son of Central avenue and Eighth street have returned home after an absence of several weeks at Luzerne, N. Y.

Charles Runyon of Elizabeth, a son of Pres. J. C. Runyon of the Times Publishing Company spent Sunday at the residence of his father on Arlington avenue.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent of this place addressed the Society of Christian Endeavor, which met to hold a consultation with the W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua, New York, yesterday afternoon.

Melissa Carr, a colored woman, thirty years of age, died at her home on West Fourth street at about midnight on Saturday, after a two weeks' illness from pneumonia. Deceased was formerly engaged at Ledlow's Hotel.

Ledlow P. Woodsa, the proprietor of Union Hotel, at Whitehouse Station, Hunterdon county, is a brother of Mrs. Sarah P. Townsend of North Plainfield, who started this afternoon with her mother, Mrs. Ann D. Woodsa, on a two weeks' visit to his place.

Dr. E. W. South and Dr. C. M. Field of this city met recently at Geneva, Switzerland, and had a pleasant time together. Dr. South later met at Chamounix our able Plainfield corporation counsel, Craig A. Marsh, his wife and his mother, all "doing the continent."

Mrs. R. A. Beakbane of Park avenue, who was taken to Muhlenberg Hospital early in July for treatment, has since been rapidly on the decline and it was her desire to be returned to her home, whither she was taken on Thursday afternoon. Although her condition at present is so delicate, it is thought, as to manner of treatment, that a few days. Dr. Tomlinson, the attending physician, is doing all in his power to prolong her life.

Mrs. Sarah A. Maxwell, who for a long time past has been suffering from consumption, died at the home of her sister, on John street, during Friday. The deceased was 37 years old at the time of her death, and leaves a daughter to mourn her loss. She was a sister of Daniel Seamans of Paten street. The funeral services took place from the house at half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, Rev. Dr. Lewis officiating. The body was taken to Greenwood for burial.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Lecture Delivered in Reform Hall—Amplified by T. S. Lambert, M. D., A. M., LL.D., of New York City—Subject: The Fourth Estate of Intellect—Its Chemistry, Anæsthetic and Therapeutical Effects, Industrial and Social."

PART I.

CHAIRMAN.—A friend said to me lately: "Whenever my wife takes up a book in which from the title she expects to be interested, she turns immediately to the last page to see if the picture of the author is there. If he is she reads the preface closely to learn what part of the book it is, and to judge whether she can pin a confidence to the statements."

It is natural that all men and women should wish to know why dangers approach them, and why after so many days' suppose upon any important matter, and before they will listen to him with receptive minds they require if he belongs to the destructive, or in common language, "an axe to grind."

To set this matter right in the outset, it is desirable to repeat a clause in the last letter written by the much-loved Rev. Dr. T. Dewitt Talmage, The New York Observer. He said that many strove to make themselves happy for happiness sake and strove in vain. No happiness could not be reached while self was in mind. The true way to be happy was to help others.

As that doctrine is without doubt true, why not accept it and work or run our lives in accordance therewith. It is the best to impress the receiving mental effect of meditation? Indeed, so true is this that the doctrine has been adopted by thousands of persons, when the actual usefulness does not occur.

All those who have tested this doctrine, even on a small scale, and still more those who have worked it on a large scale, acknowledge its wonderful power. It is one of the class of snakes which strike downward from the body, instead of the lower jaw. Many people suppose that the fangs are the forked tongue, but the fangs are the fangs, and the forked tongue is the fangs are separate.

This argument is to be understood as an attempt, and it appears to be a successful one, to show that the reader may be pleased with the contents of the book, and much of it parts of the above named amplified lecture at the request of Plainfield people, the writer has been induced to put into type for the reader, and proposes to do this by showing, proving and demonstrating to him that under no circumstances, real or conceivable, can any kind of alcohol be introduced advantageously into the human body, or into any living thing, and that the only and universally prevalent, that it is "good" for something in such a way, is a gross superstition, which is "the work of the devil," as he said his crisis.

EXPLANATION. If the elementary principles of chemistry had for the last fifty years been taught in all the schools of the land, as ought to have been the case, much of what is to follow would be given in a much briefer and simplification, would have been unnecessary, but as it is not the case, so far, few readers look on chemical presentations as trifle if anything better than so much Greek to the Dark Ages.

But let any reader doubting whether he will be able to understand what is about to be given in these "papers" if encouraged to first try and see if he finds any stumbling block that he cannot overcome, and if he does, he will find one he is through the several parts of the lecture, some of the most interesting matters in the whole range of literature, or anybody ever learned, and which are useful in many ways besides in relation to alcoholic matters of which we are speaking, and body wants to know. Will not anyone like to learn how to do, how to use, how to completely live, how to be; and how to measure yourself or any other so as to know pretty nearly, These things are worth the time, for in the last analysis.

But to reach the upper stairs we must mount over the lower ones. So in this lecture, which appears to be the first time in the great interest has a person most carefully read the first steps, and if he does not find them interesting, he will proceed to the most carefully read or even study the part, and go over the previous part or parts.

As a beginning we will suppose that

Dr. Chas. R. Thein,

Dear Sir—I must cheerfully bear test away to the unrivaled merits of your Electric Belt. I have used it personally but have recommended the use to others in numerous instances and with the highest praise for it. Yours Respectfully,

W. M. STELLE.

Plainfield, August 17, 1886.

Dress Cutting.

POSITIVELY

WITHOUT REFITTING

MRS. SWETSON, inventor of the Parisian Tailor Rule, for cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments, best in existence to this lady's knowledge, has been appointed MRS. E. T. VAN KIRT, 44 Front street, Newark, N. J., to appear for her and teach the use of the rule. The method is a graceful and elegant garment and that without any waste of cloth in the first trial. The system is a practical one, easily learned and those desirous of acquiring the art would do well to call on or address

Mrs. E. T. VanZant

44 Front street, Newark, N. J.

Refers to those already taught. Test linings cut free of charge. Circular sent on application. Hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturday's until 9.30 p. m. Lessons given evenings by appointment.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK

New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite benefits.

About $19 per $1000 at age of 30.
" 22 " " " 40.
" 25 " " " 50.
" 28 " " " 60.

Only $5 per $1,000 for expenses per year. Over $200 of Assets to each $100 of liabilities. Deposited with the State of New York.

A. S. TITSWORTH,

New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County.

8-2-2m

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire limits of the City of Plainfield and Township of North Plainfield, that the taxes due and payable to the Fire Department for the year 1886 have been placed in my hands for collection, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquents with their respective taxes will be returned to Judge Craig A. Marsh, Fire Commissioner for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Commissioners.

Plainfield, July 19th, 1886. 7-26-tf

Marriages.

LLOYD—SAYLOR.—In Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 18, 1886, by Rev. C. H. Richards, D. D., Alfred Lloyd and Clara Saylor, both of Plainfield.

Meeting Notices.

NOTICE.

To the members of Masonic Union No. 14. There will be a special meeting held in Masonic Hall, North avenue, Wednesday evening, Aug. 25th, at 8 o'clock. Sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN DAVIS, R. C.

TO-MORROW GRAND EXCURSION!

OF THE

Plainfield Reform Club,

TO

Rockaway Beach

on the Magnificent Steamer, GRAND REPUBLIC, the finest that plys out of New York harbor. Leave Plainfield at 9.30 a. m., Dunellen at 9.40. Returning leave Rockaway at 6 p. m. Time giving the excursionists six hours for fishing, bathing and other amusements. The sail is the finest out of New York Harbor, two hours, combining both River and Ocean. This unobjectionably will be the most enjoyable excursion that has gone from the city for years at the low price of $1.25 for adults, round trip, 75 cents for children under 12 years. Tickets for sale at Mr. W. Spencer's, Somerset street; John H. French's, 39 Front street; or any drug store.

DR. THEIRS' "STOMATINE"

FOR THE

MOUTH, THROAT and Diseased Gums. Being slightly astringent is especially remove all diseases of the mouth and throat. It is a specific for canker sore mouth, sore throat, scarlet fever, ulcers, &c. Its great specialty is counteracting the effect of medicine on the teeth, making it as unnecessary for the sick room, removing the taste of medicine. It leaves the breath, mouth and tongue in a healthful condition.

PLAINFIELD TESTIMONIALS.

From a pharmacist who knows what it will do.

ED. W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J., June 25, '86.
Dr. Chas. Theis.

Dear Sir—I must ask my opinion of your Stomatine, with a knowledge of your formula I will say with pleasure that I consider it a valuable article, and the ingredients are not only combined with taste but best. I can safely and professionally say, I consider it the best I have ever used in my life, and the best that I know of for the use that you prescribe it. I have had a great deal of success as a practical pharmacist and druggist in the city and New York, I have had a practice of 15 years, and I have used the one you recommend in 1 hour of 2 and I have found it to be the best. I will say that I have from what I know of it that anyone afflicted with the trouble for which you recommend it, may be relieved and cured by its use. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. VOORHEES.

Dr. Chas. R. Theis.

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to write this testimonial in behalf of your Stomatine, called "Stomatine," a remedy for sore mouth, disease of the throat, &c. I have used it for October, 1885, you gave me the formula and since then I have prepared and sold about five gross of the article.

In my experience with the compound party I can vouch for it as being the best I have ever used. In connection with the above I have prepared and sold a large quantity of your Electric Belt which has given entire satisfaction in every case. Many of my customers who use "Stomatine" prefer it to all others.

I most cheerfully recommend your valuable preparations to public confidence and shall be pleased to answer any inquiries as to the merits of your articles. Yours truly,

C. L. DEAN, Druggist.

Plainfield, N. J., August 19, '86.

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Plainfield, August 17, 1886.

At the White Front.

Many are surprised to find us so busy in the midst of summer, but when they look around our counters and see our prices and our goods they cease to wonder. We are selling Summer goods at half their value and we are busy preparing for the fall trade. Rather early for them, but the cold weather makes us think of them and the prices we are making on clothing, &c., will have brought many. This week we will offer you such bargains in all through our stock so great that many will be astonished.

We have received another lot of those Tourist Lasts. We will sell them for 5c, either size or width.

We will sell one case of best print 5 at 5c. We will sell 10 9 yards all linen crash at 5c. We will sell one case of Best 10-cent Ginghams, fall styles, 10c. If you want Oriental lawns come and see what we have. Our Misses Underwear sale is a great success and will continue for another week. We will sell 1-20 yards Black Cashmere at 35c., worth $1, and don't forget that we keep a full line of Tinware and Crockery.

J. B. WHITE and SON.

The Premium

Charged by the Fidelity and Casualty Co., of New York is no greater than that of Co-operative and Assessment Accident Insurance Associations, while the security is undoubted.

The annual rates to-day are as follows:

$2500 with indemnity of	$5.
5000 "	10.
7500 "	27.50 " 27.
10,000 "	36.66 " 36.

Many gentlemen residents of this city are insured by the Fidelity and Casualty Co., and need many more added to it. It is not a trifle and the feeling of satisfaction in possessing a policy in a solid company is worth more than compensated for, and besides it is so nice to feel that you are insured while you are away from home, from serious injury. Send for circular showing example and of claims paid.

Jos. T. VAIL, AGT.

OPPOSITE DEPOT.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to take contracts for the introduction of light for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light are obtained, in each section of the residential portion of the city, a circuit of wire will be constructed. The date at which domestic lighting will be introduced will depend upon the number of applications for light and their location.

The supply to the business section of the city will be introduced on the 1st day of October, the fulfillment of the contract with the city for street lighting. Some delay has necessarily been incurred in the construction of the company having consented to set back their building line after having commenced building, and in the delay in the delivery of material which cannot be immediately replaced.

The company has decided in lieu of expending money upon a caravan for light, which is not appropriate for the purpose, to expend the money which would have been required for that purpose in the fitting and wiring free of cost the premises of any of the company's subscribing 200 lights, namely 200 in the business section and 200 in the residential section.

A factory has been created from Mr. Mulford, real estate and insurance agent, on land 21 North avenue, opposite the Methodist church, where all supplies of the company will receive application and for-mish information between the hours of 7.30 and 8.30 a. m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT, C. E., Engineer in Charge.

Napkins and Towels

AT

EDSALL'S.

We have a large assortment of these goods which we are offering at special low prices. Napkins for 55c, 75c, $1, 1.20, 1.39, 1.50, 1.95, 2.25 up to 3.50 per dozen.

Towels! Towels!

An all Linen Towel, size 18x33 inches for 13c worth 18c.

Towels for 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 65, 75 and 87 cents.

At EDSALL'S.

Lake House,

AND Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort now open for visitors, with accommodations unsurpassed by any house in the county. Parties and pleasure boats can be had at short notice. Ice Cream and Refreshments served on the premises. Omnibus will leave above Depot street.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Only served at the Lake House. Parties and Picnics supplied at short notice.

Telephone 47.

BOATING

Yacht and row boats, and Pleasant boats on the Lake. Fishing Tackle and Refreshments served on the premises. Omnibus will leave above Depot street.

JOHN H. TIER.

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 5.43, 6.33, 7.03, 7.30, 7.59, 8.03, 8.36, 8.53, 9.30, 10.27, 11.09 a. m.; 12.30, 1.35, 2.25, 3.03, 3.57, 4.31, 5.30, 6.10, 6.53, 7.03, 7.32, 8.01, 9.43, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 3.27, 5.01, 6.37, 10.34, 11.34 a. m.; 1.27, 3.04, 5.17, 7.30, 8.24, 9.21 p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.40 a. m.; 1.50, 2.30, 3.30, 3.55, 4.30, 4.50, 5.05, 5.15, 6.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40 p. m. Sunday at 5.45, 8.40 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.32, 7.02, 7.30, 7.59, 8.02, 8.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.08, a. m.; 12.30, 1.35, 2.37, 3.51, 5.05, 6.10, 6.53, 7.03, 7.32, 8.40, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 5.57, 10.33, 11.32, a. m.; 1.27, 5.30, 7.28, 9.23 p. m.

Leave Newark, 6.00, 6.30, 7.08, 7.45, 8.05, 9.25, 10.25, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.50, 2.40, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 5.55, 6.40, 7.05, 7.35, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 p. m. Sunday, at 9.50 a. m.; 12.30, 1.50 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.25, 11.20, 11.45 a. m.; 2.00, 3.40, 4.34, 5.03, 5.31, 6.07, 6.38, 8.39, 7.28, 8.05, 8.17, 9.20, 11.43 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 5.00, 6.10, 8.39 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.55, 8.15, 9.10, 10.15 a. m.; 12.35, 2.00, 3.30, 5.05, 5.30, 6.05, 8.15, 8.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.54, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 7.05, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 4.34, 5.03, 6.38, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 9.10 a. m.; 6.47 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.57 a. m.; 12.40 4.40, 4.50, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.50 p'm.

Westward Connections.

5.19 a. m.—For Easton,*Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge, Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, Dover, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Local Trains, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 3.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.08 1.21 3.51, 6.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.57 a. m. 5.50 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.28, 5.10, 8.39, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.16, 5.02,* 6.02*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 8.16,* 9.25 a. m. 5.12 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.50*, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Third Streets, at 5.10, 8.21, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.20, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.32 p. m.

Market Street Ferry, Upper and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 6.20,* 9.00, 10.00, 11.55 a. m. 2.45, 5.34, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

W. W. STEARNS, Supt.
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager

MONDAY, AUGUST 23 - 1886.

Compulsory Prayers at a College.

The campaign against compulsory prayers at Harvard is being waged furiously by the students. One of them tells this incident to illustrate the hardships of the system:

"The prayer cut is busted," said a sophomore when his girl acted him last night to come with his ivories and join her with her trick-o-fix in a ping spin. "I can't come."

"The wi— what is busted!"

"The prayer cut. Don't you know what the prayer cut is? We cut'em to escape the prayers. Don't you know? Not going to chapel."

"And you've actually got to go to the chapel next morning?"

"Yass, got my prayer warning yesterday."

"And what's a prayer warning?"

"Oh, it's a thing about so long and about so wide, and looks something like a postal card, or something trifling like that; but what is your horror when you get to take it up after a while to find that it is a warning that you have alienated yourself from prayers all that is prayerful? and that your attendance at chapel will be required hereafter."

"And you've got to go to prayers after this?"

"I regret to say that I have. You can only cut prayers just so much, and I've used up my cut, as I said. Oh, I tell you those accessory prayers are about the worst tyrannical survival of barbarism that disfigures the otherwise fair and pleasing aspect of the nineteenth century. They have got to go."—New York Sun.

The Fastest Shaving on Record.

"Just wait till you hear from me," said a low-browed, rough looking young fellow, "for seven years I shaved in a shop where one barber run the razor over an average of sixty faces an hour. What do you think of that?"

"Impossible," exclaimed several listeners in chorus.

"No, it ain't impossible," continued the low-browed man. "The barber didn't do anything but use his razor. The man lathered their own faces while waiting their turn, and a boy wiped off the lather with a razor. Seven or eight slashes was a shave, and the customers wiped their own faces after leaving the chair."

"How much did the barber charge a head?"

"Nothing; and he got no wages. He was the barber in well-known penitentiary."—Chicago Tribune.

Hard to Hold Up Against.

M. Tasbaer is under a strain very hard to hold up against. His door bell rings every two minutes and people pass in on all sorts of pretexts.

The Brain of a Lioness.

The brain of a lioness has been dissected at Paris and found to be in many respects intermediate between the dog's and the cat's brain.—Cincinnati Traveler.

THE ANARCHISTS' WOES.

Other Arrests to be Made on Indictments.

KNIGHTS TAKE A HAND

And Endeavor to Clear the Order of Socialists.

Mr. Powderly's Alleged Secret Mission to Chicago Bearing Fruit—Two Assemblies Cut Off from Fellowship with the Order—New Evidence Said to be Found.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The ten Anarchists in the county jail received an addition to their number late on Saturday night, when Adolph Hirschberger, The Arbeiter Zeitung printer, who is under indictment for conspiracy and riot, was surrendered by his bondsmen. Hirschberger was released on bail yesterday a few days ago, after the indictments were returned into court, his bail being fixed by Judge Gary at $1,000 under each charge of conspiracy and riot, and at $2,500 under the accusation of conspiracy. The three bonds required were signed by two German saloon keepers, Peter Dehn and Henry Paschi. Neither of them is an Anarchist, but their saloons have been resorts for people of that class. Dehn owned Hirschberger's recognizance, fearing that the indicted man might be frightened into flight by the severe verdict against his companions. Hirschberger was taken to the jail and placed in the cell from which John Apel was liberated on Friday.

Fifty-one men are under indictment for conspiracy and riot. They will be brought to trial in batches of seven. Among them are the eight men already convicted of murder as well as Schmaubelt, who fled, and Seliger, who turned state's evidence. Schnaebe, Hirschberger and Neebe are in the jail, but the remaining thirty-eight are at liberty on bail or on parole. Three of those who were released upon the promise that they would testify against the anarchists, Oppenheimer, Schrade and Legner, have fled from the city. The last named is in New York. The state will have great difficulty in charging with conspiracy much evidence entirely new to the public. Its fullest case was not made against the eight leaders, only enough being given to convict their guilt.

Richard T. Lathbirt, a butcher, who was boycotted by the socialistic Central Labor union early in the spring, has a significant story to tell. He says that in April some of the agents of that Union informed him that he must submit to their terms. "If you do not," they added, "we will show you something on May 4."

The Knights of Labor in this city have finally decided to battle with Socialism in their own way, and not with the police. For a month ago, but so well trained are Powderly's soldiers that it has been kept from the public, though known to the members of two assemblies. The trouble began immediately after the Haymarket riot. Many of the officials of the Knights had before that openly censured the dangerous foothold that the Socialists had obtained the order. Cunning leaders in the Socialistic assemblies, however, kept their members aligned. Secret work in the order was given for attack. The two assemblies most feared by the administration in District 24, were the coopers, No. 2,303, and the Mineral laborers, No. 1,207. The secretary of the latter is a socialist of the better sort, but nevertheless a thorough opponent of the aggressive movements of the Central Labor union, of this city. No. 1,307 had Parsons, now under sentence of death for murder; Grenabut, the present organizer of the west, and Randall, a fierce advocate of reform. These men knew the advantage of remaining allied with a powerful and respectable organization, and they therefore, by their manipulations very curious they were in figuring in a double capacity. Schilling was a strong trades union man at the trades' assembly on Sunday afternoons and a Socialist when with his fellows. He never publicly taught anarchy, but he often boasted that Spies was his student. Grenabut attended the Central Labor union's sessions while he was doing organized labor legitimate service in putting reform legislation through councils. He, like Randall, allied himself with the city government by delivering Socialistic votes enough to defeat Judge Smith for the mayoralty.

Such was the situation

THE CLOUDS ROLLED BY

AND LEFT GALVESTON IN A DILAPIDATED CONDITION.

Ten People Perished and Much Property Was Destroyed by the Wind and Waves. A Menagerie Depopulated and the Escaping Lions Were Shot.

GALVESTON, Aug. 23.—The gale and the heavy rain caused about 10 o'clock Friday night and the danger of further disaster was averted. People who had been driven from their homes by the waves at once began to repair damages and refit their abodes, except in cases where the storm had completely demolished the frail structures. Saturday was clear and pleasant and the waters rapidly receded. The beach is found to be strewn with the wreckage of buildings and the homes and sheds which remained standing were in a dilapidated condition. All the small buildings, board walks, false work, etc., connected with the Beach hotel, were washed away, and the foundation of the hotel partly undermined. The menagerie belonging to the hotel grounds was washed away and all the birds and animals either drowned or killed by falling timbers except two lions, which were shot by a watchman while escaping. It is estimated that the damage done by the storm to property is $500,000. The poor are the greatest sufferers, many of them being made destitute. The street car lines are rapidly being repaired. The Steamer Orpheus was not damaged, as at first reported. The schooner J. W. Perry, from Brashear City, foundered in the gale fifteen miles out. Capt. Whitmore and the colored cook were lost. Two colored sailors drifted on spars until they were blown ashore, nearly dead from exposure. Willie Brown, aged 11, was drowned. The body was recovered yesterday. This makes ten victims of the storm. Railroad communication with the main land has been fully restored. The bark Herbert, with cotton for this port, was obliged to put back on account of the storm and is anchored in the outer roads. She was but little damaged.

The Severe Gulf Storm.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Aug. 23.—The Morgan line steamer Clinton, from Galveston, has arrived here. Capt. Brown reports a terrible hurricane on the gulf on Thursday night and Friday morning. The Clinton put in at Rockport for safety. The captain says that the houses were blown down in Rockport, and that the San Antonio and Arkansas passenger railway was damaged to the extent of $50,000. He reports that Harbor Island was submerged and eight lives lost. Max Luther, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city, has just been notified that his two children were drowned at Indianola during the storm and that his wife was rescued with great difficulty.

The schooner Willie Ann has not yet been heard from.

Still More Deaths Reported.

SEGUIN, Tex., Aug. 23.—The storm did considerable damage here. Many buildings were totally demolished, including the office of The Record. Among the many others partly wrecked is the Episcopal church. Col. John L. Jefferson's son Robert was killed, and Garland Smith and Richard Burgess, the latter a son of Hon. W. H. Burgess, wounded by trees being blown down where they were camping out at Sutherland Springs. A tramp near here died of fright. Growing cotton is likely damaged, but may get a new growth and develop a top crop.

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

An Order to Stop Duplicate Trips by Steamboat Inspectors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—A circular from Gen. Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, has been sent to local inspectors of steam vessels with orders that, if carried out, will result in a considerable saving in traveling expenses of local inspectors. Heretofore inspectors have frequently been compelled to make a number of trips to perform a single inspection of a steamer, thus swelling unnecessarily their traveling expense account. Hereafter inspectors are ordered, when more than one trip is made for such inspection through the fault or failure of owners of vessels to have them ready on the date mentioned in applications for inspection to charge and collect from owners the actual expenses of the succeeding trips.

Seventy-sixth Suicide.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—A lady of foreign birth, who had lost $12,000 in play at Monte Carlo, committed suicide yesterday in a village near Grenoble. This is the seventy-sixth suicide which is charged to Monte Carlo since the beginning of the present season.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Mr. Justin McCarthy denies that the Irish party has decided to protract the session of parliament for as long as possible. He says that it will be impossible for the tenants in some parts of Ireland to pay the judicial rents this winter.

M. Grevy's probable resignation of the presidency of the French republic is generally discussed in that city. M. de Freycinet is the strongest candidate in the field.

President Cleveland has, it is said, offered to make Deputy State Comptroller Thomas E. Benedict, public printer.

From El Paso it is learned that the Mexican court at Chihuahua will release Cutting on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

It is yet uncertain whether the anarchists in Chicago will be proceeded against for murder. It is intimated, however, that any attacks on the jury or prosecutors will be followed by swift retribution.

Dr. C. C. Beers and Mrs. Sarah Robinson were held without bail in the Somerville (Mass.) police court to answer a charge of poisoning Mrs. Robinson's daughter.

The divorced wife of a Florida hotel keeper named Carr has brought a suit for $30,000 against a Boston woman for enticing away the plaintiff's husband.

William E. English gave the lie to a loud candidate in a turbulent Indiana congressional committee meeting.

The Boston yacht Mayflower won the first trial heat of the Boston home contest to decide which shall sail for the American cup against the British yacht Galatea.

The "Maine crank" has made preparations to drop into the East river from a balloon.

There were more arrests of young girls as witnesses to appear against Matthew T. Darby, the Newark real estate agent. The stories of each of the girls reveal a shocking state of depravity. Other men than Darby are accused of the practices for which he was arrested.

The ferryboat Newsbrunswick dashed at full speed into the Pennsylvania ferry slip at Desbrosses street, New York. A man and three horses were drowned, and a load of baggage was hoisted overboard.

Peter Kirkland, the boy bitten a week ago at Wood Haven, L. I., by a dog said to be rabid, was inoculated according to the Pasteur method.

A lot of tobacco worth $30,000 was destroyed by fire in Jay street, New York.

WHAT MINER MANSFIELD SAYS.

The Mexicans Turbulent and Seeking a War.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 22.—Mr. Mansfield, now a resident in Lincoln, who carries on heavy mining operations in old Mexico, has returned from the Municipal mine, in Sonora, which he left on Tuesday. On Wednesday he visited Cutting in his cell at Paso del Norte, and says that the editor was being treated more like a guest than a prisoner of state. He was lightly guarded, had the best there was in the prison, and was held as a sort of prisoner of state. Mr. Mansfield thought that the American authorities should have been glad had the prisoner effected his escape, and would have put few obstacles in his way.

Mr. Mansfield said that the war feeling was decidedly on the increase on both sides of the Rio Grande. "The warlike spirit of the Mexicans," he continued, "arises not so much from active hostility to the Americans and to our people as from their own turbulent condition and the internal dissensions that are distracting their people and paralyzing their government. The better class of the great Mexican, who, under other conditions, would be opposed to war, rather favor it now, as they think it would serve to quiet their own factions and make the country united and harmonious. American citizens are treated most shamefully by the Mexican masses and the Mexican general government. Cutting is only the representative of a class. His wrongs are small in comparison with those of others, and, as a consequence, there is bad blood and a red hot feeling against Mexico on this side."

THE GOLD BRICK GAME

Successfully Played at St. Louis—The Swindler's Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Cookoo Quinn and "Dock" Curran, known to the police as old operatives in the gold brick line, are under arrest here charged with swindling Levi Stortz, a Sixth street jeweler, out of $5,000. On July 9 they called at the store and said they had just come from Colorado where a mine in which they were interested developed richness unknown to the other stockholders. On this account they wished to sell a brick worth $10,000 before the true value of the mine became known.

The jeweler accompanied them to East St. Louis, where the brick was dug up. He took it to his store and after the brick had been bored and tested with acid Stortz pronounced it all right, and said he would buy it at their price. The brick was set behind the counter and Stortz went up to the bank to get the $5,000. While he was gone one of the swindlers engaged the attention of the clerk while the other substituted a brass brick bored exactly in the same way as was the genuine article. Stortz returned, paid over the $5,000 and did not discover the cheat until two days later. He at once notified the police, who have since been following up various clews. When arrested the swindlers were just about to obtain $4,000 from a Fayette county farmer. The police say another man was swindled out of $3,500, having mortgaged his house to raise the money.

AMERICAN CANOEISTS.

Having a Good Time in Camp Across the St. Lawrence.

GANONOQUE, Ont., Aug. 23.—The camp of the American Canoe association at Grindstone island is filling up rapidly and tents are being pitched. The attendance at Squaw point is larger than ever before, and the main camp is well tenanted. Canoists from Buffalo, Cincinnati, Lynn, Mass., Ottawa, New York and Albany are present. Two of the English canoists, W. B. Powell and Walter Stewart, are on hand. Mr. Stewart has been doing some fast sailing in his canoe. The winds have been fair, and every afternoon "scrub races" have taken place. The weather has been cold and rainy, but is now very pleasant. The Thetis, Venture, Blanche, Pearl, Wraith, Bebee, Guesa and Mora make up the racers, and the Lasie and Sanlike will join them on Saturday. "Camp fires" are being held every night. Great disappointment was felt that Commodore Rathbun was forced to leave, owing to the sickness of his wife.

The races begin to-day. The challenge cup is at the camp. It is a silver bowl twelve inches high and fifteen inches in diameter, ornamented around the base with the fish scales, frog and other club symbols, while the panel is left clear on the side for the names of the winners.

This Time a Hundred Feet Long.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 23.—A strange story is told by a sailing party consisting of George W. Babcock, Fred W. McCormick, president of the common council, Charles A. Brown, of the Boston custom house, and Capt. David Worth. When off Gloucester the party descried a strange looking object in the water about 300 feet away. It looked like a huge spar nearly 100 feet in length and seemed to rise and fall with the waves. As the boat drew near it was seen to be covered several feet above the water and two glittering eyes were plainly seen. The serpent then disappeared beneath the water but soon came to the surface again some distance away. After a brief glimpse the animal disappeared.

Incorrigible Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—An enormous military and police force, accompanied by the eight resident magistrates, paraded the streets in the disturbed districts of Belfast Saturday night and completely overawed the rowdies. Although a shot was fired, which was a signal as arranged for battle between the Catholics and Protestants, the call was unanswered. Last night the Albert Street Presbyterian church, which is located in the Catholic district, was opened for the first time since the rioting began. A mob collected, however, and stoned the retiring congregation and severely maltreated Parson Montgomery, despite the efforts of the military and police.

How the Record Stands.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The standing of the League clubs to date is as follows:

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.					
	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Detroit.....	63	32	Boston.....	59	44
Chicago.....	61	34	Cleveland....	52	47
New York..	58	37	Kansas City..	19	69
Phila.....	59	39	Washington..	13	87
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.					
	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
St. Louis....	67	32	Cincinnati....	51	50
Louisville....	65	40	Milwaukee....	51	50
Pittsburg....	53	44	Baltimore....	39	57
Brooklyn....	49	46	Metrop'n....	34	59

Cashier in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The cashier of the Sonoma County bank at Petaluma, Cal., J. S. Vardaman, has been arrested, charged with embezzling $37,000 of the bank's funds. He denies the charge and says an investigation will clear him. He has been with the bank eighteen years. The bank remains perfectly solvent.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—For Massachusetts and eastern New York local rains, southerly winds slightly warmer. For Connecticut fair weather followed by local rains, winds shifting to southerly, slightly warmer. For New Jersey fair weather followed by local rains, easterly winds becoming southerly, no decided change in temperature.

DORE DE MORNY'S WILD DAUGHTER.

Spoiled and Petted Beyond Measure—A Stepbrother After Pleasures.

Sophie Mathilde Adele, Marquis de Bel Sauf, is now a universally grandmother of ages. Those who expect to find in this grand daughter of a queen and daughter of a princess any thing haughty or queenly, were reticence, the strict attention to the rules of high-breeding and etiquette that one naturally associates with one's ideas of royal or imperial blood, have only to look at her portrait, as published by Dents, to find themselves undeceived. A small head, covered with short chestnut curls, the throat of a boy, irregular and heavy features, an arm planted akimbo on one hip, a soft felt hat in the other hand, a goose-head umbrella beneath, against a chair standing to the picture, all go to make up a type very different from the imagined reality. The hair-dresser on her accustoms, traced there by her own delightful fingers, seems to have exercised a baleful influence over her life.

She has been spoiled and petted beyond measure by her father, whose darling she has always been. She was a mere infant when her father died, and her pet name of "Bebe" seems to have clung to her, half excusing the eccentricities of her womanhood. She is said by her intimate friends to have the best heart and the wildest head in the world. Her life is a perpetual pursuit of pleasure. She cares little or nothing for the more formal amusements of society, finding local balls and operas and evening receptions dull. Her favorite pastime is her dogs, her horses, her drives in the Bois are varied by her artistic labors, for she is devoted to painting.

She is an accomplished billiard player and a "crack shot" with the pistol, a graceful fencer and an excellent musician, her favorite instrument being the violin, though the piano, harp and guitar are not neglected by her. But of all her occupations she likes best to drive herself in the Bois with her little low English wagon filled with her favorite poodles, of which she possesses a great number. Her latest freak was to import from Spain a noted dog-charmer to keep the coats of her canine darlings in good order.—Paris Letter.

The Way Mexican Lawns Are Mowed.

They, these Aztec toilers, remind me of ants. They are just as busy, and apparently as helpless and escapable. Look at this one mowing the lawn. He is down on his knees, his face towards the lawn, and is clutching little handfuls of grass in his left hand. In his right hand he holds a piece of tin about the size of a pocket butcher-knife. He saws off a handful of grass with this piece of tin and puts it in his apron.

And that is the way they mow lawns in Mexico. Shade of the McCormick reaper! —Joaquin Miller's Mexico Letter.

No Such City in Existence.

Quticially there is no such city as Washington, D. C. A city by that name was once chartered by congress, but the charter was repealed, and now the official title of the United States is the District of Columbia, all parts of which are alike governed directly by congress through commissioners. The postoffice is known as Washington, but the postmaster general could rename it Vilas if he saw fit.—Chicago Journal.

Shears with two blades and a spring back were used in old Rome for clipping sheep, hair and hedges.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at $1
Black Merino Jerseys 49c.
Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.
Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.
We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at 5c cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.
(3 doors from Made Hall.)

SPECIAL SALE
To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,
Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,
at **20** per cent. discount from marked prices.
A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. FRONT STREET.

Blue Stone Flagging
SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.
Curbing & Crosswalks
All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.
M. POWERS,
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For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. The most and only perfect system in existence. Dead and injured horses removed in a sanitary manner. Orders left at D. S. Lind's, C. Kaplan, Addis and Hedges', practical plumbers or address Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1201, Plainfield.
Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for cleaning on Saturdays.
Telephone Call 29.

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IN THE LINE OF
SHOE WEAR
Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have the benefit of nearly twenty years experience. Manufacturing in the upper part of the store building. We have expert facilities for making all work to order. Goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine made. We also will make a specialty of repairing shoes at reduced rates and satisfy the finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half-soled without the use of any nails, and made quite easy.
8 West Front St.

MME. QUICK'S
SULPHUR AND MEDICATED **VAPOR**
TREATMENT
East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamore and Peace Streets.
Physicians' help is caring all Chronic diseases regardless the circulation, cleanses and purifies the blood, cures Catarrh, Asthma, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Liver, Kidney, Lung diseases, Nervous and General Debility, Palsy and Salt Rheum and all skin diseases.
It cures the most obstinate cases of chills and fevers and all malarial troubles.
Hours, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for cleaning on Saturdays.
Telephone Call 29.

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J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.
Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,
Plainfield, N. J.
A First-Class Family Resor'
Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

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North Avenue
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Carriages to Meet all Trains.
Family Rid ng a Specialty

SERRELL & POUND,
Bicycles, Tricycles, and Tandems.
English and American Sundries. Sole Agents for Victor Cycle, Rudge, Psycho, Excelsior and other cycles.
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Both new and second-hand. New machines to select from. Largest stock of sundries in this section of the United States.
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I have still on hand about **$1,500** worth of **READY MADE CLOTHING** which must be sold immediately.
SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	now	
"	"		
Youth's "	"		
"	"		
Men's "	"		
"	"		
"	"		

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.
JOHN H. FRENCH
20 WEST FRONT ST.

Bargains in Real Estate.
FOR SALE and TO LET
To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.
Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.
Fire Insurance, Sole Agency for North America, Phila.; Phenix Assurance of London, Queen of Liverpool, Reg. Inquire of
EDWARD C. MULFORD,
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THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.
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Voorhees' DRUG STORE,
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You can get the Purest Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.
Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.
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Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.
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Soda Water of fine quality, 5 cents a glass!
Calisaya and Soda Antidote to Malaria.
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At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphates, with Orange, Lemon or Raspberry.
Syrup Ciaci, something entirely like it draws from any other fountain in the city.

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Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.
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BARKALEW & DUNN
FINE GROCERIES,
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Try the Brunswick Ham recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,
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Has received from one of the best city manufacturers, a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted, and confident that he can please the most fastidious ladies of Plainfield and vicinity to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

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Electric Thermometer as connected with burglar alarm and fire alarm, and how to apply it to greenhouses, hot beds, or any place where a temperature is required.
Electric Time Clocks, Electric Watchmen's Clocks, Electric Call Bells, Electric Door Openers, Electric Annunciators, Electric Call Bells, Electric Gas Lighting

WASHINGTON CRANKS.

THE CURIOUS CHARACTERS WHO SWARM ABOUT THE CAPITAL.

White House Cranks—The Crank Book Bores—The Knight of Airy Castle—The Man Who Tries—How Cranks Are Disposed of, Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Washington is the mecca of the cranks of the United States. They come from all quarters of the Union, and a day rarely passes that one or more of them are not under arrest. The police department of the capital has a sanitary officer who does little else than attend to this class, and it is a light day indeed when two or three soul-crazy men are not brought before him. President Cleveland's marriage brought a number of cranks to Washington, and every new event seems to turn out a new class. When Garfield died the cranks were more numerous here than they have been at any time since then, and they seem to increase or diminish in proportion to the notoriety which any of their number attain.

The White House cranks are more numerous than those about congress or the Capitol. They come here on foot and on the cars, and some of them look as gentlemanly and talk as sensibly as many of our congressmen. One man is represented by the man who is carrying the Union flag from one end of the country to the other. He generally comes here dusty, ragged and foot-sore, and the first question he does not get to see the president at all. Last fall a man called at the White House to see Cleveland. He was a short, dark complexioned fellow, with rusty clothes, a light blue brocaded silk scarf, and a general air of dinginess about him. He demanded to see the president and said that he wanted the commander of the navy of the United States. Cleveland had been nominated through his aid, and it was through the mathematical combination of his brain that he had been elected. He was very indignant when he *was sent away and went off raving* vengeance.

THE CRANK WHO OWNED THE WHITE HOUSE.

Ex is Sergt. Dinsmore who has charge of all such men at the White House, and it would be a crazy man indeed who would assault Dinsmore. He is over six feet in height, and is almost perfectly proportioned, with strong, well developed muscles and a blue eye which shows that he will not hesitate to use them. Still Dinsmore never sees faces when diplomacy will do just as well, and it is often curious how he gets rid of dangerous characters. Not long ago a man came here who really thought he owned the White House. He had walked from his home somewhere in Pennsylvania, and he came on the great portico of the president's mansion with his boots covered with dust. It was seen at first glance that he was a crank, and Sergt. Dinsmore told him that it would be inconvenient for the president to move just now, and he would oblige them greatly if he would go off and call again. Several months after this the man came back and said he was sorry to disturb the president, but that he could wait no longer. He was out of money and he must have his property. Upon being told that it was impossible to oblige him he went off threatening to bring the law to bear against the president, and started toward the attorney general's office.

THE FAMOUS CRANK.

When Hayes was president a crank came to the White House who was known as an office seeker. He called himself the Red Man of the Revelations, and told the doorkeeper that his business was making presents, and that he would present President Hayes with a pair made him. In Arthur's term a German came to the White House, and asked to see the president and Gen. Logan. He said he was the original Jonah who had been swallowed by the whale, and had a bill which he wanted congress to pass for his benefit. He was finally driven over to see Logan, but the Dutchman's harmless, and he was sent home with the idea that his bill would be passed.

Some years ago a crank came to the executive mansion with a great bundle of manuscript under his arm. He appeared to be all right at first and looked like an office seeker. But he fell into conversation with the doorkeeper and had not uttered ten words before he said that he had a new Bible to give to the American people and he wanted the president to introduce it.

Whenever cranks become noisy or dangerous at the White House they are send if possible to the police station under some pretext. And if they ask to see President Cleveland for some crazy purpose they are directed to a certain street and a certain number where they are told that it is possible the president will be by and by. A note is sometimes given them to the pretended owner of the house. They go, pound at the note, and when they attempt to enter the room in which they are waiting for the president they find

THE HOUSE IN A TREE.

that the door is barred and they are imprisoned. About a year ago a Texas crank presented himself as a client candidate for the presidency. Said he: "My people told me I would be king if I stayed in a tub of cold water all night. I did so, and I heard the whispering of angels saying that I should be George Washington will soon appear and cover me with jewels. I want to present myself to the president as the candidate for the next term of the White House." *He was, of course, not permitted to* see the president and what became of him is not known. About the patent office you may often see the most remarkable cranks and numbers of letters are gotten at the patent office daily from people who claim to have successfully invented this. One of the examiners tells me that at one time while he was walked all the way from Tennessee not long ago to patent perpetual motion, but on being asked to furnish a working model, he went off and shown that their idea could not succeed, they went away in despair. There are cranks who want seats in the cabinet and there are numerous cranks who think they have the right to go into the treasury and use the government money as they choose. Now and then a religious crank calls upon some of the society ladies in Washington, and not long ago one presented himself to a leading senator's wife and she got rid of him by humoring his religious delusions.

One of the most noted cranks about Washington was an old man named Pinchover, who had a number of delusions and who used to come into the White House and congress and the various departments, and make his demands in a very noisy manner. He is in the asylum now near Washington. I think, and when I first saw him he was being carried out of the house of representatives by the sergeant-at-arms and yelling like a trooper.

There are a number of queer characters in Washington who can hardly be labeled cranks, yet who are so different from the average run of humanity that they come very close to it. One of these is Dr. Mary Walker, who struts about Washington in men's clothes, wearing black broadcloth pantaloons, patent leather boots, a Prince Albert coat and a plug hat. She is a short-haired little woman of less than five feet, and her hands and feet are small. She has a well-shaped, dried-up face, and she looks like a funny little dwarf as she struts about with a cane daintily held in her hand. She is not to be seen, and wherever there is a respectable free crowd you will find her in it. She calls upon the president, representatives and senators, and she does not object to office when she can get it.

A queer woman about Washington is an old lady with a high bonnet and a doughy complexion. You see her often about the Capitol, and no one seems to know much about her. I think she lives at the Louise Home, and that she is well endowed and has the blood of the best families of Virginia in her veins.

The man who lives in a true is fast acquiring a national reputation. He calls his home Airy Castle, and he has lived in it now, winter and summer, for several years. It consists of a tent-like house, built upon a platform built in the branches of two oak trees. The walls of the house are wood, but the roof is a tent of a ridged shape. The platform is, I should judge, thirty-five feet above the ground as is the first story of a business building. He goes up to it on a ladder, and he has it supplied with a lamp of sorts, and can come during hot evenings in summer and enjoy the air. He has the interior of his tent home comfortably furnished, and he lends it to his friends. With a table or two and chair and a good bed, and with pictures and photographs strung about the room, he has very comfortable bachelor quarters, and I think he likes the notoriety which his queer house gives him. He is a clerk in the pension office at $1,800 a year. He is a fine looking fellow, well-dressed, pleasant faced, and about 40 years of age.

One of the queerest men in Washington is a man who prides himself on his shape, and who pads himself out of all resemblance. He is a tall, broad-shouldered fellow, with a face like that of a bully and with eyes that never appear to be looking at anybody or anything. His broad shoulders are padded with many inches of cotton, so that his blue flannel coat falls in at the arms where the padding ends. He has very large calves, and these are padded that you cannot at times see his hands, which are very small and remarkably white. His feet are also small, and he wears boots with high French heels. His head is large, but on its top he has a little flat derby several sizes too small for him, and this he pulls down half over his eyes, making him look like a drunken sailor of the dark order. You always see him about the book auctions, and I find that he has one of the finest libraries in Washington. He knows a good book when he sees it, and has plenty of money! His family is, I understand, rich, and he is given a big allowance annually to use as he pleases.

There are many but specimens of many cranks in Washington. Any night, about the hotels, you may strike a long-haired man, and on the streets you will see daily short-haired women with bobbing curls. Dr. Gatchell once said to me, "I have a German came to the White House, and asked to see the president and Gen. Logan. He said he was the original Jonah who had been swallowed by the whale, and had a bill which he wanted congress to pass for his benefit. He was finally driven over to see Logan, but the Dutchman's harmless, and he was sent home with the idea that his bill would be passed.

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THE FARM AND GARDEN.

VARIOUS MATTERS OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS.

To Make an Artistic Morning Glory Awning—The New Oleomargarine Law, Which is Fair-Seeming but Deceiving. Locust Borer—Sweet Corn Fodder.

The American Agriculturist calls to mind a pretty fashion of shading windows by climbing vines, which is far more artistic than any striped canvas awning. It is made by planting morning glory or other vines beneath the window or piazza, to be shaded and training them, when they begin to start as they grow. Where it is a second or third story window, the morning glory or other seed may be planted in a box, to be placed on the window ledge, or upon a shelf outside.

Directions for making the morning glory awning are as follows:

MORNING GLORY AWNING.

Procure some stripe—lath is just what you need—and saw off four of them the width of the door or window you wish to prepare for. Nail these together in a square, and fasten two other pieces across from corner to corner. This makes the top framework of your awning, and is to be fastened to the top of the *door or window frame. As a support to it,* put on a strip on each side, to run from the outside corners down to about the middle of the door or window. A look at the accompanying illustrations will show you how to arrange it. In the triangular space between this brace, the door frame and the top of the awning, fasten an old barrel hoop. Over this rough frame work train morning glories or any other quick growing vines, and you will have, after a little, a perfect network of greenery and blossom. Such awnings are easily made, and are extremely graceful in appearance.

FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 shows the framework of the screen, with the barrel hoop within.

An awning which will stay forever when it is once planted is the Virginia creeper. This is not the trumpet creeper often called by that name, but a beautiful five fingered ivy growing wild in the woods and along fences throughout the southern parts of the country. It somewhat resembles the poison ivy, commonly called "poison vine," but may always be distinguished from it. Simply remember that the Virginia creeper has five leaves in a cluster, while the poison vine has only three. Then you will never be fooled.

The hardy and luxuriant Virginia creeper will climb in a wall all about your house. It can be posted over the windows and doors and arranged above to form a shade. It will not molest the house in the slightest. It rather sucks moisture out of brick and stone.

The Croaker Again.

"It's my candid opinion," said a farmer yesterday to The Union, "that this is going to be an all-fired poor year for corn. We won't be able to raise enough to feed the chickens on, let alone having some left for the hogs and the horses. I'm not mistaken, but I've got my reasons for saying this.

"Why, I don't believe corn nor buckwheat will have a chance to ripen. If the 1st of September don't bring a frost, I'll eat it for no prophet. Why do I think so? 'Cause I do. 'Cause the season opened too all-fired early to be much good. Why, we had May weather in April, and almost in March. Everything but corn is two and three weeks ahead of former seasons, and if the warm weather had let it alone it would have been all right, everything else'd been a month ahead of time.

"It's an all-fired queer season, and nothin' wrong's going to happen before the year's ended, see if it don't."—Daily Union.

Locust Borer.

In many parts of the country locust trees are dying by the hundreds. In the course of time some of the most beautiful young groves are frequently quite ruined. Large limbs and whole trunks are blown to the ground by slight winds, or the limbs are broken off by the heavy fall of fruit. Examine the trunk and large limbs of your locust and you will find they have been riddled through and through. Round holes about the size of a lead pencil, and sometimes as large as a finger, are discovered, and you will find everything else'd been a month ahead of time.

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The borer fiend is the locust borer. The beetle flies by day. It is small, hard and dark. It appears in May and June and lays its eggs upon the trunk of the tree. They hatch and the worm go to work. When they begin their destruction they may sometimes be discovered and cut out.

For borers of this kind bonesdale soft soap is the best known remedy. This is it water and brush the trunk and large limbs of trees thoroughly. It is also recommended to lay a large piece of soap in the forks of the trees, so that the rains may wash it down over the trunk.

Where bonesdale soft soap cannot be had, common yellow will do. Wash the trunk early in May, thoroughly, and the eggs will not be laid upon the tree.

In the fall examine the tree trunks. You will find the young worms that are to make beetles next summer lie near the surface. Cut them out.

The farmer may lay the lesson to heart that if he wishes to prosper with a dozen cows that are ravaging wholesale, is the direct result of the disappearance of our native American forests. If our hills and fields were yet freely with the woodpecker, the yellow hammer, the robin and the red bird, man's lowest enemies would be kept down as they used to be. It is well worth considering.

For a grove of small trees, or for single trees, the remedy given for the locust borer might be effective. But for large trees, or a great number of them, the labor of applying the cure would be too great for it to be practicable. To such cases there seems nothing to be done but just let the beautiful trees go.

Fly Blows.

A fly blown sheep can readily be distinguished. It stands perfectly still, with the head near the ground, ears slightly drooping, when, all of a sudden it will start to run, gallop, caper, jerk, with the hind legs, something like a horse that is string halted, and a peculiar sideway motion of the spine. This is the first indication of fly blow. The sheep will then rub its head and nose on any and number the poor sheep will lie down, jump up with a start, utter a mournful bleat, as if it recognized that rubbing relieved soon the days would be few.

The best remedy for a fly blown sheep is to shear it as soon as possible and as close as can be done safely. Then take tobacco and water equal parts and bathe the parts infected with maggots. This will usually kill them instantly. Watch the sheep, and if any maggots have escaped the first time repeat the application in my from four to eight hours. If this second application does not remove all, repeat every four to eight hours until no more maggots are to be found. Then apply any healing ointment to the part where the maggots were. If you have no ointment apply good, clean, last two or three times daily until the sores are entirely well. Give good nutritious food all the time.—Indiana Farmer.

Bumble Bees and Clover Seed.

Maurice Thompson, state geologist of Indiana, and chief of the department of natural history in that state, has written a very sensible and scientific writer, relates in a recent report the following interesting incident: "I made a good old farmer call me a 'crank' the other day when I told him that the reason his clover fields have failed to bear as much seed as they formerly did. 'You don't allow the bumble bees to be killed on your farm, do you?' I asked. 'No, sir,' he said, 'I like to see the boys burn up every plagued nest of them.' 'So I supposed,' I replied. 'And that is why your clover seed fails you. Bumble bees make clover seed. Don't you see?' You're a crank!' he exclaimed, and looked at me as if he thought I was a fit subject for the insane asylum. And yet it is a fact that a strong colony of bees, in a big clover field, is worth $20 to the owner; for those insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed. In Australia there are no bumble bees of any kind, and they could not raise clover seed there until they imported some bumble bees."

Taxes on Oleomargarine.

Here are the chief provisions of the new oleomargarine law: Manufacturers of the stuff shall pay $600, wholesale dealers $480, and retail dealers $48. Manufacturers shall render regular returns to the United States collector of internal revenue. The product must be sold in stamped packages, and shall be taxed two cents a pound besides the same paid by manufacturer and dealer. Tax stamps must be affixed to the packages showing that this has been paid. The word "Oleomargarine" shall be plainly stamped upon the packages. Oleomargarine imported from abroad shall be taxed fifteen cents a pound. Those violating the law are to be punished with imprisonment not less than one or both, as specified in the law. The fines range from $50 up to $5,000, and yet loopholes have been left by which the law can be evaded every time, experts say. Chief of these is by means of the word "knowingly," which was cunningly inserted into the bill in the senate. The prosecutor must prove that the dealer knew he was selling oleomargarine fraudulently.

Sweet Corn Fodder.

Cut it before the leaves have turned altogether yellow. Strip off all the ears, and feed these separately; leave the stalks on the ground forty-eight hours, then bind them in bundles of about the ordinary (when dry) size, which is easily guessed after weighing out a few, and set these up in small stocks, protected as stooks of small grain are, or boards may be laid on the top to shed rain. In this way very well, with twenty-five sheaves, or 200 pounds, in each stock, and after a month may be gathered into larger stocks, the latter containing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, having 100 sheaves, or a ton in each. One *does* makes, when cut and mixed with the dried feed, an excellent feed for four cows, or an abundant supply for one day for one cow. By putting up the crop in this way it is quite easy to measure out the fodder without waste or trouble, and to feed regularly in quantity without special measuring, and by simply counting the sheaves. The use of sweet corn fodder is extending rapidly.

Good, if True.

Gas tar water is sure death to potato bugs. S. R. Hart, of Bridgton, N. Y., near Rochester, has a vineyard of grapes. He sprinkled some vine water which has been impregnated with gas tar. Put two quarts of gas tar in a pail and fill the pail with water; stir it up well and let the tar settle. Then sprinkle the vines with the water from a sprinkling pot. This has proved more effective than Paris green. He has also tried it on currant bushes, and finds it equally effective. It is inexpensive and perfectly reliable, and no doubt will prove equally sure death to insects of every kind on trees. This gas tar can be had for $1 a barrel, and one barrel would supply a whole township.

The Peach Borer.

The borer is fatal to all peach trees not fully protected against its ravages. This can be successfully done by the application of the following wash: Four gallons whitewash, one quarte clay, two quarts fresh cow droppings, one quart lye that bears an egg. Mix them thoroughly to a proper consistency with water. Remove the ground from the top of the roots close to the tree, and apply the wash to the exposed roots and to the whole trunk of the tree, including the crotch where the lowest branches. Cover the roots again with earth. The wash can be applied very expeditiously by means of a corn broom.

Fruit Cisterns.

If the rain water in the cisterns is first through decay of the vegetable matter in it, one ounce of permanganate of potassa to each fifty gallons of water will sweeten it. Put in the potassa in a large bowl or pail of water, and when it turns purple, and if it does not clear in a few moments a little more of the permanganate potassa should be added. The ounce will settle in a sediment at the bottom of the cistern.

Things to Do and to Know.

Grass is now a paying crop in the south.

Iowa is the leading dairy state in the Union.

Michigan amber wheat in one locality has yielded thirty bushels to the acre this summer.

Don't let the ragweed go to seed upon your stubble fields. Burn it down and kill the seeds and tainte butter. Bushes that, it bushes like distress. Down with it!

Do not let your pigs glean the wheat fields unless you intend to sow a run to grass, shade and water. It is destructive and unprofitable.—Rural Journal.

If the railroads pay the damage which has been sustained to farmers in Iowa by fire from their locomotives, it will take many years for the profits from the enhanced stock.—Iowa Register.

BILL NYE ON POLAR HISTORY.

Where Climbers Whittle Skeletons and Second-Hand Clothes are Deposited.

HUDSON, Wis., Aug. 14, 1886.

The excitement consequent upon the anticipated departure of Mr. Gilder for the north pole has recently awakened in the bosom of the American people a new interest in what it may have been a great love's longing, if I may be pardoned for using a phrase from my own mother tongue.

Let us for a moment look back across the lapse of many years, and see what wonderful progress has been made in the discovery of the pole. We may then ask ourselves, who will be the first to task his location notice on the pole? Who will be the first to stake a claim on the pole itself, and what will he do with it after he has so filed upon it?

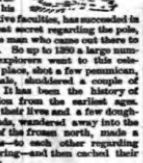
Iceland, I presume, was discovered about 900 A. D., or 1,086 years ago, but the adventurous people to Iceland has always been under control, and you can get good terms for in the most desirable cities of Iceland and wear a long, rich-hilty sword with links in it like a rosewood sausage, to-day, at a low price. Yaddoor, a Norwegian viking, discovered Iceland A. D. 861, but he did not live to meet Lief, Greely or any of our most celebrated northern tourists. Why Naddodr yearned to go north and discover a colder country than his own; why he should seek to wet his feet and get icicles down his back in order to bring to light more snow banks and chilblains, I cannot at this time understand. Why should a robust and prosperous viking roam around in the cold trying to rose out more frost-bitten Esquimaux, when he could remain at home and whip?

But I leave this to the thinking mind. Let the thinking mind grapple with it. It has no charms for me. Moreover, I haven't that kind of a mind.

Gother, another Norwegian gentleman, sailed around North cape and crossed the Arctic circle in 870 A. D., but he crossed it in the night, and didn't see it. He was in a hurry.

Two or three years later Erik the Red took a large snow shovel and discovered the east coast of Greenland. Erik the Red was a Northman. He lived in Iceland about the Ninth century, and before the war. He sailed around in that country for several years, drinking bay rum and bear's oil and having a good time. He wore leather clothes all the time, winter and summer, and evaded the poll tax for a long time. Erik also established a settlement on the southeast coast of Greenland in about latitude 60 deg. north. These people remained here for some time, subsisting on shrimp salad, sea moss farina and meat's foot oil. But finally they became so bored with the quiet life of the backward springs that they removed from there to a land that is fairer than day, to use the words of another. They removed during the holidays, leaving their kale growing and all they held dear, including their remains.

From that on down to 1200 we hear or read varying and discredited accounts of people who have been up that way, some of which had red chilblain, made an observation and died.



Represen tatives from almost every quarter of the globe have been to the far north, eaten their last hunch of parked polar bear, and then the polar bear has eaten his little hunch of parked explorer; and so the good work went on. The polar bear is a wonderful retentive faculties, has succeeded in retaining his great secret regarding the pole, together with the names of those who came out there to find it. He up to 1882 had a large number of nameless explorers went to the well-seasoned watering place, shot a few pemmican, ate a parked whale, shuddered a couple of times and died. Then in 1882 there was a great deal of Arctic exploration from the earliest ages. Men have taken their lives and a few doughnuts in their hands, wandered away into the desolate light of the north, and have made a few observations—to each other regarding the backward spring—and then cached their skeletons forever.

In 1883 Hans Italians named Lem took a load of sun-kissed bananas and made a voyage to the extreme north, but the historian says that the accounts are so conflicting, and so the stories are told by men who never did agree and neither ever told it the same on two separate occasions, the history of their voyage is not used very much.

Years rolled on. Boys continued to go to school and sat in their geographies enticing pictures of men in expressive for clothing grouping about the north pole. Boys drew curious stabhaives into ferocious white bears and snorting around on large cakes of cold ice and having a good time. Those inspired the growing boy to go north and see for himself. In every nation 'neath the sun has contributed its assortments of choices, white skeletons and second-hand clothes to the remorseless maw of the hungry north, and still the north.

And still the great pole continued to squeak on through days that were six months long and nights that made breakfast seem almost needless.

In 1477 Columbus went up that way, but did not succeed in starving to death. He got a bird's-eye view of a large deposit of darkblue ice, got hungry, and came back.

During the Fifteenth and Sixteenth centuries the northern nations of Europe, and especially the Dutch, kept the discovery business red-hot, but they got no further than fragments of the true pole. The maritime nations of Europe, together with other foreign powers, dynasties, and tribes, kept for some time had spells of visiting the pole and not neglecting to come back. It was the custom then, as it is now, to go to work and get another ship and never come home. Then got a dwelled boot leg, curl up, and perish. Thousands of the best and brightest minds of all ages have yielded to this wild desire to live on the north pole, pain killer, and snow, and keep a little blue diary for thirteen weeks, and then feed it to a tall white bear with red gums.

This is not all. Millions of gallons of whisky are sent to these frozen countries, and used by the explorer in treating the untutored Esquimaux, who are not, and never will be, teetotal. It seems to me that this is a cruel and shamefully idiotic.—Bill Nye in Chicago News.

His Wares Will Wear.

An ice peddler, while going the rounds "on the Hill," Rondout, this morning, was asked by a certain house how much he charged per ton for a cake of ice. He told her. The woman expressed surprise, and said that the man who generally brought her ice did not charge "near so much," as he did. "Good gracious," answered the peddler, "my ice does not melt away like that which you get from other men. I better the weather in the hereafter my stock will stand it." Oh, well, if that is so, I will take a pound," was the reply of the astonished woman. When "daily" is fed to the right kind of people it will stretch a good ways!—Kingston Freeman.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Reasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next TWENTY DAYS as by that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled in upon us.

We publish below some Regular Prices are on some articles as much as 33 1-3 per cent, and on some less than 10. This is a rare chance to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail to put the EMPHENNE bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,

The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.

SEVENTY FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00

FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.

Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

R. R. FAIRCHILD

Furniture Warerooms.

21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dressmaker, Dressmaker, Bonnets, Hemming done to order in a new style on the Singer New Family machine, which is now here in the first and latest style, at 156 Front street. Wanted a dressmaker apprentice.

John Lindsay, Gardener & Florist INTELLIGENT OFFICE by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 92 West Front street, near the Baptist church.

E. B. Maynard, No. 12 North avenue, Shaving & Hair Cutting Four Barber Chairs in attendance. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting a specialty.

A. J. Couturier (successor to John Rosier) Ladies' Hair Dresser, Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Fancy goods, Notions, and Electrical Combers to let. 16 West Front St.

Milk Dairy, Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily, Address P. S. Cole, P. O. Box 320, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son, For Genuine Spring Water Ice. Buy of the Park Avenue Ice Co. only. Price as low as can be bought in the city. Buy for sale. Box 220.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Green St. and Green River Road, Dealer in all kinds of

Oil, Lamps and Fixtures, At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue, Meat Market, Orders delivered to all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 14.

TenEyck's Meat Market. Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells, Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Gas mains laid to order, and connections made to dwellings. Also an experience of 20 years in the business, and a full assortment of tools, which will be used to put down wells on short notice. Shop on West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

T. E. Morgans, Bookseller, Books, Stationery and Music, 27 East Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerville, N. J. Boarding, Permanent or Transient Stabling for horses by day, week or month Terms moderate. Jacob Bilsen, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington, P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, saloons, stables, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with

Clear Spring Water Ice, Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Coals.

Notice. Composite, Wells & Privy Vaults, thoroughly cleaned by my new chemical process, and no offensive odor left after work is done. Also, Brick Vaults built and old ones repaired. Satisfactory work guaranteed. Orders left at my residence, No. 10 Somerset street, Plainfield, or at Post Office, Somerville, will be promptly attended to. John Burns, Plainfield street, next to Armory.

James Q. Miles, No. 10 Somerset street, Artist Fine Writer and Music Agent for Edmonst Letters & Numerals, Engraving on Glass, Wood, Bones, Ivory, Metal, Etc. Also agent for Chickering, Weed, Bradbury, Decker Bros., Cable and other pianos, and the Estey organ, made in the shop.

Builders Cards.

Theodore Gray, Mason & Builder

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE, Carpenters and Builders

Estimates furnished for all classes of work.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H. E. Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, 24 Somerset street, Grocer & Boodmaker, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tea, Leaf, Teas, Coffees, Sugar and Provisions. Also, Lard, Teas, Coffees, and Sugars by the pail. Home choice Creamery Butter, Fresh Eggs, Cheese, Canned Goods, Crackers, Cakes, Spices, Extracts, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Matches, Knit goods, Notions, Crockery, Glassware, Earthenware and glassware.

John Emmons, House and Builder, Residence on Second Street, near Somerville line. Jobbing attended to. No. 47 West Front Street, P. O. Box 320.

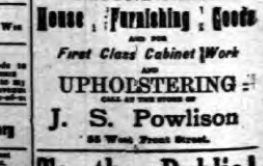
R. A. Ross, 11 Somerset St. North Front Street. Estimates cheerfully furnished on all classes of work. Repairing promptly attended to.

J. Manning, Somerville, Bridge P. O. Box 188. Carpenter & Builder, 20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street, Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Scroll Sawing and Turning. Store of all kinds.

The Prince Royal

FOR MEN'S WEAR.



$3.50

Equal to any $5.00 Shoe made anywhere. Sold at Congress, Button or Lace. Sent to any part of the country on receipt of price. Send for rules for self measurement. The best fitting, best looking and best shaped shoe in the market.

SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop IN AT JOHN J. KENNEY'S Shoe Store No. 10 North ave., if only for curiosity

And Ask TO SEE Our *Favorite* $3.00 Shoe. It is a *Surpriser!*

FOR BARGAINS IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

House, Furnishing, Goods AND FOR First Class Cabinet Work AND UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

35 West Front Street.

To the Public!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials Short Notice.

H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol 6, No 46. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, AUGUST 24 1886. Price Two Cents

Want-a-word Corner

WANTED—A carpenter who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses. Address J. S. Box 1, Bound Brook, N. J. 24-2

SITUATION WANTED—By young man as clerk in dry goods and care of horse. Address J. S. Box 1, Bound Brook, N. J. 24-2

WANTED—A girl for general housework in a family of three adults. Apply at 107 Somerset street, corner Broadway and Park Place. 2

LOST—Last night a handsome duck bay horse at New Market. Stopped away. Rewarded paid for his return to J. R. Middaugh's Market. 23-2

COACHMAN wants situation. Thoroughly understands care of horses. First-class references. Address D. Journal Evening News. 23-2

SITUATION WANTED as first-class coachman. Address C. A. Whitehead, Somerville, N. J. 18-2

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. F. Veit. 17-tf

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only, 1. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 5-tf

Meeting Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all members of Masons Union No 24, there will be a special meeting held in Masons Hall, North avenue, this evening, August 24th, at 8 o'clock. By order of JOHN DENTLER, R. C. 23-2

Special Notices.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Mrs. Mary Lynch wish to thank their many neighbors and other friends who so kindly showed their sympathy during the illness and death of the late Mrs. Lynch. JOHN WENDELL.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

"Why, I had a very narrow escape," said a lady to a friend. "I was coming down the stairs with my bed for a mattress, and my friends gave me up for a goner. I was told I began eating Hop Bitters the day I was taken sick, and kept it up until I was restored and hearty." You can find it for sale by R. J. Shaw, druggist. Price 50c and $1. 7-tf

FOR SALE.

A horse power mower very kind. Suitable for lady or children. Inquire at my office for use may be used at once. Price $25. 24-2 F. L. MARTIN, Real Estate Agent.

TO LET.

Store in Casino Block, North Plainfield, handsomely fitted with counter, shelving and ceiling, counter to be fitted with plate glass if desired. Also a dwelling house, with modern conveniences, on Church street, North Plainfield. Apply to J. S. Martin, Laing's Building, or at the dwelling house, 2 to 5 p. m. 6-tf-dw

GOOD PERCHE STALLION

For sale, a good quality colt and driver. Also a fine all purpose and general driving horse. Inquire at Stable, Railway. Lessee promptly attended. 12-tf-dw

WARNER & CO.,

Granite and Artificial Stone Works. Established 1865. Office 32 and 34 West Front street. Contractors for Curbing, Flagging, Steps and Sandstone, Soft-stone, Fine Stone for cellars, Building Stone, Flagging, Pavements, laid in the best manner. Orders left at office will receive prompt attention. Yard at west side of M. C. R. R., near bridge. P. O. box 1, Plainfield, N. J. 2-tf

BASS AND STRING MUSIC

Furnished by the Plainfield Band for balls, parties and picnics. Four pieces to twelve musicians furnished. Address or call on all instruments. Call at or North avenue. P. O. Box 1. 2-tf

BEST DOBBINS' CIGARS.

Manufactured on the Front avenue, corner of Second street. 12-2-tf

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS.

Floral Designs for weddings, parties or funerals furnished at short notice. Orders left at the store corner of ave. and Mechanic St. Lizzie, Park avenue, opposite Masonic temple. 2-tf-3

Professional Cards.

E. HAVILAND, JR., SURVEYOR,

Real Estate Agent, Notary Public, &c. Box 256. Offices will receive prompt attention. City or country work. Maps, etc., furnished. Address or call at my office. 2-tf-2

DR. J. F. GRIFFEN,

Physician and Surgeon, corner Second and Washington streets. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 7 p. m. Residence 107 Second street. 2-tf

JACKSON & CODDINGTON,

Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Conveyancers, &c. Office, Second street, corner of Park avenue and Second street. 2-tf

DR. C. CHAS. E. THIERS, DENTIST,

Office and residence, 5 West Front street, opposite Netherwood Hotel. Specialties for continuing tooth without pain. Gold filling a specialty. 2-tf

DR. J. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,

Will be found from noon to 4 p. m. daily at his residence, 5 West Front street, opposite Netherwood Hotel. Office hours from 9 till 2. 23-tf-dw

J. S. PERSTYLE,

Attorney at Law. Office in Chas. Plaw's Building, over office of W. Laing's old stand, corner of Main and Somerset streets, Plainfield, N. J. Day and night calls promptly attended. Telephone connection. Residence on Somerset street, corner of Second avenue. Residence on E. Fifth street. 2-tf

OSCAR E. TEALE,

Architect, 207 Broadway, New York City. Residence on East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m. 2-tf

WM. S. McCLURE,

Attorney-at-Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Office, R. R. depot. Money to lend at low rates. 2-tf-17

J. A. OAKLEY, JR.,

Architect, No. 21 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 23-tf-2

ARTHUR P. MILLER,

Counsellor at Law, William S. Mason, counsellor at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Money to loan, Collections will receive prompt attention. Office in charge of property. Office over First National Bank. 2-tf-17

F. A. DUNHAM,

Office, 5 Park avenue, Cornell's Building. I have a large list of desirable properties for sale and to rent. Will give prompt attention to anything in the line of Real Estate Business. 2-tf-dw

CHARLES A. MARSH,

Attorney at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BARIGHT

Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or home instruction. For terms address box 1084.

ELOCUTION

Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. Address Miss Alice Albert, P. O. Box 1084.

T. A. HAZELL,

Teacher of Music, Class or private Lessons. Office in church. Sight reading a specialty. Piano and Violin. 21 Door street, North Plainfield. 12-tf-dw

MISS HETTIE MATTISON,

Teacher of Music, Grove Avenue school, or her home at 20 Randolph street. Lessons given either at her residence or pupil's. Terms reasonable. P. O. box 198

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for 20 Days only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S, 24 W. FRONT STREET.

Short Items.

—The News is delivered in Plainfield, North Plainfield, Westfield and Dunellen every Monday, at ten cents per week, payable to regular collector every two weeks. Charles W. Wright, corner of Front and Church streets, Westfield, is the headquarters for The News in that locality, and is will receive subscriptions and orders for and answers to advertisements.

Post Office Hours.

New York Mails.

Close—7.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 1.00 and 6.00 p. m.

Arrive—7.30, 8.30 and 11.45a. m. and 2.30 and 8.30 p. m.

Somerville, Easton, etc., Mails

Close—1.00 p. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Arrive—8.45 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

Mail for Watchung, closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12.30 p. m.

Post Office opens at 7.00 a. m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Sundays—Arrive at 9.30 a. m. Open from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m. Closed evening until 8.30 p. m. to prevent crowds.

SUNDAY MAILS—Arrive at 9.17 a. m. Close at 4.30 p. m. 8.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7.00 p. m.

The Weather Record.

The following is the record of the thermometer for this day and for the corresponding date of last year, as kept at Dudley's drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1886.		1885.	
8 a. m.	70	8 a. m.	71
9 a. m.	69	9 a. m.	77
12 m.	79	12 m.	82
3 p. m.	79	3 p. m.	84

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises 5 29
Sun Sets 6 46
Moon Sets ..... morn

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL COPY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS TO APPEAR EARLY IN THE WEEK OR IN THE SUNDAY EDITION MUST BE IN THE OFFICE BY NOON TO AVOID DELAYING OUR FORMS FOR PRESS.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 42.

JOTTINGS.

—A colored camp meeting was held near Metuchen last week.

—The Smith family re-union will be held at Peapack to-morrow.

—The three men who were arrested Saturday night paid their fines yesterday and were released.

—Rabbits, quail and woodcock are reported to be quite numerous in the vicinity of Scotch Plains.

—The bright Northern light last evening caused some persons to suppose that a fire was in progress near the city.

—A regular meeting of the Plainfield Building Loan Association was held in Custer's Hall on West Front street last evening.

—The Linden and Union Township Town Committees met last week, as required by law, and approved the assessor's tax duplicates.

—Ten passenger cars composed the excursion train which conveyed the Reform Club and its friends to Rockaway Beach this morning.

—Several sports men of Rahway anticipate heading the right to the deer hunting on a number of farms in the suburbs between Rahway and Plainfield this fall.

—Gov. Abbett visited the City Hall at Elizabeth yesterday morning, examined the work done by the commissioners of taxation under Bill 407, approved highly of their labors and fixed their compensation at $1,000 each.

—A horse attached to a bakery wagon ran away on Grove street yesterday afternoon, wrecking one of the wheels on the wagon. The animal was caught by Joseph Silkory at the extreme western end of Grove street.

—Saturday was what is known as "salt water day" at Florida Grove, and every imaginable mode of transportation from the carry all to the surrey were brought into requisition to convey the rural visitors to the "seashore."

—Messrs. Jones & Co. of this city, on Saturday completed the work of cleaning a cesspool having a capacity of 15,000 gallons on the premises adjoining the Windsor Hotel at Roselle. Fourteen hours were required to complete the work.

—Two women accompanied by two little girls were seen to emerge from a beer saloon with a bucket of beer on Saturday evening, and proceed a short distance when one quartet sat down to rest and drank the contents of the "growler."

—At a meeting of the Prohibition Club of Rahway held on Friday evening, Mr. B. C. White was elected vice-president and Messrs. Jno. T. More and D. E. Ryno were added to the executive committee. The club adopted a constitution at this meeting and nine new members were added to the roll.

—The three boys, Reynolds, Sultzer and Walker, who ran away from their home in Roselle last week, have been heard from. They tramped their way to Philadelphia, where one of them became tired and was anxious to return home. The other two signified their intention of going to the frontier in the far West.

—John Laing, through the neglect of the agent he had entrusted to keep up his insurance, to renew a policy, has lost $5,000, one of his policies having expired just previous to the recent fire at the Laing's Hotel stables, he having received but $4,500 instead of $5,500 in consequence of the neglect. Much sympathy is expressed for him.

—Complaints are made to us of the condition of the road at the northeast corner of Netherwood Hotel and Leland avenue. The culvert has been washed away, and the water has made such a channel through the road that it is unsafe to drive a horse in the vicinity, especially after dark. Attention is also called to the unfinished condition of South avenue.

—Matthias S. Darby the real estate dealer of Newark, against whom there are eight specific charges for assaulting young girls between the ages of thirteen and eighteen years in his private office, and who has otherwise made them submit to his indignities and for whose release $5,750 bail is required, is well known in this city, he formerly being a regular visitor here every two weeks.

Another Incendiary Fire—Nine Hundred Chickens Cremated.

Jesse C. Pierce, who is engaged in the hard rubber business in New York, and resides with his family on Seventh street, corner of Grant avenue, was aroused after he had retired about ten o'clock last evening by the incessant barking of his dogs, but looking out and seeing nothing to disturb their peace, he concluded the noises were horealis, which frightened the northern sky, he bade them stop their barking. Had he heeded their warning and followed them with his shot gun he might have killed an incendiary, sent him to Dicy Jones's locker, and saved his chicken coop this morning by a large majority, "The Lord be praised." But he didn't, and five minutes afterward his extensive hennery, which contained about nine hundred fowl, was in flames, which had been started at the southerly corner of one of the long buildings adjoining his barn. A telephone message caused an alarm but the nearest fire engine was over a mile away, and a half hour elapsed before a stream was thrown, and then it was found that the contents were as ashes. All one could well, located at Mr. Hall's on Seventh street, so far away that the hose was too short, and a stream could not be thrown within fifty feet of the fire. Then the rotten hemp hose burst in so many places that there was much delay result in attempting it, and finally by the time a stream was got where it might earlier have done some good, the Hook and Ladder Company had torn down the one hundred feet or more of compartments, in which were contained the nine hundred chickens in all stages of growth, burnt from the chirping chicks to the solid ambient hen of high degree. They were principally Plymouth Rocks. The adjoining barn and the other property were virtually saved by the aid of neighbors and the Hook and Ladder Company, and the burning heaps were, about eleven o'clock, sprinkled from the hose and soon thereby extinguished, the firemen commencing the home, and the firemen in the vicinity in the meantime of the delay, instead of the general mismanagement which caused the firemen so much needless trouble. One engine and the Hook and Ladder company with enough good hose would have been on hand and would have been more effective than the three engines, the North Plainfield engine with added hose having proved quite useless. The loss is estimated at $2,000, partly insured, the interior arrangements being the most valuable.

Death Roll.

Francis M. Smith, wife of Daniel C. Smith of Church street, died suddenly at a little after three o'clock yesterday morning aged 77 years. Deceased had been ailing for some time past, but her death was not the result of her death is attributed to heart disease. She arose as usual yesterday morning, and while in the act of dressing herself and was alone in the house when she is supposed to have dropped dead.

Anna Maria Bosen, the wife of Mr. R. H. Bachman of Park avenue, died at a little before eleven o'clock last night after a lingering illness from consumption, in the fifth year of her age. The deceased's maiden name was Bosen, was a native of Wittenberra, Pa., she having married Mr. Bachman in the Lutheran church of Mary, born to them. Mrs. Bachman's illness occurred a period of nearly three years, during which all skill and the care of everybody's physicians was sought. Although aware of the fact that the end was not distant, she continued to attend to it cheerfully, in which condition she quietly passed away. Deceased was a member of the St. Mark's church and a regular attendant there until ill health compelled her to remain at home. She was a kind and loving mother and daughter highly respected and greatly beloved by all who knew her and these join in extending their sympathy to the members of the bereaved family who survive her.

Hawks after Pigeons.

The remains of Captain William H. Gill, U. S. A., who died at Asbury Park, Saturday, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, were buried at the St. Olivet cemetery, Elizabeth, yesterday morning. As the funeral cortege was leaving the Union depot, Mr. J. B. Miller of Laing's Hotel, sent, at 11.35 a. m., a carrier pigeon with the message for THE NEWS. The pigeon belonged to Mr. H. J. Morgan of Upper Montclair, and belonged to a flock of about twenty, with which he has started what is known as the Adelaide Moore aerial express between this place and other distant points.

The bird failed to reach here until some two hours after it had started. The cause of the delay, however, was explained when the bird finally reached its home in Montclair, which it had evidently been endeavoring to evade. The hawks hovered for some time over the slow-going bird's head, and finally, when the pigeon escaped harm. To-morrow dispatches will be sent out from the Potter Building, World and Herald buildings in New York city.

Wreck on the P. and R.

The Philadelphia through freight which arrived in this city at 10.30 yesterday o'clock p. m., met with an accident at the Church street crossing last night. The train was running at a high rate of speed when the forward wheel on one of the box cars in the centre of the train caused the car to jump the track. The car was thrown with force enough to block the westbound track, and all trains were compelled to pass one track between this city and Somerville, which caused a delay of seven hours. The wreck which had come to a standstill was now resumed with all haste, and by the good management and unusual skill in overcoming seemingly insuperable difficulties now threats the wild valleys and mountains that form the passage between the opening through the very heart of the Alps a new highway for the nations. We passed over it by easy journey until our train drew up at Lozano on Lake Maggiore, where we took steamer down to Domo d'Ossola, the Italian frontier town at the Simplon Tunnel. After a rest we crossed the Barromean Isles. After a rest we crossed the Isles to Isolo, thence by rail to Lake Como, and thence by carriages along the shore of Lake Como to Colicolombrio. Of this latter place Hawthorne has written:

"Ah moment! is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there no home for me anymore
And perfect beauty anywhere."

"Sweet vision! do not fade away;
Let me but dwell in thee forever
Into thine the summer day
And all the beauty of the lake."

Paris, Aug. 9, 1886. RADUA.

—Saturday was another busy day of passenger travel over the Philadelphia and Reading road to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Special trains were run from Jersey City to accommodate the masses, many persons going to be present at the camp meeting services on Sunday.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A Plainfielder in Switzerland.—Glowing Description of its Beauties.

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—After a day of rest we left the beautiful Falls of the Rhine, and after traveling 40 miles to Lucerne, by way of Winterthur and Zurich, we left our place we stopped long enough to get dinner, and then on to Lucerne, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, and beautifully situated on the lake of the same name. It has a town library of 60,000 volumes, and a fine art and historical gallery, but as time did not allow, we acted on by the picturesque banks of the Lake of Zug, to Goldau.

The place is delightfully situated at one end of Lake Lucerne, a city of 10,000 people, and has quite a catchbird. But one of the curiosities of the place is The Lion's Lion. It is hewn out of the solid rock and is in honor of the Swiss guards who fell in defending the Tuileries, August 10th, 1792.

It also boasts of glacier gardens and two old bridges with ancient paintings, one of which contains 154 pictures illustrating early Swiss history; the other representing the "dance of death" which presents all phases of life from the king to the child, and whatever the scene portrayed, whether of mirth or sadness, death is always found somewhere lurking in the background. While sojourning at this beautiful place, we took occasion to ascend Mt. Rigi, which we did by railroad rail. Its admirable position makes it the most popular mountain in Swiss resort, although it is by no means the highest in Switzerland, Washington in New England, and the second in the country. The ascent is made by railroad, but the view from its peak amply repays over a panorama of three hundred miles in circumference. Eight lakes can be counted, their shores dotted with pretty villages, and in the distance is the snow capped chain of the Bernese Alps, while at our feet was the stricken away on every side to the horizon. We left this place with some regret, but soon to find ourselves in the midst of more wonders, for we now were on the great St. Gothard railway with its wonderful tunnel, reported to be the finest piece of masonry in which nature has erected as a barrier between central Europe and the fields of sunny Italy. Before we left the train we had passed in front of our long train, which was well filled with tourists, and in the car in which we could see the entrance to the great tunnel and then to more than one mile long. During the ride we have frequently enough to occupy an observation car by which we were enabled to see every delightful and novel scene on the road following the Reuss, which at the beginning is a slow and sluggish stream, but soon who-ed and foamed its wild vitality, as we ascended until finally it becomes a wild, rushing mountain torrent, and then we found ourselves in the midst of crossed and recrossed it many times. With this stream a big-eyed fact below us wildly dashing its way to the sea, and towering high above us, some of them snow-capped, we enjoyed a scene that pen or tongue fail to describe. At Wassen, a village of 1,000, we passed one of our engines was detached here, and we entered the world renowned tunnel. We were in the tunnel for about ten minutes by the watch to pass, and we were for the first time on the road where a view of the Italian snow could be had through lake Maggiore, (which as its name indicates is the largest of the Italian lakes) and finally empties into the Po. The railroad follows the valley or bed of the stream to Airolo, and just as it followed the Reuss in coming up.

I will here give a little history of the great road way, which is the work of private capital without much opposition, and like all great enterprises had its detractors and opponents. The road was begun in 1872, and after the setting of fifty-six cantons, and the two largest Swiss railway companies was formed, and to it was transferred the rights, privileges and agreements in the possession of the original committee of 1861. The partisans of Lukmanier (an opposition route) did all that their influence could do to prevent the success of the new enterprise, but it was finally carried through, and the road was opened for traffic in 1882. The tunnel was then in process of construction until at length, in 1880, the St. Gothard-ites gained from the Italian Government a subsidy of $2,000,000, and after many delays a full concession was obtained from the canton of Ticino. Then in 1869 Prussia gave the same amount, and in 1870 Italy and Switzerland by similar declarations on the part of Baden and Wurtemburg. In September, 1869, a grand opening took place, through railway was signed at Berne by the representatives of the above named States and of Switzerland, and in 1871 a treaty was made between Switzerland and Italy, in which the German Empire became a party at the close of the war of 1871. This treaty forms the international basis of the enterprise, and defines the principal participation by which the company is bound.

The St. Gothard Company was formed at Lucerne on the 1st of December, 1871, its chairman being Dr. Alfred Escher of Zurich, without whose incessant exertions and energy the success would scarcely have been obtained in the initial stages. The work of constructing the great tunnel between Goschenen and Airolo was entrusted to the well-known contractor Louis Favre of Geneva, who undertook to complete it within eight years. The work was begun in 1872, and in the autumn of 1873, and the work seemed to be progressing satisfactorily, when a report of serious difficulties in the affairs of the company, which upon investigation proved true, and it was found that after advancing 2,300 feet, Favre had failed in laying a single line of rail, by increasing the gradient, etc., that an additional sum of 10,000 lires would be required. The total cost of the line was 227,000,000 lires, one half of which sum was contributed by Italy, Germany and Switzerland, the work which had come to a standstill was now resumed with all haste, and by the good management and unusual skill in overcoming seemingly insuperable difficulties now threats the wild valleys and mountains that form the passage between the opening through the very heart of the Alps a new highway for the nations. We passed over it by easy journey until our train drew up at Lozano on Lake Maggiore, where we took steamer down to Domo d'Ossola, the Italian frontier town at the Simplon Tunnel. After a rest we crossed the Barromean Isles. After a rest we crossed the Isles to Isolo, thence by rail to Lake Como, and thence by carriages along the shore of Lake Como to Colicolombrio. Of this latter place Hawthorne has written:

"Ah moment! is this a dream?
Will it all vanish into air?
Is there no home for me anymore
And perfect beauty anywhere."

"Sweet vision! do not fade away;
Let me but dwell in thee forever
Into thine the summer day
And all the beauty of the lake."

Paris, Aug. 9, 1886. RADUA.

—Saturday was another busy day of passenger travel over the Philadelphia and Reading road to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. Special trains were run from Jersey City to accommodate the masses, many persons going to be present at the camp meeting services on Sunday.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie Crapsell of Newark is on a week's visit to relatives on East Fourth street.

Mr. A. W. Haviland of this city is at the Highland House, Garrison-on-the-Hudson, New York.

Frank Putman of West Second street started yesterday for a two weeks' sojourn at Scranton, Pa.

Miss Maude Lehman of New York is stopping for a few days with Mrs. James Hill of West Front street.

Mrs. Green and son of New York are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Grogan of West Front street.

The family of Mr. A. D. Cook of Broadway and LeGrande avenue, started yesterday for a trip to the Catskills.

The family of Orville T. Waring of Park avenue returned on Saturday after several weeks' absence at Lake George.

The family of Mr. J. H. Deane of La Grande avenue have gone on a vacation to Mt. Pocono, Monroe county, Pa.

Thomas Alfred Loyd and Miss Clara Naylor, both of this place, were united in marriage Sunday by the Rev. A. H. Lewis.

George W. Grant of West Front street has returned from his vacation and will do active police duty from to-night henceforth.

Miss Mary Nolan of New York city has returned home after a pleasant visit with friends on Manning avenue in the borough.

Ex-Assemblyman Jacob K. Kirkner of Eighth street on Friday lost a valuable Ayreshire cow from inflammation of the lungs. The animal was valued at $200.

Photographer F. C. Langhorne has succeeded in taking a good likeness of the property of Mr. Frank Pond which the lightning stamped on a brass tray a few weeks ago.

Rev. Charles F. Deane, son of Solomon F. Deane of Park avenue, preached a forcible sermon before a large congregation in the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church on Sunday morning.

Rev. R. Botts, formerly a lawyer here, but now of New York city, arrived in town on Saturday afternoon and will spend a few days at the Mountain View Farm House in Washington Valley.

The pulpit of the Congregational church on Sunday was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Love, who in the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. L. Goodrich, preached an instructive and interesting sermon. Rev. Mr. Love was held in the evening.

An appreciative audience gathered in the Park Avenue Baptist church on Sunday morning to listen to the remarks of the Rev. Mr. Stedman of Troy, N. Y., who, in the absence of Rev. A. R. Dills, the pastor, occupied the pulpit of that church.

Mr. E. B. Smith of Park avenue has gone to Ocean Grove; Mr. A. Finch of the same address is spending a few days with his children who are summering at Brewster, N. Y., and Louis Finch of New York city is on a visit to relatives here.

The funeral of Melissa Carr (colored), who died during Saturday night, took place from the house on West Fourth street at two o'clock this afternoon, and half-past two at Mt. Olive church.. Rev. Mr. Mitchell conducted the services. Interment was made in the Presbyterian cemetery, North Plainfield.

Corporation Counsel Marsh, together with his wife and mother, sailed on the "City of Berlin" of the Inman line, from London today, having completed their tour of Switzerland, Paris, Germany and London. Miss Ada Grace, the sister of Mr. Marsh, is still in Stuggart, Germany, completing her musical education, and is reported to be making rapid strides towards perfection.

Miss Lizzie Leigh of Clinton, N. J. is visiting friends on West Fourth street, prior to her departure for Hartford, Conn. Miss Leigh is an acknowledged musician, she having been under the tutorship of some of the leading instructors in this country. She has accepted a position as musical instructor in the Normal school at Westchester, Pa., where she will enter upon her duties on Monday next.

Latest Dispatches

The Albany Street Bridge.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 24.—The bridge which spans the Raritan river at Albany street was examined some months ago with a view of replacing it, as it was deemed unsafe. The county members opposed the building of a new iron bridge, and expended $1,400 for new planking, and made a contract with Bell and Martin, masons, to repair the abutments. Upon a further examination the masons have refused to guarantee the work or to do it at all, except by the day, after an investigation made in company with Editor Chandler of the Daily Times. It has been found that six of the eight piers which support the bridge have been so undermined by the action of the ice and freshets that it would be sheer waste of money to attempt to repair them. The piers had been filled with shale, but the force and ice had let in the masonry and the shale carried off by the causes stated, the filling had become exposed and had in most instances been washed away. There is much indignation in New Brunswick over the pernicious spirit of country members who have led to this state of affairs by their penurious and penny-wise and pound foolish course. A new iron bridge could have been had for about what it costs to keep the wooden structure in repair.

Deaths.

SMITH—In this city, Tuesday, August 24th, of heart disease, Mrs. Francis M. Smith, aged 77 years. Funeral services from the residence, No. 48 Church street, on Thursday at 11.30 a. m., and the Methodist church at 12 o'clock noon. 24-2

BACHMAN—In this city, Monday, August 23, 1886, of consumption, Anna Maria, wife of Benjamin H. Bachman, aged 30 years, 4 months and 11 days. Funeral services from the residence, No. 46 Park avenue, on Thursday, at 11.30 a. m., and the Methodist church at 12 o'clock noon. 24-2

DR. THIERS' "STOMATINE"

FOR THE

MOUTH, THROAT and Diseased Gums. A few drops—by astringent it speedily cures all sores in the mouth or throat; such as spongy gums, canker sore mouth, sore throat, smoker's catarrh, etc. Used as a wash it preserves the teeth. Used as a wash it preserves the teeth. Used as a wash it preserves the teeth

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.43, 6.32, 7.05, 7.30, 7.50, 8.03, 8.30, 9.03, 9.32, 10.37, 11.05 a. m.; 12.03, 1.01, 2.05, 2.57, 3.31, 3.50, 4.08, 4.53, 7.02, 7.35, 8.01, 9.05, 11.15 p. m. on Sunday, 3.37 a. m., 5.37, 10.35, 11.41 a. m.; 1.57, 3.50, 5.31, 7.20, 7.35, 9.37 p. m.

Leave New York, foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 4.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.45, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.30 p. m., 12 night. Sunday at 9.00, 9.45, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 3.44, 6.34, 7.02, 7.30, 8.02, 8.30, 9.32, 10.37, 11.05, a. m.; 12.03, 1.01, 2.05, 2.57, 3.31, 4.08, 5.15, 7.02, 7.35, 9.05, 11.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.37, 10.35, 11.41 a. m.; 1.57, 3.50, 5.31, 7.20, 7.35, 9.37 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.30, 7.05, 7.45, 8.25, 9.25, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.34, 2.40, 3.35, 4.00, 4.30, 5.05, 5.45, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m., 12 night. Sunday, at 8.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.58, 9.25, 11.30, 12.40, 2.30, 3.40, 4.34, 5.03, 5.31, 6.02, 6.37, 8.00, 9.25, 9.08, 8.17, 9.10, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.40, 5.14, 6.45, 11.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.00, 7.35, 7.55, 8.35, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 2.05, 3.00, 3.30, 4.05, 4.35, 5.40, 6.30, 8.15, 9.45, p. m. Sunday at 8.34, 11.05 a. m.; 1.00, 3.05, 7.02, 8.50 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 7.58, 9.25 a. m.; 5.05, 8.15, 4.05, 6.45 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.43 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.37 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 7.05, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m., 7.30 p. m.

Westward Connections.

8.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

8.58 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton, Williamsport, Sunbury, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, Andover, Dover, Hackettstown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Sunbrick, Scranton, etc.

5.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Delton, Wilkesbarre, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Hackettstown, etc.

6.30 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Through Sleeping Cars to Delton, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.27, 10.37 8.02, 11.09 1.31 2.51, 6.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.27 a. m., 5.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 5.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.19, 11.14 a. m., 2.15, 5.02 *, 6.02 *, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.32, 8.15, * 9.25 a. m., 6.17 p. m.

REFRESHING.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 4.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.30, 6.45*, 12.05, p. m. Sunday at 5.30 a. m.; 5.30, 12.05 p. m.

Bound Brook at 5.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.05, 10.30 a. m.; 1.05, 3.25, 5.20, 6.05, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.30 p. m.

Market Street Ferry, Second and Twelve Streets, at 5.25, 6.30,* 9.30, 10.30, 11.35 a. m.; 1.34, 4.25, 6.34, 7.3 * p. m. Sunday at 1.30, 8.15, 9.30 a. m., 6.17 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEVENS, Supt.

J. E. WOOTEN, Gen. Manager.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1886.

Patients at a Public Dispensary.

If there is any more unnecessary sight afforded by the daily routine of the great town than the gathering on a public dispensary, I do not think that I care to be introduced to it. An hour in the dispensary of one of our hospitals, the other morning was enough for me. It was a melancholy crowd that appeared to the official dragoon on the plea that without any medical aid they made up of absent poverty. The couple of doctors were very business-like, but neither brusque nor inhumanly cold, and in several specially pitiful cases exhibited decidedly unprofessional sympathy and feeling.

One of the physicians informed me that the great difficulty they had to face is to control with it to get their patients to take medicine intelligently. Their ignorance is almost as great as their poverty, and that is saying much. Where dangerous medicines are to be administered the doctors are always afraid of the results till the patient a turn up again or is reported dead, so that they have not overdosed themselves. It is a custom in the dispensaries to charge for medicines at their cost price. Half the nurses' time, generally, if the patient can afford it, they try it. The poorest people, says my doctor, will always and willingly pay for prescriptions. If they cannot get the money by hook or by crook, but there are others who can well afford the expense who try to wheedle help out of the dispensaries when they should be buying it at drug stores.—Alfred Trumble in the New York News.

Aniline Colors Unsuited for Painting.

In a paper on the action of light upon pigments employed in painting, an Edinburgh scientist states that experiments have led him to the conclusion that Prussian blue is one of the most fugitive of colors. He says, however, that it would never do to employ the fleeting salts of pigments upon the same canvas with the stable ferrocyanide compounds, the one portion of a picture with the latter.

In fact, the aniline colors are found to be, for the most part, quite unsuited for painting purposes, some of the most beautiful as well known, are so changeable in the sunlight as to be next in the production of photographic images. They are also totally unfitted for producing photographs, their true luminescent character rendering them particularly suitable for the purpose, it being possible to use the brightest conditions of the image beneath the layer of color. Nevertheless, photographs tinted in this way soon lose their bloom, and the colors are often seen fading as the pictures are put exposed for sale to the shop windows.—Boston Transcript.

A New French Repeating Rifle.

A repeating rifle, invented by a French officer, can be loaded with 30 seven-millimetre cartridges in ten seconds and completely discharged in four, and it does not require to be removed from the shoulder until the weapon is exhausted.—Commercial Gazette.

AT WAR AGAIN.

THE NEW YORK STREET CAR EMPLOYES TIE UP.

Resisting an Effort to Increase Their Day's Work to Over Thirteen Hours. Not a Car Run on Broadway Yesterday. What Each Side Has to Say.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Excepting the steel rails, all traces of the handiwork of Jake Sharp and the boodle aldermen had gone from Broadway yesterday. The 200 cars that usually bring in the company an average of $25 each a day had disappeared. The road was tied up, and 1,000 employes were either at home or at their headquarters.

The depot at Broadway and Fifty-first street was closed, and a dozen policemen walked up and down before it. Even the big clock above the entrance was tied up and kept its fingers pointed at VI all day. The $6,000 which is passed daily into the company's coffers went into other channels.

The employes heard on Saturday that a new time table would be posted Sunday and go into effect Monday. The former table provided that the men should make five trips a day to the Battery for $2.25 and six trips for the same wages to Bowling Green. The latter table called for six Battery trips and seven Barclay street trips.

Thirty-six cars were to be taken off the Broadway road and put into the University place branch, which meant the discharge of forty-one drivers and as many conductors. The employes met early Sunday morning and decided not to accept the new time. They met again early yesterday morning and decided to tie up. The intention was to tie up the Sixth, Broadway, Eighth avenue and Belt lines, but that could not be done without the consent of the Empire Protective association.

Pickets were posted around the depot at 3 a. m. yesterday, and when the early hands arrived they were informed that a tie up had been ordered. At 7 o'clock no one was at the depot but Superintendent Newell, a foreman, a starter and the foreman of the repair shop. Word had been made; 1,100 men, including 300 non-union men, had gone on strike.

The tie up caused inconvenience to the 60,000 persons who patronize the road.

The strikers made no demand whatever. They simply refused to work under the new rules. They said their pay and hours were satisfactory, and they wished them to remain just as they were. President Henry Thompson had previously informed the men that he proposed to run the road in spite of unions. The employes said they proposed to make the company carry out an agreement to require just twelve hours' service.

Under the old rules, Superintendent Newell called it, they worked eleven and a half hours a day. The new table they claim would compel them to work thirteen and a half hours.

The old table provided for 198 cars, each of which made five trips a day, or 990 trips in all. Forty-one cars were taken off, but the remaining 162 cars were required to make 972 trips. The change reduced the company's expenses $250 a day and would have left eighty-two men idle.

Superintendent Newell said it was all nonsense for the men to say that they would have to work two hours longer. He knew, he said, that the trips could be made within twelve hours easily, allowing one hour for dinner.

"This change," he continued, "is absolutely necessary for the company's financial stability. It could not survive under its present heavy expenses. Again, our road has to have twice as many horses as any other road. I have spent the top, but we can get all the new ones we need. It will take a long time to fill their places, but we can do it. We can do nothing until President Thompson comes from Philadelphia."

On behalf of the strikers Secretary Andrew D. Best made this statement:

"The men had no desire to strike. They cannot make six trips in less than thirteen and a half hours. The new table will keep them without dinner for eight hours. The new table was tried by Mr. Newell for a week last winter, and he acknowledged that it wouldn't work. The change will force each hostler to care for eighteen horses instead of fifteen. Sixteen is considered all they will have and overdriven themselves. It is a custom in the dispensaries to charge for medicines at their cost price. Half the nurses' time, generally, if the patient can afford it, they try it. The poorest people, says my doctor, will always and willingly pay for prescriptions. If they cannot get the money by hook or by crook, but there are others who can well afford the expense who try to wheedle help out of the dispensaries when they should be buying it at drug stores.—Alfred Trumble in the New York News.

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to report to his strikers at headquarters. A discussion as to whether they should accept Mr. Thompson's proposition was then indulged in.

At 12:30 this morning the meeting adjourned, after deciding not to accept the company's proposal.

The Bell line employes held a secret session last night. The probability is, as an employe said, that the Bells line will be tied up.

President Thompson said: "If the men reject our terms we shall proceed to fill their places. We will have no trouble in doing that. They should have cancelled us before striking."

THE TIRED BRIGADE

Marched Forty Strong In Hateful Style to Rise Parade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—As the park tramps yesterday morning awoke from their peaceful slumber on the soft side of the park benches, a whole city full appeared before them. They rubbed the sleep out of their optics and glanced around in blank amazement. Police officers were as numerous as the trees, but instead of walking in a respectful way to and inquiring whether the lords of creation wished a morning cocktail or a gin fizz, the guardians of the law grabbed each tramp unceremoniously by the shoulder.

The entire crowd, forty-four in number, were marched to the Tombs. In the cells soon they were arraigned and given sentences ranging from a twenty days to six months.

Some of the prisoners were repulsive in appearance and a few might not pay one of their officers. He explained that the gents of leisure from Battery park were in league with the rutters. When farmers go to Castle Garden to hire hands the runner proceeds a tramp to the man from the country and gets a dollar commission. The tramp says he must go and get his clothing and is then seen no more. After that the boarder divides up with his partner in trickery.

CUTTING LIBERATED

But is Not Very Well Satisfied With Simple Freedom.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 24.—Cutting was taken before the courts at Paso del Norte yesterday and the official record of the supreme court's decision, confirming his sentence but ordering his release, was read to him.

The court bases its decision wholly upon the ground that Medina waives his right to a civil suit for damages. It is generally held that this puts an end to the proceedings. When notified of his freedom Cutting said:

"As I am no longer detained as a prisoner I accept my liberty, but I desire a copy of the supreme court decree for future reference." The court directed a copy to be prepared for the prisoner. The court then issued an order to the jailer to release Cutting.

To a reporter Cutting said: "Well, I cannot understand what all this has to do with my card in The El Paso Herald, for which I was solely arrested and put in jail."

It is said that the law prohibiting the residence of agitators and other dangerous characters in Mexico will be construed against Cutting.

A RAILROAD WAR.

The Old Erie Up in Arms Near Hornellsville.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—There is great excitement at this place, caused by the Erie railroad tearing up the track of the new Hornellsville, Rochester & Pittsburg road after an injunction had been served against them. Sheriff Baldwin has been appealed to to protect the property against the Erie, who will have a force here shortly. The Erie company has a large body of men on the grounds ready to force their track farther, but are restrained from so doing on account of the large force of the new Sheriff Murray has on guard. Several of the Erie officials are here and have a special train to convey them and workmen to the scene of the dispute, while the Lackawanna officials are employing all the men they can get to protect their interests.

It is feared blood will be shed before the matter ends, as both sides are determined to stand firm. The scene of contest is about two miles west of this city, on the Babcock farm.

Labor Will Parade.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—Fully 20,000 men and women are expected to turn out in the grand labor parade in this city on Sept. 6, for over 11,000 badges have already been distributed and there are a number of labor organizations yet to hear from. The Columbia association, which is composed of 850 tailor girls, will have a float for the Goddess of Liberty and thirty-eight pretty girls representing the states. There is a prospect of the 3,000 employes in the Clark O. N. T. thread works parading also, and the sewers and girls and hat trimmers say they will take part. Henry George, James Redpath and others will make speeches. Dr. Girt under 15 in New York but "90" would support the strikers.

W. A. Bonn, a striker, refused to move on when ordered by Officer Thomas Power, and he was taken to court and fined $5. Joseph Monroe, a non-union conductor, slightly intoxicated, was going to the Broadway depot to get a job. A crowd surrounded him and pulled him off the car. He refused to pay it. They were talking about a tie up. A committee was sent to see Superintendent Hilton and the men left, with instructions to get a definite answer from him before sundown. The committee went to Bowling Green, to Fourteen hours a day, discharging others without cause and reducing wages. They, too, talk of a tie up.

The Bell line employes met at 10 o'clock last night. The committee reported that they obtained no satisfaction from the company and that there was no prospect of having the hours reduced to ten.

The feasibility of tying up the road this morning was discussed. The men seemed to be almost unanimously in favor of a tie up.

James P. Graham, Andrew D. Best and Joseph Downing called upon President Henry Thompson, of the Broadway road, who had just come from Saratoga, and had a call they came to see what he intended to do, he said:

"The men are working only nine hours a day instead of eleven, as they should. We do not ask them to work over twelve hours, but we do that they shall work twelve hours. We don't want to steal any hour from them. We know the six trips can be made within twelve hours. I propose that the men try the new table. If they can't make the six trips within the twelve hours I'll readjust the table, or if they work overtime I'm willing to give them extra pay."

The executive board retired and returned

AN ANGRY GOVERNOR.

THE GOTHAM MUNICIPAL MUDDLE GETTING MIXED.

Reported Interview of Governor Hill With Some of the Leaders in the City Factions in Which They Have Used His Name Too Freely.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The World this morning prints the following: The political gossips have had something to talk about for the past two days in discussing the details of the difference which they claim have arisen between Governor Hill and his friends in this city.

When the Squire-Flynn letter was made public the friends of the latter openly declared that it would fall flat with the governor, and that he would refuse to remove Mr. Squire while the criminal indictments, which were agitated to be found against Hill, they claimed, was friendly to Squire and would stand by him no matter what charges were brought against him, and all this, it was said, was to be the result of an understanding between the governor, Tammany Hall, Commissioner Squire and the appointee Jerome. If this was the case it was given out strong to be ignored the governor, they averred, would still aid him at least to the extent of so managing the case as to throw the spotlight of public opinion out of Mayor Grace's hands by entertaining charges against the mayor and suspending him from office for thirty days, pending an investigation, during which time Jerome could prosecute and his successor appointed by President Nooney, of the board of aldermen, who would be then acting mayor.

When these stories reached the governor's ears he was very angry and he openly denounced this unwarranted use of his name. To the shipbuilders, the newspapers about the same time took up the subject of the aqueduct and subway commissions and Flynn and O'Brien's contracts, and the revelations made concerning Mr. Hartridge. He has never repudiated the language it is supplied to Mr. Gladstone. He taunted the Whigs with being disguised Tories and said that leadership with them was the Whig Chamberlain gang under the leadership of Mr. Chamberlain. The family of the latter, he said, had doubtless done efficient municipal service, and therefore Birmingham, out of pure gratitude, had subordinated imperial interests to municipal gratitude.

He urged Irishmen to continue their efforts to legislative independence, the right of a nation struggling for freedom. Winter was coming and the military were assisting to enforce evictions in Ireland. Irishmen, therefore, would not be justified if they refused to tamely submit to such treatment, but he warned Ireland that disorders would only serve to provide the government with an excuse for refusing home rule and applying coercion.

VICTIMIZING COLORED PEOPLE.

The Shrewd Methods of a Bogus Lawyer to Get Money.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—George Rutledge was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Bond, charged by the special examiner of pensions with impersonating a clerk of a United States officer, with the view of victimizing government pensioners. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail to await the action of the United States grand jury. Special Examiner Jacobs, of Washington, who made the arrest, states that it was Rutledge's plan to find out ignorant colored people and find out who had claims upon the government, and, presenting himself as a government official, he would induce them to give him a fee according to the size of his hands. Sometimes, it is alleged, Rutledge would represent himself as a member of a well-known law firm, and he used cards of that firm.

Examining Ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The secretary of the navy has received from the naval board of inspection at New York detailed reports of two vessels which can be used by the navy as additional cruisers, in case of an emergency. The vessels are the Newport, of the Pacific Mail steamship line, and the Louisiana, of the Cromwell line. The former was built by John Roach & Sons in 1880. In regard to the Louisiana, the board reports that in strength of hull, general construction, engine power, speed and ability to carry a battery of six inch guns, she is superior to many of the first-class foreign vessels which are regarded as auxiliary naval vessels. The report on the Newport is equally favorable. As yet only vessels arriving at and departing from New York are examined and reported upon with a view of using them for the navy at some time, but hereafter it is proposed to direct such examinations to be made at San Francisco and Boston, and perhaps one or two other important ports.

Belfast Disturbances.

BELFAST, Aug. 24.—At 9:20 o'clock last evening the police attempted to disperse a mob on the Shankhill road. The mob became infuriated and charged the police, showering stones about them so thickly that they ran for their lives. The mob after routing the police attacked the police barracks, which was defended by twenty policemen, driving the inmates away and completely wrecking the building. The military were summoned and are hurrying to the spot. The police did not fire upon the rioters. The military arrived upon the scene soon after the mob had wrecked the police barracks and scattered the crowd in a few minutes. Nine rioters were arrested. The town was quiet at midnight.

Evicted Tenants His Back.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—A serious row occurred to-day at Ballycroy, County Kerry, which, caused by the resistance of tenants and their friends to officers of the law attempting to enforce evictions. Several bailiffs were severely injured and a number of police badly hurt by stones. The mob made an attempt to wreck the police barracks, but were repulsed.

A portion of the mansion of Judge Rice, at Rushmont, near Listoar, County Kerry, was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite, and a similar attempt was perpetrated in Gortacar, County Kerry, where the house of a Protestant farmer was demolished.

The Ella Elliott Ashore.

GALVESTON, Aug. 24.—The schooner Ella Elliott, Baston, with a cargo of ice, went ashore at the Louis pass, thirty miles west of this city, Saturday morning. She has since completed jettisoning her cargo, and is being pumped out. She will probably float at high tide without damage. The master and crew of eight men were saved. She is owned in Portland, Me. She is of 450 tons burden and is valued at $30,000.

Will Enter Yale's Faculty.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 24.—When college opens Rev. George H. Stevens, D. D., of Watertown, N. Y., will occupy the chair of social literature, vacated by President Dwight to become president of Yale. Dr. Stevens resigned the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, of Watertown, N. Y., yesterday.

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By Reference to my Work

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Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
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Painters Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades from New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil a specialty. Contract first-class workmen employed and satisfaction guaranteed. 18 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1208.
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THE
CARPET WEAVER,
has removed to
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to the basement next to the Music Hall, where he is prepared to dobell kinds of carpet weaving and weaving of silk, curtains, etc. Also a full line of Rag carpet constantly on hand at the very lowest prices.

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Represents the following first-class insurance companies:
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on approved security, and has begun in
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Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from present prices:
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Full line of Boys' Sailor Suits warranted fast colors.
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The Stationer,
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SCIENTIFIC LORE.

SOME OF THE WORK DONE AT THE BUFFALO MEETING.

Papers Read by Geologists Upon the Niagara River Which Are Full of Interest. Buffalo and Chicago About on a Level. What Made the Niagara.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science continued its section work. The Niagara river and gorge appears to be a favorite topic with the learned scientists, and two papers were read on that subject to-day. Much interest was manifested in the paper of Professor R. S. Woolward, of Washington, on "The Rate of Recession of Niagara Falls." The professor said the area of rock worn away at the Horseshoe falls between the years 1842 and 1873 was 18,000 square feet, and between 1843 and 1868 24,500 square feet. The main length of the contour of the falls is 2,300 feet. The time required to recede one mile, if the rate is 24 feet per year, is 2,300 years. The average rate of recession along the whole contour from 1842 to 1875 was 2.44 feet, and from 1875 to 1886 2.38 feet. It will be seen, the professor remarked, from these figures that at the present rate of recession it will require many thousands of years to depress the present face of the falls to any material distance.

The subject selected by Prof. H. W. Chapple, of Bucknell college, Akron, Ohio, was "Buffalo and Chicago," after reviewing the relations of one city to the other, which the professor said was not accidental, but based on geological causes and dependent on the drainage of the lakes. The professor said that by the recent accident Lakes Erie and Huron were prevented from emptying into the Mississippi, by way of the Chicago river, and the valley of the Desplaines river, instead of into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. A large part of all the fresh water on the globe, he said, is banked up as a tableland 250 to 600 feet above the sea and the drainage of course flows over the dam at the lowest point. But by a remarkable coincidence these two points in this case almost on the same level, Black Rock and Chicago, and a dam twenty-five feet high across the river at Black Rock would be sufficient to throw the water of the upper lakes into the Mississippi by the Illinois river. The St. Lawrence would, in that event, be most annihilated, and the dirty ditch at Chicago would carry the tribute of the great lakes into the father of waters. Buffalo would then be at the head of navigation and Chicago the most outlet port, and on this slender thread did the destinies of the two cities hang.

The professor then proceeded to explain why the drainage follows its present course. He said that formerly the barrier at Quionstown heights was fifteen feet above that at Chicago, and there are but two possible schemes by the first of which to fill up the lower barrier. In the ice age the northeastern portion of the continent was depressed much below its present level, when the Hudson bonded fiord and rose again as the ice disappeared. The flow of the Niagara began before the ice disappeared, and may have found the Queenstown ridge sufficient in its elevation to permit the maintenance of the channel. Had the elevation been more rapid, or the excavation more slow, the water might have been dammed back and have found its outlet at Chicago. The other solution is that owing to the slow northward retreat of the glacier, the channel at Mackinaw was ice locked long after that at Black Rock was open. The waters of Huron and Erie being, therefore, cut off from the Michigan basin and unable to escape by the Chicago outlet they must have risen until they found an outlet over the silurian escarpment at Queenstown, even supposing it at its present level, which is twenty-five feet above the level of Lake Erie. Which of these causes, or whether both of them were concerned in the origin of the Niagara, it is at present impossible to determine, but in any case it is interesting to learn what a series of geological causes the relations of Buffalo and Chicago depend. Had the conditions favored the Chicago outlet the Niagara would never have existed and a broad stream would have carried the waters of the four lakes past Chicago along the valley of the Des Plaines into the Illinois and Mississippi. Possibly the professor concluded, the difference to the world might have been slight, but Chicago would have missed the great river.

Too Much Tongue.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Joseph Hillman, a Socialistic crank, made himself conspicuous last night by uttering an inflammatory sidewalk harangue, in which he denounced the jury which convicted the Haymarket rioters. He was warned by officers to curb his tongue, and he left the locality. Subsequently he re-entered his incendiary remarks and was arrested.

CONDENSED NEWS.

George and Cummings ran a foot race over a mile course at Tilton Bridge, London, yesterday. Heavy stakes were placed upon the event. Cummings slipped and George won the race.

Sixty-eight tenants of the estate of Marquis Ely, at Wexford, Ireland, marched with a band of music to the workhouse rather than starve.

A negro named Thomas Sylvester was hailed led to a lamp post at Buffalo with a halter strap around his neck when he was rescued by the timely arrival of a policeman. He had chloroformed a white girl aged 14, the daughter of a German farmer.

Farmers near Oakland, Ills., captured a wild man in the woods. His hair and beard hung to his waist, presenting a weird appearance. He proved to be an escaped lunatic.

The Chicago police have found four more loaded bombs in an alley.

Belle Boyd, the Confederate spy, is accused of jumping bond bills in Michigan.

H. Hollingshead, at Flint, Mich., aged 16, tied a halter rain around his body to hold a horse. The horse became frightened and ran away, killing the lad.

A stock company is being organized at St. Louis to buy out the League baseball club and its franchise.

New Jersey's military encampment has opened at Sea Girt with 2,000 state troops in camp.

A wild horse from the plains is being shipped to Paris for a model for Rosa Bonheur, the painter.

Gladstone has announced that he will not give up his fight for home rule for Ireland.

John E. Squires & Co., pork packers, of East Cambridge, Mass., have discharged between 1,000 and 2,000 employes.

Mrs. Betsy Huartt, of Troy, N. Y., is dead, leaving an estate valued at $5,000,000.

A school of philosophy has been established at Milwaukee on the Concord plan, and is now in session.

Eighteen dead bodies have been recovered at Indianola, Texas, from the late storm and flood.

The president and Mrs. Cleveland opened the Minneapolis exposition yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Cleveland touched the electric current that set the machinery in motion.

PERHAPS IT'S HUMOR.

A Patent Wanted by an Iowa Inventor, Medicine for Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following is a curious letter received by the commissioner of patents from a man in Dakota:

I respectfully request you to inform me what it might cost to take out letters patent on a new discovery of a valuable, safe and infallible cure for official corruption, so much needed at present. My medicine I have prepared in a liquid form, but seemingly no demand. I now propose it dry in form of powder that can be dusted on the floors of congress or left in the desk of the individual afflicted with the disease, thereby saving the vitals of our beloved country. In Des Moines had steal 1,200,000 acres stolen, no competition whatever given, now tried to be compromised by a steal of seventy-two bill inscribed in star chamber galleries cleared, doors closed and baptized in open senate February 11, 1886. My medicine is free from mineral substance, it is potent and pungent, being first-extracted by the mischievous potato bug. I take equal parts of the hard shell and of the red bug—same family in its embryo state. I forward it free of all charges on application.

THE BICYCLIST'S RULES.

Amateurs Shall Not Race with the Association Professionals.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—A lengthy correspondence in a published letter between Henry E. Ducker, president of the American Cyclists' union, and Robert Todd, secretary of the National Cyclists' union, of England, also between Mr. Todd and Abbott Bassett, chairman of the racing board of the League of American Wheelmen. In it Mr. Ducker declines the new racing rules of the A. C. U. to Mr. Todd, and says that an international alliance be formed, the A. C. U. and N. C. U. to control racing, and that English amateurs coming to America be allowed to race with the A. C.'s "pro-amateurs," otherwise known as makers' amateurs. Mr. Bassett informs Mr. Todd that the L. A. W. insists that amateurs who race with professionals cannot retain their amateur status, and that English amateurs who race with "pro-amateurs" will not be able to enter amateur events in this country. In his reply Mr. Todd coincides with Mr. Bassett, and declines to consider Mr. Ducker's propositions.

DARING NAVIGATORS.

A Voyage from Norway to New York in an Open Boat.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 24.—Capt. Anderson and his companion, who started from Norway some weeks ago to cross the Atlantic to New York in an open boat, were sighted on July 21 in latitude 33 6 north, longitude 29 12 west by the Italian bark Norita, which has just arrived at Chatham. Capt. Anderson's little boat had capsized only the day before. The Italians assisted to right her and supplied the voyagers with dry provisions and water. Of the latter they were much in need. The little craft had capsized off the coast of Glasgow since leaving Norway. Capt. Anderson kept on his course, confident of reaching New York in good condition and in due time. When met he was twenty-five days from Glasgow.

The Yachts Gave It Up.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The second preliminary race set down for yesterday to decide what boat should sail for the America cup was declared off after floating for several hours in almost a calm sea. The Atlantic was in the lead when she broke her topmast, which practically left her out of the race. When the fleet was off Sandy Hook the Puritan was in the lead by a half mile with the Mayflower second. The race will be attempted again on Wednesday and will be fifteen miles to windward and return, instead of twenty miles.

German-American Editors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The convention of German-American journalists met yesterday at the Metropolitan hotel. About sixty delegates were present. Gustav Schwab of The Staats-Zeitung, called the meeting to order, and Felix Triest welcomed the delegates to New York. Herman Sigel, of The Milwaukee Freie Presse, president of the National association, responded for the visitors. The business of the convention will begin at to-day's session.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—For the middle Atlantic states, local rains, followed by fair, warmer weather.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money, Stock and Produce Market Reviewed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Money loaned at 5@6 per cent. Exchange steady; posted rates, $4.85@4.86; commercial bills, $4.82@4.83. Bar silver, 84; 4's coupon, 125¾ bid; 4½'s coupon, 110¾ bid.

The stock market opened quiet and 1@2¾ per cent. lower, and continued dull and heavy throughout the opening hour, from 11 o'clock to noon. Since midday the market has been firm, and prices have recovered somewhat.

Prices closed as follows:

West. Union Tel.	62¾	Del. & Hudson	93½
Adams Express	138	Del., Lack. & W.	134
U. S. Express	68	Denver	28½
C., C. & I.	9	Erie	24¾
New York Central	110½	Kansas & Texas	30¾
N. J. Central	72¾	Lake Shore	70¾
Illinois Central	132¾	Lake Erie & West.	24¾
Ohio Central	16½	Morris & Essex	138
Michigan Central	79¾	Manhattan	115½
Northern Pacific	27	Do. pref.	54½
Do. pref.	57½	Missouri Pacific	97¾
Central Pacific	42¾	Ohio & Miss.	29¾
Union Pacific	52½	Ontario & W.	15¾
Missouri Pacific	103¾	Oregon Nav.	79¾
Texas Pacific	24¾	Oregon Improv.	33¾
Metropolitan	117	St. Paul	91¾
Mob. & T.	30	St. Paul pref.	118½
Canada Southern	49¾	Pac. Mail	39¾
Canada Pacific	66	Ore. Ry. & Nav.	78¾
Chicago & Alton	141¾	Rich. & W. P. T.	19¾
Chic. & Ohio	8	West Shore	103¾

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—FLOUR—Closed steady and about Saturday's prices; Minnesota $2.85@3.10; winter wheat extra, $2.85@3.10; Ohio extra, $3.10@3.60; Minnesota patents, $3.60@3.85; spring flour closed quiet; common to choice extra, $2.85@3.10.

WHEAT—Options were excited and active on the war news from Europe and closed, after frequent fluctuations, dull and ¾ to ⅞c. higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 90c.; No. 1 white at 89c.; No. 2 red winter afloat at 91c.; No. 2 red do. for August, 90¾@91c.; do. for September, 91¾@92c.; do. Oct., 91¾c., and do. Nov. 91c.

CORN—Options were strong in sympathy with wheat in the early dealings, but closed only steady at a slight advance. Spot lots closed weak and ¼c. lower. Spot sales of No. 2 ungraded mixed at 52c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 51½c. do. Oct., 52½c. do. Nov., 52c. bid.

OATS—Options were dull and irregular, closing steady and unchanged. Spot lots closed ¼@⅜c. lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white state at 36½c., and No. 2 do. at 36c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 35½c. do. Oct., 35¾c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

RYE—Dull; western, 59@61c.; state, 65@66c.

PORK—Dull, at $11@11.50 for new mess.

LARD—Closed firm and quiet, $7.57½ cash, $7.30 Sept., and $7.30 Oct.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but steady; fair refining 4¾c. Refined quiet and but few changes are noted; cut loaf, 6 5-16@6½c.; crushed, 6 5-16@6½c.; cubes, 6 5-16@6½c.; powdered, 6¼@6½c.; granulated, 6 1-16c.; mould "A," 6 1-16@6½c.; confectioners' "A," 6 1-16@6c.; white extra "C," 5½@5¾c.; extra "C," 5@5½c.; "C," 4¾@5c.; yellow, 4¾@4¾c.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@18c.; western, 12@16c.

CHEESE—Dull but steady; western flat 7½@8c.; state, 7@8½c.

EGGS—Firm; state, 15½c.; western, 13@15½c.

Dullin the Liver Has to Perform—Symptoms of Biliousness—People Who Are Notional About Their Diet—Examples of the Actively Engaged—Cure.

The liver has numerous duties to perform. So far as we know now, it makes sugar out of substances such as eggs, lean meat, gluten of wheat, etc., which no other apparatus can do. It turns sugars of all kinds into a substance called glycogen, starch and stores it up until there is need for sugar to keep up the heat of the body, then turns it again into sugar. It makes bile. Into it some way, separating from the blood such as are useless or injurious and sending them out of the body. It separates many poisonous materials taken with food or formed from it by defective digestion, and sends them out or makes their mixture with the blood of the system very slow and gradual. Finally, it manufactures the bile, which is a very complex substance, some of it being made use of in helping digestion, the rest is poisonous and dangerous properties; there may be too much of it made; or there may be less manufactured than is necessary, even to the extent of none at all being formed.

No class of individuals are so notional about diet as the victims of biliousness who have inherited a set of habits of eating from their ancestors or who have overworked the organ by excess in eating and drinking. They find by sad experience that they cannot be supplied in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

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For Cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Thorough and satisfactory work guaranteed. Dead and injurious animals removed promptly and carefully. Orders left with D. W. Smith, C. Rankin & Co., Somerset st., or with Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1402, Plainfield, will receive prompt attention.

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Caffeine for Brain-workers cures headache.

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American WINES, Extra Fine.

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RIDLING (Rhine Wine)	25c.	$1.00
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CONCORD PHILOSOPHY.

A DRAUGHT FROM THE SOURCE OF THE PIERIAN SPRING.

A Philosophic Tea—Lecturers Who Fight Shy of Their Subjects—Peculiar Results of Boston Culture—Old Hobby Ridden Afresh—Dante and His Beatrice.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Not long since I turned eastward in search of light. I shall never forget the night. It was dark as I crossed, Main. I arrived about 6 in the evening, and was just congratulating myself upon detecting in the hall of my boarding house the aromas of delicately cooked viands, when I was summoned to "tea." My heart nearly failed me at the ominous word; but so sharpset was my appetite that it was impossible to shut out faith that something must come to appease my hunger. I descended, crossed the threshold of the dining room, and there lay the board before me. Covered with spotless linen it literally was, for on the white sheet only a teapot, bread and butter, blueberries —round, dark, hard and defiant—and some slices of pale cake.

A New England tea is enough to draw tears from a stone. But this was the land of philosophy; here indeed was simple living, however it might be as to high thinking. My drooping spirits were not stayed by the information that breakfast was served at 6:30 a.m., dinner at noon, and tea at 5:30 p.m. Thirteen hours to digest that tea! Suddenly it was understood the origin of transcendentalism. I was already a disciple for mysticism, and started immediately to walk to Hillside Chapel where the School of Philosophy was held.

It was a pretty path I took under great elms, past the Emerson house, along one of the quiet streets of Concord. The chapel is an unpainted, rough, board building, vine clad, and nestled on a grassy slope in an old-fashioned orchard by the old Cambridge road.

It is a decidedly close little place when the sun shines with full summer heat, and the roof has a way of letting the rain dribble down indiscriminately; but as we were seldom after the higher way, so, of course, did not notice the small adversities of this mundane sphere.

For those disinclined to make their pilgrimages to Mecca on foot, there are huge omnibuses running to and fro. These vehicles are, of course, not named omnibuses. A spade is not called a spade at Hillside chapel. The conveyance for the mystics is a "barge." It was in one of these that I first saw Miss Peabody. Her hair hung, once upon a time, to depth in ringlets either side her face, but years had made havoc of the curls, and now straight locks straggled unkempt to the shoulders. With gentle hanging off this side, her chief off that; with brooch and shawl pin askew, with well-inked digits, with one black cotton glove depending a good inch beyond the fingers of the left hand, with buttons hanging by flimsy strings from the back of her head, with mystic utterance and Elizabeth Peabody

is what one thinks of the noble work she has done for education one feels, in spite of her appearance, a certain tenderness and gratitude for the gentle lady bending under her weight of five-score years. May the shade of our paths easier, let us not make her's rough.

As Miss Peabody entered the chapel, directly behind her came a little girl of some nine summers. She, like Miss Peabody, was accompanied by her mamma. Then Mrs. Cheney, the lecturer of the evening, made her appearance. Miss Peabody rose from her arm chair on the platform, advanced to Mrs. Cheney and saluted her with a transcendental kiss and embrace. It was sweet to see these affections flourish on the platform. Before the lecture there was one last thing necessary. Miss Peabody must be supplied with a tumbler of water. Miss Alcott suddenly had the inspiration to discourse on "Dante and Michael Angelo." Soon the infant philosopher, the owner of the doll, succumbs to sleep. Miss Peabody's bottom is also overcome with sleep. Her eyes are tight shut and head nodding. How human it is to start up and in manner affirm that we have been awake all the while. But after acting this shrill farce of deceit several times, catastrophe overtook the ancient philosopher. Miss Peabody gave one big nod, and head and tumbler went simultaneously down into her lap. Anxious, devoted maidens rushed to her assistance, and in the twinkling of an eye the lap was bathed out and Miss Peabody righted; and as she was silently protesting that she had only intended to make deep obeisance to the golden truths spoken, and to offer up libations of water-drinks were appropriate with me, to all the things in heaven and earth are dreamed of in this philosophy.

As I attended the school from day to day, it seemed to me that not more than one or two lecturers were at all deeply versed in their subject. It is possible, perhaps, on a foundation of those New England principles—facility and general assurance—to build up a passably good exposition of social questions in our own times; but to discuss an Italian poet of a bygone century requires more than this. One of the disquisitions on Dante were more academic essays, not worth, to a real student, the time consumed in listening to them. One noble effort, most nearly a chapter, was of questions from various books on the post, and most of these from a critic considered by the scholarly of absolutely no worth. And such was the public criticism made by the only Dante authority present, Professor Thomas Davidson. Some of the lectures began with nouns for lack of preparation, notably one in which the speaker stated that the ideas presented were based on impressions made by a youthful study of Dante when but 17 years ago. This effort—if anything so feeble can be called such—ended with a sentimental ode as long as it was weak, written by the lecturer when about 13 years old. Valuable contribution this to Dantesque literature! During the week devoted to the great Italian poet, the ecstasy with which the name for Beatrice was referred to, sounded very odd to simple Nineteenth century ears. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her lecture, mentioned Beatrice herself another time for lower, but failed in her eulogium of the poet's infinite love to tell us that he, too, married some one else, and had children; proving that he was not satisfied with the stars at modern life and exaltation of chivalry.

No one even superficially acquainted with the subject could claim that the knights of chivalry paid respect to women comparable to that accorded the sex by men of our day. It was all of a piece, this contempt between the assembly and its sayings; Women sitting on the platform freely discussing every thing, the audience mainly composed of women, and yet all denied their rights with a little the sentiments of this generation and omit those of the middle ages. Oh, that I might have been a spectator of the "Parliament of Love," and could have watched the fair lecturers as they vanished, one by one, into some unused costs, and doffed themselves of the embroidered frame. Can much be the result of the refinements of Boston culture? Better, then, the less highly refined education of the west that gives women a greater knowledge of history, and so fuller appreciation of our country.

I regretted that circumstances did not permit of my remaining through the entire course; but I heard the week on Plato introduced by an amusing bit of by-play. A Bostonian smiled down upon a western sister, saying, "I suppose you are not well acquainted with Plato?"

The answer came with entire simplicity.

"A friend and I have been studying him a good deal for the last six years."

"In translation of course," urged the Bostonian."

"Oh, no, always in the original," was the reply. Consternation and hasty retreat.

Well, the week on Plato is ended, and I hear from a friend that she got a few clear conceptions, though, on the whole, the week appears to be the means of nothingness and the finiteness of infinity. She thinks she sees that what is isn't, and what isn't be-comes, but is not wholly convinced that the mind is always lying or thinging things." One lecturer said these wise points were, at first, a little obscure, and the audience generally laughed heartily to greet the assertion with roars of laughter.

But all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy; so to relieve the philosophic mind there are various diversions in Concord town. One breezy metaphysician, of the feminine gender, though quite unknown to everybody, graciously invited all the students to a reception at her cottage—the invitation to the lecturers and some of the people of Concord. She declared her intention beforehand of making her "at home" a "philosophic one." When the multitude was assembled in her diminutive apartments she asked two of the School of Philosophy speakers if they had anything to say. Naturally, they had not. The company was returned—"have you nothing to give us yourself?" The fair hostess proved to be a poet who had been doomed to sing unheard. Here was her opportunity, the breathless out her inmost soul. One of the deepest thoughts was—

"Oh, rose, I love thee,
What can I do more still?"

There was no appearance of affectation or conceit, the abnormal sentimentalism was wholly sincere. She had come a long distance she said, to throw herself at the feet of one lecturer—one of the masculine gender naturally.

Concord and its inhabitants are the chief glory of the School of Philosophy. Among pleasant-experiences was a delightful informal reception at Mr. and Mrs. Hoar's, and several happy hours passed at Miss Alcott's. Conversation with the charming wife of Frank B. Sanborn made me doubly sorry in missing his lectures.

Miss Alcott calls herself, in referring to her father's protégé, the School of Philosophy, "a naughty outsider." The description applies to most Concord people. The doctrine of the Hillside chapel is not to feed to their souls. It is exceptional to see an "old inhabitant" present. They smile good naturally at the whole affair, and, with patriarchal repose, forestall its decease from sheer want to spoon. What has kept it alive is to them and to many others a mystery.

But to return to Miss Alcott; she is a woman of great practical effort, and really has no leisure to devote to fruitless theorizing. She talks exactly like her books, and is just as frank, just as character-ful, as they. She is a keen sense of humor and recognizes the cant of the "isms." I heard her graphically describe a community her father once started. It was more thoroughly on than Brook Farm—more compromises there with degenerate humanity. The wearing of linen was their supreme doctrine; no other material for clothes was admissible. This infinite absurdity was accompanied by her mamma. Then Mrs. Cheney, the lecturer of the evening, made her appearance. Miss Peabody from her arm chair on the platform, advanced to Mrs. Cheney and saluted her with a transcendental kiss and embrace. It was sweet to see these affections flourish on the platform. Before the lecture there was one last thing necessary. Miss Peabody must be supplied with a tumbler of water. Miss Alcott suddenly had the inspiration to discourse on "Dante and Michael Angelo." Soon the infant philosopher, the owner of the doll, succumbs to sleep. Miss Peabody's bottom is also overcome with sleep. Her eyes are tight shut and head nodding. How human it is to start up and in manner affirm that we have been awake all the while. But after acting this shrill farce of deceit several times, catastrophe overtook the ancient philosopher. Miss Peabody gave one big nod, and head and tumbler went simultaneously down into her lap. Anxious, devoted maidens rushed to her assistance, and in the twinkling of an eye the lap was bathed out and Miss Peabody righted; and as she was silently protesting that she had only intended to make deep obeisance to the golden truths spoken, and to offer up libations of water-drinks were appropriate with me, to all the things in heaven and earth are dreamed of in this philosophy.

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WOMEN WHO SCRUB OFFICE FLOORS.

How They are Paid—How They Dress and Live.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—In one of the large publishing houses of this city two women are constantly busy scrubbing the floors. You see them on the stairs, move hands and knees dragged along with weary flesh, crouching close to the wall to keep from being stepped upon. They are to be seen again and again crawling over the big floors on their hands, brush in hand, scouring every inch, and then wiping up the suds with a cloth. The only variation they have is carrying the hot water up two, and sometimes three, long flights of stairs.

ON HER KNEES ALL DAY.

I said to the business manager: "Why don't you get scrub men instead of women? It is painful to me to see women do such work. It isn't in the proper order of things that they should scrub office floors for men."

"Talk about getting a 'scrub man!' said he. "There is no such thing in New York. I suppose there are hundreds of men in this city who would die of hunger before they would come in and scrub these floors at $1.50 a day, or any other price."

"Is that what you pay the women?"

"Yes, and they are prompt collectors, I tell you. Every evening they come to the desk for their money."

"I suppose they support families—a lot of children, and husbands, doubtless, who wouldn't 'demean' themselves by doing such work, or any other in all probability."

"Heaven knows! They must have some tremendous pressure on them to keep them licking into it as they do," said the manager.

I passed the "scrub" time for a few minutes later and stopped and spoke with her.

"You must get very tired?" I said.

"Yes," she replied, in a timid voice.

"Do you like this kind of work very day?"

"Yes, every day when I can get it to do."

"You have a family, I suppose?"

"Yes, I have four children." She was an American, by birth, and I felt a certain sadness between "children" and "children," and said "children."

"A husband?" I asked this question with a blush—shame for my impudence, but I did want to know if she was scrubbing offices to support one of the "superior" creatures who refuse to "demean" themselves by work.

"No-o-o," she replied, in an uncertain tone, bending closer and scrubbing more vigorously than ever, while her assistant turned her head away altogether. I broke up my silence that no husband, but he was not worth counting. He spends his summers fishing, perhaps, like many of the laundresses' husbands.

GOING HOME IN THE EVENING.

"It is hard for you to be away from your children all the time," I said.

"Mother lives with me, and takes care of them while I'm at work," she answered. "I don't see much of them. I'm gone when they get up in the morning, and I'm not home when they're all in bed but the oldest one when I get home."

I turned away musing on this woman's heroism in life. She was uprooting trouble, but had no self-assertion and lacked intelligence. Some would say that she is in that mental position because she is fit for no other; that it is to blame for her lot. Perhaps so. The subject is too vast for me. I only know that those who accept menial work cannot do it. Those who insist on having something better usually get something better. The theory of evolution is exemplified in the scrub women. She is in embryo, intellectually. She doesn't know that there are any possibilities in her other than scrubbing and scouring cans. She spends her life on her knees, in old, stringy clothes, wet and sandy underfoot, and her hands, that are always soaked, her hands are wrinkled like parchment by constant contact with hot suds.

There are men who dislike to hear anything in favor of women's voting, because they would then "lose their suffrage." Women are "too fine for anything so coarse as politics," they say; but I would like to see some of these women down on their hands and knees scrubbing out men's dirty offices. They are not too fine for that. If the "pool of politics" is any dirtier than their floors I am not aware of it. Whenever I see the scrub women toiling away I think of these thoughtful souls who want to protect women from everything save work too much for men to perform.

The system of scrubbing practised here is an old country one. No modern Yankee invention has lessened the labor of the scrub woman's work. The spilt broom and the mop are not for her. She refuses to be enlightened. She is content to do only way she cares to know. In fact, she resents any suggestions toward simplifying her toil. She is in the state of mental development which would not punish her to suppose herself if she could not do everything the hardest way, wear herself to the bone and draggle her clothing to the knees.

A woman's clothing is sadly against them in performing such work. For that reason, if no other, men ought to do it. Think of a woman living day after day with wet skirts clinging to her ankles. Health and comfort are both outraged. Yet if she were to put on clothing that would enable her to scrub under fewer embarrassments, to cast off the clothes that ought to be raised, and she might be arrested and called to account for outraging the proprieties. Sometimes I think this world is very far astray, and to nothing is it more apparent than to the road than in the matter of woman's attire.

I notice, too, that most women who do very hard menial work wear their most hopeless-looking clothes. Instead of having a gown of decent, serviceable material, made simply and of a cut to give the wearer freedom of movement, the scrub woman goes about in the same original tatters for some richer woman. It is dabbed over with trimming, which is falling to pieces here and there, and gives her a most draggled and unsightly and unseemly appearance largely to the forlornness of her appearance.

She goes home in the evening laden with package which have cost her little or cheap groceries. These are eatables for the family for whom she toils, including the husband who fishes. But then, in her station of life it is highly respectable to have a husband, no matter of what brand. Her neighbors can't accuse her of being wholly destitute of attractions. She has captured a man; that settles it. No, they can't throw that institution in her face.

ELLIS CLARKEL.

THE POTENCY OF "MUST."

Our Professor of Metaphysics Reads a Chapter.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The word "must," says our professor of practical metaphysics, has, if frequently thought of and spoken in connection with your business plans, a magical power for making those plans succeed. Because this word is the symbol of the thought of power, of force, of demand, of importunity. When you say, "This thing MUST be done!" you create for yourself a mood of mind that is more attractive more power to push your plan forward. The MUST mood of mind will inevitably attract to you others with the "MUST" mood, and they will win their confidence as they find MUST in you. Confidence between man and man is trade thus both cash and credit.

The MUST mood brings success most quickly is not the mood of beseeching, or supplicating, or wishing, or begging. It is the legal mood of MUST. Don't say, "I wish I had a better farm, better stock, better surroundings than those I now have." Say (in mind), "I MUST have better, keep your eye on the best. Look critically on the finest things of this world, and MUST have them." Don't say, "I wish I knew" than the MUST mood will bring them to you. When it does, you will then know how to make the best selection.

The MUST mood will ever push you on toward the thing you say you MUST have, It will keep bringing to you new plans, schemes and devices to get that thing. Such thoughts are the thoughts of power, of decision. The power generated in you through an imperious aspiration is a power coming of the elements. It robs no man. It makes you richer, and all around richer. If you say, "I MUST have this or that thing through deceitful methods," you employ an inferior power of mind. If you say: "I MUST have it through the power in the bounty of others or their endurance of me as a beggar," you employ also the inferior power of mind. You then get the thing you desire, but it comes with a shackle; the shackle of the lie you told in some way to get it or the shackle of living on another's bounty. Mind, through the importunate and imperial mood of MUST, can draw to itself every really good thing. When you fling yourself back on your own power, your own MUST, the thing you have come to say. If you depend on any one else, or, in other words, on the inferior power of mind, the thing will come, but not to stay.

The more you think MUST the more will the more will power come to you. The thought of must will ever push your body on to new exertion. It is not the body that wins success, it is the power that is back of the mind. You will grow at last to a complete faith in the power coming of this thought. You will then know how faith can really "remove mountains." It is the almighty power of must that cuts through the hills, digs canals and builds railroads. It is MUST that is to do more wonders than the world has ever seen. Keep the thought of must ever in mind and you are sealing from you a real force which is at work for you when you sleep, when you eat, when you play. She Sun and Shield.

FRENTICE MULFORD.

THE MIND CURE.

Some of the Principles Upon Which It is Based.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Nothing just now attracts so much attention as the mind cure, and nothing could possibly be more difficult of explanation. It seems to be one of those things about which one cannot reason, but is intuitional but unwise person persuaded Mr. Alcott to go to the school one morning. Miss Alcott opposed this until opposition was fruitless. I shall never forget the womanly tenderness, the injured pride in her tone, as she said in answer to my question, "Father dislikes exhibitions of infirmity." As we parted from Miss Alcott she said, "Get up a school of the Spiritual, Will join."

HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH.

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

A Western Journalist and His Work in New York.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—In many respects The New York Sunday is typical of the average newspaper man. The quickness are at a loss whether to regard it as a mushroom or a miracle. It is a series of contradictions and those on the inside know that the success is due largely from the ever active brain of Col. John A. Cockerill, managing editor. What would become of The World if Cockerill were for any reason leave it is a question often discussed by newspaper men, and which can only be settled by practical demonstration. Certain it is that Col. Cockerill is one of the ablest and one of the hardest working newspaper men in New York.

JOHN A. COCKERILL.

Col. Cockerill was born in Dayton, O., in 1845. He first identified himself with daily journalism as an editor of The Dayton Ledger in 1868. Two years later he was the chief of The Cincinnati Enquirer, of which paper he was made managing editor in 1872. On account of his excellent work he was sent as the correspondent to Paris. Returning he left and furnished that paper with their brilliant specials on war topics. In 1875 he became connected with The Baltimore Gazette, and in 1879 he went to St. Louis as managing editor of The Post-Dispatch. When Mr. Pulitzer purchased The World in 1883 he selected Col. Cockerill as the best man in his judgment to take editorial management.

Col. Cockerill is one of those newspaper men who live at their desks. He is down at the office between 12 o'clock, and he never leaves until he sees the paper on the press. He is always at work, reading copy, writing editorials and sketching out plans for the improvement of the paper. Mr. Pulitzer pays him $12,000 a year, and he is worth it. Personally the colonel is a handsome man, with a pale, intellectual face, clearly cut features, upon which flashy shade sparks when he is in earnest—and he generally is. He is courteous in manner, with the cultured politeness of the southern gentleman, and is very popular with his many under him. Col. Cockerill stands out in New York journalism more prominently, perhaps, than any other man as an exponent of the present luxury and success of daily newspaper work.

ALLAN FORMAN.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $78.00
SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $28.
No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Great Reduction

IN PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Reasonable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go within the next THIRTY DAYS, so by that time our Fall and Winter Goods will be piled in upon us.

You realized from our Regular Prices are on same articles as we now do $2 1-2 per cent, and on some less that 10. This is a GOOD CHANCE to get GOOD GOODS for very little money. Do not fail took at the REMNANT bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,

The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,

No. 7 E. Front St.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $78.00
SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00
FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $40.
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WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Corsets,
Having selling corsets a new proposal for the Summer, I am prepared to sell the best corsets at the most interest styles. 16 East Front street. Wanted a dress to make.

John Lindsay, Established 1868.
Cordwainer & Florist
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE by Mrs. Lindsay. No. 32 West Front street, near the Baptist church.

E. B Maynard, No. 12 North avenue,
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Four Barber within 2 minutes walk of Depot. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier (Green Street)
(successor to Jules Rostan.)
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description at New York Prices. Also a full line of Perfumery, Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Manicuring, and theatrical costumes a specialty. 16 West Front St.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address P. S Coles, P. O Box 320, Plainfield.

John Ross and Son,
For Genuine Spring Water Ice,
Buy of the Park Avenue Ice Co. only. Pyles ice here as can be bought in the city. Buy for cash. Box 228.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Green St. and Grant Ave., North Side.
Dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone call No. 14.

TenEyck's Meat Market.
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

I. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Old wells made to flow again. Also dealer in Pumps and Piping. Last residence of executing all work entrusted to me; prices reasonable. Shop 12 East Front street. Residence 7 West Front street. Shop 12 East Front. P.O. Box 1,421.

T. E. Morgans,
Boundbrook, Books, Stationery
and Music, 10 & 12 Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Somerville avenue, Bound Brook.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Satisfactory for horses by day, week or month. Terms moderate. Jacob Hilsen, Prop.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. box 296 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with
Clear Spring Water Ice,
Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

Notice.
Cesspools, Wells & Privy Vaults,
thoroughly cleaned at per cent cheaper than ever before. Orders left at 111 West Front street, Building, Cellars and all vaults cleaned. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail or box 1,482 promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chetham street, next to Arnold's Grove.

James Q. Miles, No. 27 North avenue,
Artist Sign Writer and Grainer. Agent for
Edmonds' Letters & Numerals,
Self-adhesive, for Windows, Doors, Signs, Trucks, Wagons, Boats, Trunks, Packages, &c., for any shape, anywhere the sign.

Builders Cards.

Theodore Gray,
Mason & Builder
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters and Builders
Estimates furnished for all classes of work.
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H B Gayle, 84 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, 26 Somerset street,
Grocer & Boodman,
Specialties—The Famous Cream Lard, Teas, Coffee, Sugar and Pickles. Fine Table Fruits, Sauces always kept on hand. Stores choice Vegetables in bulk at wholesale rates. Wholesale Grocer, C.C. Rock, stones, anchors and glassware.

John Emmons,
House and Builder.
Residence 10 Somerset Row,)
Jobbing promptly attended to. Shop 27 West Front Street, P. O. Box 921.

R. A. Ross, 11 Somerset St.,
North Plainfield.
Estimates carpenters and builders that he can furnish
Mouldings Doors Doors,
Blinds, and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully Given. Closed Saturdays, 1 o'clock.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter & Builder.
Residence, Clinton avenue, near depot, Evans, P. O. Box, 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work. 12

J. Manning, Residence, Evans P. O. Box
Carpenter & Builder,
20 years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street.
Mouldings, Doors, Blinds, Sash,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

The Prince Royal
FOR MEN'S WEAR.
$3,50

Equal to any $5 shoe made upholstered. Built on Congress, Button and Lace last and cut with round toes and tips of the best Russia calf. Either kind or narrow toes. The best fitting, best looking and most comfortable shoe in the market.
SHERWIN, Sole Agent, 23 W. Front.

Just Drop
IN AT
JOHN J. KENNEY'S
Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity
And Ask
TO SEE
Our Favorite
$2.00 Shoe. It is a
Surpriser!

FOR BARGAINS
IN NEW AND
SECOND-HAND
House, Furnishing Goods
AND YOU
First Class Cabinet Work
AND
UPHOLSTERING
CALL AT THE STORE OF
J. S. Powlison,
56 West Front Street.

To the Public!
We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly. We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials
Short Notice.
H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 8, No. 47. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886. Price Two Cents

Lost-and-found Column.

FOUND—A child's Alpine. Inquire at No. 20 Front street.

WANTED—A boy to learn the trade of printing. Apply at NEWS office.

WANTED TO RENT—Some October 1st, 7 room house fully modern, in location within walking distance of Park avenue cars. Address P. O. Box 1,775.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 1 Broadway after 6 P. M.

WANTED—A gentleman who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses. Must also handle the cow and garden. Apply to P. O. Box 1,775.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. It is expected that she will sleep at home. Apply at 1 Broadway after 6 P. M.

MACHINIST—A young machinist wants employment. Thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of machinery. Address P. O. Box 1,775.

SITUATION WANTED in first class boarding house. Address C. J., Whitehouse, N. J.

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. F. Smith.

LOST—Furnished rooms by experienced party. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 10 West Front St., Rahway.

Special Notices.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

"Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a friend, "I was confined to my bed for a year and my physician gave me up to die. Finally I was induced to try Hop Bitters, and by the blessing of God, they saved my life, and I have been a well man ever since." Hop Bitters, daughter. Price per bottle. Take none

FOR SALE.—A chestnut mare very kind. Suitable for lady or gentleman to drive. Also one buggy for sale cheap. Inquire of Dr. Hoffman, corner Park avenue and Front street. 8-24-1

TO LET.—The Caples flat, North Plainfield, the premises lately occupied by Mr. Caples. Apply to Mrs. Caples, on the premises, or to E. Martin, Judge's Block, or at the Caples Flat. 8-20-tf

WARNER & CO. Monumental Stone Works. Established 1860. Office and Yard, West Front street. Opposite Cemetery. Granite and Marble Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, &c. W. F. Warner, D. C. Warner. Orders may be left at Mr. Charles Parker's, Somerset street, Plainfield, or at the office and yard. 8-20-1m

GRASS AND SPRING-TOOTH HARROWS manufactured by Prof. F. Castle for sale, Spring-tooth Harrows a specialty. Call on or address Prof. F. Castle, Box 1,775, Plainfield, N. J.

BUY DORSEY CIGARS. Manufactured on Park avenue, opposite the Depot, and Retail at 8-17-1m

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS. Floral designs and bouquets for weddings, parties, &c., at short notice. Orders left at Mrs. Hoffman's millinery store, No. 2 Park avenue, will receive prompt attention. Miss A. E. Lincoln, Florist and Horticulturist. 8-6-1m

Professional Cards.

FOR SALE CHEAP

A good young horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of J. H. FERSTER, Watchung Avenue, Corner of Second Street, or at East Front Street, Plainfield.

Dr. J. WARLAND, JR., SURGEON DENTIST, Office, 321 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1,775. Gas used for painless extraction.

Dr. J. GRIFFEN, Physician and Surgeon, corner Second and Watchung avenue. Office hours till 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 6 to 7 P. M. Residence of present is responsible.

MCELROY & CODDINGTON, Counsellors at Law, Commissioners of Deeds, Notaries Public, &c. Office, Corner Second and Front streets, Plainfield. Second floor.

Dr. J. H. DUNHAM, Office, 107 East Front street. A new local anesthetic will be used in extracting teeth. Gas will continue to be administered.

Dr. SCOTT, W. ARMSTRONG, DENTIST, 321 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Office hours from 9 till 3. 10-20-1m

SOCIAL TEAS. Arranged and conducted. Refreshments served. Orders from 3 till 5. 10-20-1m

WM. K. McCLURE, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Office in Mrs. Gilbert's building, corner of Park avenue and Second street, Plainfield, N. J. 7-27-1y

J. OAKLEY, Jr., Architect, No. 21 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 11-28-y

ARTHUR F. MILLER, Attorney at Law, with the late William B. Maxson, attends to the practice of Law, in Plainfield and Somerset County. Will buy and sell real estate, negotiate mortgages, and attend to all other matters pertaining to the profession of law. Office over First National Bank. 2-27-y

F. A. DUNHAM, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Plainfield, N. J. Office, 107 East Front street. Surveying, both land and city, promptly attended to. Plans and estimates for all kinds of work furnished. Orders may be left at the office of the Plainfield Electric Light Company. 4-24-1y

KLIS A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset Streets.

Educational.

MISS M. A. BRIGHT Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1,775.

SHORTHAND. Taught by mail or personal instruction. Terms reasonable. Address Miss Abbott, P. O. Box 1,775.

T. E. HAZELL, Teacher of Music, Class or private lessons. Terms reasonable. Studio, Room 4, Cook's building, corner Park avenue and Front street. Residence, 10 Dover street, North Plainfield.

MISS HATTIE MATTHEWS, Teacher of Music. Gives lessons either at her own or at pupil's residence. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 1,775.

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 20th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. FRONT STREET.

SERRELL & POUND, Bicycles, Tricycles, and Tandems. English and American Roadsters. Send for Catalogue. Repairing a specialty. Shop, Corner Park avenue and Second street. Plainfield, N. J.

Post Office.

NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 5.15 and 6.30 p.m. 12.30 a.m.

ARRIVE—8.30, 9.30 and 11.45a.m. and 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

SOMERVILLE, HARRISON AND NEWARK MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.

ARRIVE—10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

Mail for Somerville closes every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p.m.

Mail for Harrison closes at 5 p.m. and a closed pouch for Newark closes at 5 p.m.

Open for business from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Money order office from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday mail 8.00 a. m. to 9.00 a. m.

Time Table.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

1886.		1886.	
9 a. m.	65	6 a. m.	72
12 m.	75	9 a. m.	82
3 p. m.	72	12 m.	87
9 p. m.	65	3 p. m.	84

Miniature Almanac.

1886

Sun Rises	5.21
Sun Sets	6.42
Moon Sets	9.50

LOST COPY OF ASSESSMENT ROLL TO APPEAR BEFORE BANK DAY AUGUST 28. \$5 REWARD FOR IT BACK TO ATOM BELOW. NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR TERMS.

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER. PRICES AS LOW AS AT THE MOST DISADVANTAGED RATES.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 61.

JOTTINGS.

—Two girls are alleged to have been chased by a man on Peace street on Sunday evening.

—A boy came broke away from the pastures field of Mr. J. H. Hallet at New Market on Saturday night, and has not since been heard from.

—No. 3 Engine Company took their apparatus to the Crescent avenue well last evening and wet the flower beds in the immediate vicinity.

—There was a fair-sized audience at the young men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall on Monday evening. The services were conducted by Mr. F. Moore of Park avenue.

—An unknown man fell from the 4.30 p. m. train from New York near Commonpaw station, yesterday, and when picked up he was found to be unconscious. He was taken to the hospital on an ambulance.

—Janitor Mattox at the Opera House, one day recently discovered an apparently new cot and straw mattress lying in the yard in the rear of Stillman Music Hall. The articles were deposited in the centre of the yard, and some distance from the fence. How the cot and mattress came there is a mystery.

—In his next communication, the copy of which we have, Dr. Lambert, whose highly instruct ve letters in THE NEWS, are affording so much interest to our readers, will treat on that mischievous little cuss, the Torvin Cerevisiæ, of which we told in our report of our valued correspondent's lecture recently.

—Ellsworth Disbrow, the eighteenth-year-old lad who attempted to assault the four-year-old daughter of his employer at Proprietors' Plains last week, and who was subsequently incarcerated in the New Brunswick jail, was arraigned before Justice Miller, of the Middlesex County Courts of Quarter Sessions at New Brunswick to-day.

—Park avenue under the railroad bridge is being improved. The road bed has been raised several inches and the sidewalk along the eastern side has been raised nearly a foot. The gutters have been deepened. They are not large enough to carry off the volumes of water which pour into them after a heavy rain, and oftentimes the water backs up to such a depth as to make the thoroughfare impassable at that point.

—Two vehicles, each containing two persons who were apparently under the influence of liquor, collided in front of the Park House about half-past nine o'clock last evening, and each party blamed the other for the mishap. The stereopticon was thick with oaths and curses, and at the corner of Ninth street one of the occupants jumped from the wagon and chased the other vehicle in the direction of the Fair Ground.

—The Reform Club started on their excursion from here yesterday morning several with an ideal summer's day. There were probably six hundred souls on board of the steamer, and they were apparently blissful souls. On arrival at Jersey City, after a tedious delay waiting for the boat, the excursionists embarked and steered direct for Rockaway Beach, on the way owing to the rolling of the boat many becoming seasick and a getting "up on" accordingly was the result. The landed party appeared in the half-past nine train the "rocks six hundred" charged on the restaurants, ice cream saloons, crab stands—in fact everything in general—and eventually into the sea. After enjoying the several hours allotted them for recreation, the party left for home where they safely arrived at the reasonable hour of half-past nine, all apparently in jubilant spirits and portraying on their faces the exhilarating effect of Rockaway's breezes.

Close of the Chautauqua Assembly.

The closing exercises of the Methodist Chautauqua Assembly occurred at Chautauqua, N. Y., at night o'clock Monday morning. President Lewis Miller of Akron, O.; Chancellor Vincent of Plainfield, N. J.; Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut of Plainfield and Professor W. F. Shepard of Boston spoke brief addresses. Dr. Vincent announced that next year more attention than ever would be given to normal and Biblical teaching. The season of 1887 will commence in July and close the last of August.

Burglars on Madison Avenue.

During last night burglars effected an entrance into the coal office of Borough Councilman John A. Thistlethwaite, at the corner of Madison avenue and Third street. The entrance was effected by prying open the lock on the back door, and to all outward appearance a "jimmy drill" was used to accomplish the work. Having gained admittance the burglars began to transact the business in a quiet way. Mr. Thistlethwaite's private safe, two of which were broken open and the woodwork badly mutilated. The burglars are thought to have then attacked the safe which stood near the door in the front part of the building, but after drilling the lock so as to open the combination they gave their work as a bad job. Mr. Thistlethwaite says that when he arrived at his office this morning he found the back door open and the place strewn with papers. The burglars must have worked over a lantern, the rays of which, surrounding the yard into which the back door opens, or descended through the transom of the railroad. They left by the rear entrance and climbed over the fence, as foot prints were discernible there this morning. Mr. Thistlethwaite says that the burglars must have either worked by moonlight or carried a dark lantern, not a lamp having been disturbed nor a match found on the floor. He estimates his loss at about \$1.50, in postage stamps and mutilated coin. He thinks the burglars were scared off at the last, as there were a number of articles lying around which could have been easily disposed of. Had they succeeded in breaking open the safe their efforts would have been poorly rewarded, as Mr. Thistlethwaite never has but a few dollars in charge in the safe at night.

Will Be Absent Until Fall.

William Gratian was arrested by police officer Lynch on East Second street yesterday afternoon for being drunk and disorderly. Gratian had previously signified his intention of "knocking out" any one who might say otherwise, and made himself disagreeable and he was arrested and locked up. This morning he was arraigned before the City Judge who sentenced him to the County Jail for 90 days in default of a five dollar fine imposed. Gratian is still in retirement, having arrested on East Second street a few weeks ago for participating in a row. For his trouble a fine fine and sentence was imposed, but as he was not able to pay coming, although he insisted that he was looking for the City Judge yesterday to pay the fine for him, he was arrested. The sentence will run concurrent.

Justice's Court Notes.

A writ of attachment was issued by Justice Hann this morning on the application of Mr. Charles H. Pine, to satisfy a claim of Mr. A. Smith in the amount of \$16. The document was placed in the hands of Constable Hazell who attached the goods in a car at the depot as they were about to be taken out of the State. The goods were released on bail paid into court yesterday morning by defendant, and the goods released.

Constable Smith on Monday served a writ of attachment on Fred Quandt to satisfy a claim of Charles Dorrier. The matter was adjusted by the defendant paying the amount of the claim.

PERSONAL.

Miss Minnie Paulding of North avenue has returned home after a brief sojourn with friends at Peekskill, N. Y.

Eli A. Lewis, for many years a resident of this city, but now of Ogden street, Newark, is on a visit to his former home.

Police Sergeant Finley of Jersey City, returned home yesterday from a visit to his brother on East Third street.

Mr. R. B. Titsworth and wife has returned from Asbury Park to attend the funeral of her mother, Mrs. David Smith.

Mrs. J. B. Thomas and daughter, Miss Lois, of west Seventh street started yesterday for a six weeks' trip to Oswego.

Peter P. Dumont and wife of Crescent avenue start to-morrow for Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., to be absent several weeks.

Mrs. Kinley of New York city and Miss Daisy Crane of San Francisco, Cal., who have been summering on West Front street have gone to New York for the winter.

Hunter, N. Y., is a favorite summering resort for Plainfield folks. Mr. and Mrs. Warren Randolph and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Redcap are at the "Central House," and Mr. Wm. A. Woodruff and party returned from there to-day.

The funeral of Mrs. B. H. Bachman, who died on Monday evening, will take place from the late home of the deceased, No. 40 Park avenue, at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and at the M. E. church at twelve o'clock. The deceased in her last stages had signified her desire to have the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, a former pastor of the church, who is at present located at Wilkesbarre, Pa., present and conduct the funeral services, and he, assisted by Rev. A. H. Lewis will officiate at the obsequies to-morrow.

Everit S. Bogart, cashier of the Wade Printing Ink Company of New York, who is sojourning for a week at Tice's, resided in this city from 1850 to 1857. He married his father were well and favorably known at that time and since. His grandfather, Rev. W. E. Smith was a former pastor of the Dutch Reformed church on Second street, afterwards changed to the Trinity Reformed. Mr. Bogart is a brother-in-law of the Rev. Myron Reed, pastor of the Union street Congregational church of Brooklyn.

A letter from Mr. Crane, one of the group of Plainfield cyclers who started a few days ago to Saratoga Springs, on their wheels, has been received in this city by one of his friends. It states that they left New York on Saturday morning, and that they had stopped at Poughkeepsie, and were handsomely entertained at the latter place by the Poughkeepsie Aerial Wheel Club. They started this morning at eight o'clock for Kinderhook, to dine at Albany, and this evening goes on to Saratoga. They will stop at the Springs for a week or two, return to Albany in the evening and take the night boat for New York, to reach there Friday morning. They are delighted with their trip thus far.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Amplified Lecture Delivered in Reformers Hall—by T. S. Lambert, M. D., A. M., LL.D., of New York City—Subject: "The Truth About Alcohol

—Its Chemistry, Genesis and Physiological Effects, Intoxicated and Rational."

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON ALCOHOL—C₂ H₆ O.

The above symbols are the chemical formula of common or Ethyl alcohol. The formula means or expresses to the familiar chemist that the molecule of alcohol is the only kind that must possess known and the kind that is usually meant where the term alcohol is used. The molecule consists of three elements, the first three as I am in the habit of saying, because they are the most familiar, Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen, designated by C. H. O. Now, the molecule of Carbon is Part I. being reserved for convenience by the letter C.

The small figure placed against the lower part of the letter C, thus C₂, means that in that each molecule or particle of this alcohol is constituted of two atoms of C or Carbon and six atoms of H or Hydrogen, and one atom of O or Oxygen, for when the atom is represented by the letter O, it means the atom of Oxygen, which is constituted, and O means the atom of Oil.

There is another very important idea always considered in regard to any chemical compound; namely, the molecule. Molecules are always constituted of the same kinds of elements and the same number of atoms of each element, and in the same proportion and in the same manner, so that each molecule is always the same in every particular. Each molecule has the same characteristics, none less, none more, nor any more or less degree of power. Each molecule is perfect. Each molecule is a different arrangement of the atoms although their number and kinds are the same. Each molecule is perfect. Each molecule is different, and often there is no resemblance between the two substances, and no one will ever think of comparing the one with the other, and it is a well known fact that the two were constituted of the same kinds of elements and of the same number of atoms of each.

(ILLUSTRATION.) The gummy substance named dextrine on the backs of postage stamps is constituted of C₁₂ H₁₀ O₁₀. Starting it to 400 Fahrenheit, when the atoms of C. or carbon are separated from the atoms of H. or hydrogen and O. or oxygen, and become destitute of all the peculiar characteristics of that substance and which are now entirely unknown to us. No one would naturally think that they could be constituted from precisely the same elements, but they are. Starch is a vegetable product and it was discovered that if starch could readily be changed into dextrine. Again, if starch be boiled in water or strong acids in the same way by acid and water, substances are obtained that have the same proportions of elements as grape sugar, or glucose, namely, glucose will be formed. Let us now define the elements of alcohol so that we may know the kind of an alcohol we are talking about.

C is naturally a solid, and when pure and uncrystallized it is very black, leaving a stain as an illustration; diamond is an illustration of crystallized carbon or C. It is the heaviest of the four elements named, and it is chiefly largely concerned in the production of heat and light. It is the base of all fuel, organic life; it operates in the former case by combining with oxygen, and in the latter case with hydrogen, and when it combines with oxygen it always gives off heat, separating from oxygen it always takes up heat. Heating power of fuel depends upon the amount of carbon it contains. Wood contains 50 per cent. of carbon, and when burned with air with a stream of oxygen, if they were present, producing dentoxide (carbon dioxide) which could not burn any more than double the heat that the producing of the protoxide threw out.

Now, if C. be taken from that ooze, while the oxygen is exactly as free as the air, it is destitute to have plenty of it in the immediate vicinity of the ooze, and when it is directly in contact with the burning coal. To effect this the coal upon the grate must be given a draft of air more than just for combustion, and there should be a good draft, when it is possible in any chimney if properly arranged, for the oxygen and the coal have been in contact the coal. The protoxide gas is very poisonous if breathed, and more so than the deutoxide, and that is another reason why persons should not allow the production in our fire chambers from stoves, furnaces, etc. All of the heat enjoyed by the public that does not proceed if a good draft of air but oxygen was always supplied to burning coal to produce destoxide of carbon. It is not necessary that I should tell you that it is not be useful if learned in all our schools?

H or hydrogen is not only the lightest element of the four, but it is much the lightest of all the 63 elements, and though in water there are H 2 O, the weight of the H 2 is only 2 and that of the O 16, and it is by no light that it has been used to fill balloons, and it is the inflation of the molecule of alcohol already mentioned that causes the rapid rise to the head of the alcoholic vapor in the drunkard. It is the inflation of the molecule of alcohol that causes the drunkard to reel. But mostly ballooning nowadays are filled from the gasometer, and that is two parts of that gas being hydrogen; it unites with oxygen in our wood fires, and as in our gases, oils and candles, and when it does it forms water, combining with oxygen water. The hydrogen of alcohol when it burns combines with its oxygen, and forms water, and when it burns in the air, producing water that adds to the vapor of the alcoholic vapor halo; making that the most wonderful of all the elements. Hydrogen, No. 1 here to-night, and it is not normal gas. Oxygen has been sufficiently explained.

We will now know what common alcohol means in distinction from other alcohols which for the most part are known only to chemists. Common alcohol is produced by yeast or ethyl alcohol. Yeast, as before said, means two; so there would be 2 C atoms, 6 H atoms and 2 O atoms, 10 atoms in all, as I am informed with ether alcohol the British government does not put any excise upon it, that it may be used in the arts without the shadow of a duty on per, cent giving so bad a taste and smell to the whole that it can not be used for drinking purposes. Now, we have:

1—C. H4. O. Methyl or Wood Alcohol.
2—C. H6. O. Ethyl or Dual " "
3—C. H8. O. Propyl or Trityl " "
4—C. H10. O. Butyl or Tetryl " "
5—C. H12. O. Amyl or Pentyl " "
6—C. H14. O. Hexyl " "
7—C. H16. O. Cenyl " "
8—C. H18. O. Nonyl " "

The regularity with which each of these alcohols increase above its predecessor is remarkable and very characteristic. But there are several others now made out, and it is supposed in the near future that chemists will step at last to double the number, but only the first few have any interesting properties, and only three of them are ever used for drinking. In chemical laboratories. They have been numbered from the first, regularly to ten. The 10th is the highest named potato alcohol or fusel oil, as it is very, appears in the products of fermented starchy and most abominably when that starch is obtained from potatoes. It is then an oily rather than an alcoholic liquid, and is very intoxicating, the powerful effects also ranging from the 1st to the 10th. The 10th ranges unpleasant made it give to liquors, it is easily always, in into yeast, rectified out of the 10th, and then the 9th, and so on, as they are offered for use. So that in this respect liquors have different ranks from different makers, and the 10th is used in the olden time, or how deadly than they are now, is a mystic, a superstition, for in no way can we tell what is in the 10th, or the above said. The same quantity of oxygen being found in each of the eight would suggest that the 8th would be the best, but with two atoms of the hydrogen of each formula in the form of water, so that the Dorchester Dry Gin of C H4 O plus H2 O, or C H2 6, plus water.

We are now ready to pass on inquire into the moral of alcohol, ethyl alcohol, in our next, and all the other formula. Then we will be ready for the temperance lecture that presentation. It has a still more striking appearance.

Reply to Marshal Becker

EDITOR EVENING NEWS:—In reply to Marshal Becker's card of denial in Monday's issue of THE NEWS I would say that he and I had a conversation on Saturday last, and drank together, and the Marshal was seen to pay for the drinks.

OUR WHO KNOWS.

The Sanggurbund Excursion.

The members of the Plainfield Sangerbund last week went on a four days' excursion to the Falls of Niagara. They left here on all the eights, as will be seen by the following time table of the route they visited. The first day the band visited Tarrytown and Hudson. The second day they went to Fotterville and visited the Shakers. The third day they went to Saratoga; Racing brewery, the visits of which are made \$50 feet each. Magazine; these visits are made \$50 feet each. Monument; these visits are made \$50 feet each. Cemetery; these visits they sang. The ex-Sheriff, who hung ten out of the fourteen Molly Maguires a few years ago, was also present at the meeting. The band has been used in hanging culprits from 1847 up to date, and also presented the band with a gold watch charm for the leader. The fourth day they visited Niagara Falls, and the band was used in hanging culprits from 1847 up to date, and also presented the band with a gold watch charm for the leader. The fifth day they visited Rochester, visiting Kodak brewery, the oldest in the United States having been established in 1837; the rolling mills and the Kodak factory. They returned to Tuesday.

The second day they visited Hampton, and were received by the Concordia and Mannerchor singing societies, and presided by a Mr. Hoffman. A banquet for the band was served and speeches and singing indulged in. They at 11 visited the Lehigh Valley railroad shops; Mauch & Kreh's brewery, and in the evening went to Atlantic Hall, where a band consisting of working men's singing societies. The evening was spent in singing and speech making, and a good time was had in general.

The fourth day they visited Mauch Chunk, Summit Hill, Glen Onoko, and a trip over the famous switchback, and Penn Haven Junction, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Lehighable luncheon basketed to the party on their trip over the Switchback. On the 4th of July they will visit Wilkesbarre, and be liked the ride, when he replied: "No pay, no pay, but get up and sing."

The Sangerbund's motto in giving praise and thanksgiving for the courteous treatment which they were received and treated by the various organizations and individuals while on their trip.

WESTFIELD.

John Ingram has gone for a two weeks' stay at Ocean Grove.

Counsel Kinch can be seen once more on daily tour with his bicycle.

Mr. S. W. Reese has recovered from the bad effects of the bee-sting he received Sunday a week ago.

Charles F. Conant has purchased 200 feet fronting on Dudley avenue from Robert French. It is said he intends to build one or two houses this winter.

A Supposed Burglar Shot at.

At about half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night, Mr. A. L. Mumford, who resides at the corner of Arlington avenue and Arlington Place heard a strange noise about his premises, and supposing that some one was attempting to pick the lock on the barn door, Mr. Mumford procured his 32-calibre revolver and fired two shots in the direction of the barn whence the noise came, but apparently without effect, as no blood marks were discernible on the ground this morning. Mr. Mumford says that his place has been invaded by marauders before, and on a former occasion he fired at a man who was making off with a quantity of his property. Several, although a number of shots were fired, escaped unhurt. He says that his place has been visited as often as twice in a single night, and hopes to soon show up the result of his pistol practice.

Latest Dispatches

The Yachts Started.

NAVESINK HIGHLANDS, Aug. 25.—The yachts started today at 12 10. The Atlantic is leading, the Puritan second, Priscilla third and Mayflower last.

Squire's Removal Confirmed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Gov. Hill this morning approved of Robie Squire's removal by Mayor Grace from the office of Commissioner of Public Works.

A Great Fire at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 25.—This morning a fire broke out on Neptune street, among the most valuable warehouses, and is raging so fiercely that the block is doomed. The loss will be enormous.

The Bulgarian Government Overthrown—A Probable European War.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Sofia dispatch says that the Bulgarian Provisional government, formed after Prince Alexander had been deposed, has been overthrown, and those who took part in his removal have been thrown into prison. Deputations are in search of the Prince to request him to return to Bulgaria and Germany against Russia is the talk of London to-day.

Deaths.

SMITH—In this city, Tuesday, August 24th, of typhoid fever, Mary Smith, wife of Everett Smith, aged 27 years.

Funeral services will take place from her late residence, No. 20 Arlington avenue, on Thursday at 2.30 p. m. 24-2

BACHMAN—In this city, Monday, August 23d, Catharine, wife of Benjamin H. Bachman, aged 58 years, 10 months and 23 days.

Funeral services will be held from her late residence, No. 40 Park avenue, on Thursday at 11.30 a. m., and the Methodist church at 12 o'clock noon. 24-2

DR. THIERS' "STOMATINE"

FOR THE

MOUTH, TEMPLE and Diseased Gums. Being wholly retrospect is specially recommended for the cure of Sore Throat, Sore throat, much as spongy gums, canker sore mouth, sore throat, shoulder's catarrh, etc. Stomatine is a powerful antiseptic and tonic, and is the most powerful and effective preparation of medicine on the teeth, making it an necessity for the sick room, removing the taste of medicine from the mouth, leaving the mouth and tongue in a healthful condition.

PLAINFIELD TESTIMONIALS.

From a pharmacist who knows what it will do. as W. Front street, Plainfield, N. J., June 23, '86. Dr. Chas. Thiers.

Dear Sir:—I have not my opinion of your Stomatine. With a knowledge of your formula I will say with confidence that the preparation is perfect in every respect. It is not only chemically perfect, but it is a good remedy, and the public will soon learn how to use it. Why my experience of 30 years in a practical pharmacist and druggist in the city and New York, I have never met with a remedy that I could recommend for the mouth and teeth as I can your Stomatine. Even when I know of it the enamel afflicted with decay, and the gums spongy and sore it may be relieved and cured by its use. Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. VOORHEES.

Dr. Chas. E. Thiers,

My dear sir:—I cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of Stomatine. I have not only used it personally but have recommended it to many of my patients, and in every instance it has given perfect satisfaction. Yours Respectfully,

R. M. BYRAM.

Plainfield, August 17, 1886.

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT

East Fifth Street, Bet. Sycamores and Pines streets.

Physicians help in curing all Chronic diseases. Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nervous Prostration, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Nervous and Sexual Debility, Piles and Skin Diseases and all this is done.

It cures the most obstinate cases of chills and fever, and all diseases.

Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 2 to 6 p. m. Closed for dressing on Saturdays

Dress Cutting. POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFITTING

MRS. STETSON, inventor of the Parisian Scale, for cutting ladies' and Children's Garments, is now giving lessons to the ladies of Plainfield that she has appointed MRS. E. W. VAN KIRK, of 24 Front street, Newark, N. J., her agent for Newark and vicinity. This method insures a perfect fit and is guaranteed to be correct without any alterations on the first trial. The system is a practical one, easily learned and can be taught in a few lessons. The art would do well to call on or address

Mrs. A. T. VanZant

44 Front street, Newark, N. J.

Refers to those already taught. Test lessons free of charge. Correspondence solicited. Hours 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Saturdays until 9.30 p. m. Lessons given evenings by appointment.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK

New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No accumulations. Definite Insurance.

About \$10 per \$1000 at ages of 20.
" 12 " " " " 30.
" 15 " " " " 40.

Only \$5 per \$1,000 for expenses per year. Over \$300 of Assets to each \$100 of liabilities. Popular with business men. Address

A. S. TITSWORTH,
New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County. 8-24-6m

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled as all his patrons testify. We manufacture on the premises and have the largest and best assortment of custom manufacturing in the upper part of the county including. We have no superior facilities for making all sorts of goods built for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine sewed. We will make a specialty of repairing shoes without delay or extra cost. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be made to order without the use of any nails and made quite new.

3 West Front St.

Plainfield Fire Department. TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the fire district of the City of Plainfield and Borough of North Plainfield, that the Fire Taxes in said district for the year 1886 are now due and payable, and that if the said taxes be not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the names of the delinquents with their respective taxes, will be returned to the Common Council of the City of Plainfield, and a warrant issued for the collection of the same.

E. A. DUNHAM, Collector for the Trustees.

Plainfield, July 19th, 1886.

At the White Front.

Many are surprised to find so so long in the season of summer goods at such low prices, but on account of the late start and our prices and our goods they cannot be beaten. We are keeping them on hand and will sell them at the same low prices until Sunday of next month, and we are now showing new goods for fall and winter. Another lot of those 50 cent child school hose at 25 cents. Lot of Sheet Music at half price on woolen goods is advancing so we have brought early. This week we will offer a few pieces of Cashmere at 25 cents, although our stock so goes and we can stand the loss.

We have received another lot of those Trimmed Leaves. We will sell them for 50 cents, other ones at 75.

We will sell one case of best prints at 5c. We will sell 10-4 sheeting at 19c. Lot of 36 inch Cambric at 5c. We will sell one case of Best Dress Ginghams, full 32 inch, 10c. Two yard Oriental Lace Curtains and new ones here. Our Muslin Underwear sale is a great success we have just received another lot. We will sell \$100 yards Black Cashmere at 25c, worth 35, and don't forget that we keep a full line of Tinware and Crockery.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications to put in buildings for incandescent light lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient consumers of light are obtained in each section of the residence and business of the city, mains will be put in and the service connected.

The date at which domestic and business lighting will be commenced will depend upon the number of applications received for light and their location.

The supply to the business section of the City will be commenced by September 1st, in fulfillment of the contract with the city for street lighting. Some delay has necessarily occurred in the construction of the works, but the plant is now nearly completed, and will be ready for being connected to and lighting after having commenced building operations. The delay has been occasioned by fire of material which cannot be insured against.

The company has decided in lieu of expending money upon a caravan for light purposes, to apply the same to the works that would have been used for that purpose to the fitting and wiring free of cost the premises of all of the first 100 applicants for the use of 50 lights, namely 200 in the business section and 300 in the residence section.

The water and power heated from Mr. Mulford, real estate and insurance agent, 29 and 27 North avenue, opposite the Park House, and all persons desiring such heating power will receive application and further information between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

ALEX. P. WHITNEY, C. E., Engineer in Charge.

REMEMBER THIS!

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, etc., thereby giving the delay caused by relaying at New York.

THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of being at the expense of sending to New York city for workmen. Circulars, with prices and terms, sent free by mail. Telephone Call No. 7. Office at 4 Park avenue. Open night and day.

Just Drop

IN AT

JOHN J. KENNEY'S

Shoe Store No. 20 North ave., if only for curiosity

And Ask

TO SEE

Our Favorite Surpriser!

\$5.00 Shoe. It is a

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

House Furnishing Goods

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

56 West Front Street.

Lake House,

At Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort now open for the season. Ice cream parlor, restaurant and refreshment saloon in connection. Dancing every evening.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Only served at the Lake House. Families and parties supplied with Ice Cream at short notice. Please leave orders.

BOATING

will find new, elegant and substantial boats at the Lake House. Boats for hire at Front street. (Handy side) Front street Bridge.

JOHN H. TIER.

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3:27, 5:42, 6:32, 7:05, 7:30, 8:30, 9:03, 10:40, 11:40, 9:30, 10:57, 11:09 a. m., 12:35, 1:31, 2:35, 3:37, 4:27, 5:31, 5:50, 6:36, 6:53, 7:02, 7:32, 8:45, 9:44, 11:16 p. m. Sunday, 5:27 8:01, 8:30, 10:42, 11:32 a. m.; 1:37, 3:35, 5:31 7:20, 7:36, 9:20, p. m.

Leave New York, Foot Liberty Street at 4:00, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:15, 11:30 a. m.; 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. Sunday at 9:00 a. m., 12:00 and 12:00 m.; 1:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30, 10:30, 12:00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5:42, 6:32, 7:05, 7:30, 7:50, 8:02, 8:45, 9:32, 10:37, 11:08, a. m.; 12:35, 1:31, 2:35, 3:37, 4:27, 5:31, 6:36, 6:53, 7:02, 7:32, 8:45, 11:16 p. m. Sunday, 5:37, 10:32, 11:32, a. m.; 1:37, 3:35, 7:20, 9:20 p. m.

Leave Newark at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:00 a. m.; 1:05, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:05, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:27, 10:30, 11:30 p. m. 12 30 night Sunday, at 8,30 a. m.; 12 30, 1,30 & 10, 5,30, 9 15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.25, 11.30, 11.45 a. m.; 1.45, 3.10, 4.10, 4.59, 5.05, 5.35, 6.02, 6.30, 7.25, 8.05, 8.17, 9.20, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 8.10, 9.30 a. m.; 2.45, 5.10, 6.02, 10.45.

Leave Somerville at 6.03, 6.28, 7.00, 7.33, 7.53, 8.30, 9.00, 9.15, 9.45, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.05, 3.00, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30, 6.00, 8.15, 8.45, 11. m. Sunday at 8.45, 9.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.05, 7.30, 9.30 p. m.

Plainfield and Easton.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.55, 9.25 a. m.; 1.45, 3.10, 5.05, 6.30, 8.05, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leave Easton at 6.10, 8.07 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 4.30, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

6.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Read ing and Manch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Drifton, Upper Lehigh, etc.

9.25 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Netcong, Stanhope, Andover, Succasunny, Mount Arlington, etc.

1.45 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Read ing, Harrisburg, Manch Chunk, etc.

Local Stops, Etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.17, 10.37 8.02, 11.06 1.21 2.52, 6.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 8.17 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.30, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30, 11.45 a. m. 2.15, 5.02*, 6.09*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.30, 4.30,* 9.25 a. m., 6.09 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 1.15, 5.25, 8.25, 9.30, 11.15, 3.45, 5.30, 6.45*, 12.05 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 3.30, 12.05 p. m.

Leave Trenton at 5.10, 8.25, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 5.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.15 a. m.; 4.32 p. m.

Leave Princeton and Tucker Bowers, at 1.38, 6.30,* 9.03, 10.06, 11.25 a. m.; 2.24, 5.27, 6.34, 9.38 p. m. Sunday at 1.38, 8.19, 9.40* a. m., 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt.
J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

The Aspirations of a Green Fireman.

Jumping Trains.

As a class locomotive engineers are not to be envied. Their position is one of great danger and responsibility, and is outranked only by years of hard and exhaustive training. The fireman's position is one of drudgery and the duties so exacting that a trifling error may undo the work of a lifetime. The trade or profession of engineering is of less importance from the other trades and professions, in that the first is one, or perpetuity steps, must be just as thoroughly mastered. Of course the fireman steps in to learn to keep up steam and to become familiarized with the uses of the different parts of the machine. But as he grows in knowledge he will not be so much engrossed with the smoke nozzle above the century point.

It comes to him, however, with practice, but not as quickly perhaps as to the brain of journey-work, which is thought without detriment to clothes or body. Most men stand on the step-rung with the foot farthest from the cab, and the right hand on the grab-iron near the cab door way. If you wish to jump from, say the right hand side let your left foot remain on the stirrup, and set your right foot just to your left foot from underneath. When you strike the ground your feet are in such position as to be in a fair way to run. But if you do fall it will invariably be away from the train, and not under the wheels.

Engineers who have never had an accident, and have always been noted for their careful running, have been known to incontinently throw over rods for grass and in the next half hour to run their step in to doubt their tests for fifty to distinguish colors. Yet these same men would never run past a red light or fail to stop when the engineer of another train signaled for a passenger to come on board. The explanation generally given and accepted is that—I laugh a red light may not look red to him, and he is therefore not to blame. Experience has taught him, that in particular shade of light or fog signifies danger. It is with a train, akin to deep ointment, to see in one a scratch, and in the other a gash, and that the engineer engaged in my by jumping. It takes very little time for an engineer to see all the signs pointing towards stopping the train, and having done this there is no valid reason why he should stay on the engine any longer. Old runners, however, say that the fear of personal danger enters the mind when an accident is imminent, but the one thought of stopping the train at all hazards absorbs them, even until the crash comes. It is only at almost the last instant that safety is sought in flight.—Cleveland Leader.

An Adventurous American Wheelman.

An adventurous American wheelman has just started to cross Russia, from the Arctic ocean to the Crimea, on a tricycle so arranged that it may be converted into a boat at night. —The Current.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH

THE MAINE CAMPAIGN FORMALLY OPENED.

The Administration Mentioned the Attention of the Speaker—He Pays His Respects to Secretary Bayard's Conduct of the Fishery and Mexican Controversy.

Sebago Lake, Me., Aug. 26.—Mr. James G. Blaine delivered the opening speech of the state campaign here yesterday afternoon. After reviewing at some length the Morrison tariff bill and the action of free trade and protection, and the labor problem, he took up the two principal points in his speech, which referred to the fisheries dispute with Canada and the present quarrel with Mexico. His remarks upon these points were as follows:

Referring to the West-Bayard correspondence on the subject, he said: We find that Mr. West, instead of acting from motives of pure generosity towards American fishermen, was really paving the way for a treaty which, with Canada and free pressed upon

THE PRINCE A PRISONER

CIVIL WAR SAID TO BE THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

Special Cabling of Telegraphic Bulletins in Defense of the Kidnapped Monarch—Conspiracy by the Russian Diplomatic Envoy—Europe Agitated.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—All the news received here up to this hour tends to show that the abduction of Prince Alexander was the work of a few cruel and disaffected politicians who had been won over by the intrigues of the Russian diplomatic envoy. The latter was personally on such bad terms with the prince that it is positively advised putting in an appearance at any court function, such as the prince's birthday, etc. Both the common people and the army are loud in their demonstrations of satisfaction at the coup d'etat, and they profess the utmost loyalty to the prince. The latter has not only won their hearts by his liberal and economical manner in which he led the Bulgario despised Bulgarian troops to victory in the war with Servia, but he had further secured their fealty will by his having delivered them from their Russian taskmasters. During the early years of the prince's reign the Russians were everywhere. The ministers were Russian, the consuls were Russian, the secretary were Russian and the provincial authorities and revenue inspectors also belonged to the same nationality—in fact, all the high governing posts in the land were held by the czar's subjects, who took their final orders from the Russian diplomatic envoy at Sofia. They exasperated their co-laborers and the Bulgarian people in general very much as the English do the natives in India, and scarcely took the trouble to veil their contempt.

The most contradictory statements have been received here on the whole matter, which is probably due to the fact that the telegraphic bulletins will by his having denied

THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD.

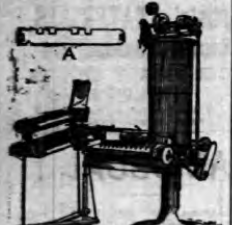
PICTURE OF THE THORNE TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.

Medical Fleas of North American—Real Inventor of the Incandescent Light.

New York Catching On—Terra Cotta Lumber—Facts of Interest.

Much interest has been excited recently by the performance of the Thorne typesetting machine. It is the only invention of the kind so far seen entirely successful. It both sets and distributes type. The inventor is Joseph Thorne. The machine has since established to a number of newspaper publishers, among them Mr. Samuel Bowles of The Springfield (Mass.) Republican. All were enthusiastic in its praise.

Mr. Thorne has been working on his invention for sixteen years—ten years in New York and six in Hartford—and now claims to have a perfect working and practical machine. Without working at its best, the machine, with one man and two ladies, will set about 6,000 ems per hour—the work of six average printers. The construction and working of the machine is simple, compared with other inventions for the same purpose. Each type has its special "mate," and as the distributing cylinder revolves them drop into their respective channel in a stationary cylinder below.



THORNE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

In setting, the pressure on the keys forces separate types onto a rapidly revolving disk, and these are carried automatically into and through a trough to a galley for justification. The delicate part of the mechanism is where the types enter the long channel to the justifying galley. Any defect at this spot is instantly noticed by the operator and quickly remedied. To persons interested in the art of printing, it was a pleasing study to watch the "silent messengers of thought" in their rapid flight to the galley of solid brass.

Mr. Thorne has eight of his machines in practical use in New York book publishing offices, and is at work upon an order for more.

Reports say that the cost of composition is reduced one-half by this ingenious invention. The small, straight piece A on the left shows how much a type has to be raised in order to be caught and slid along in the machine.

The Aconite Plant.

A valuable work, unique of its kind, has been prepared and published by Messrs. J. U. & G. C. Lloyd, of Cincinnati. It is nothing less than an illustrated description of the medical flora of North America. Such pains has been taken to have the work accurate that it will have place as standard authority on medical botany.

ACONITE LEAF AND FLOWERS.

The first volume is issued. It deals with the first natural order of American medical plants, the ranunculaceæ.

From its pages we have selected the aconite, a plant from which one of the most powerful medicines known is obtained.

The illustration shows the leaf and flower of the aconite in connection, a variety not used medicinally. It is found wild in the Alleghany mountains. It is a garden flower, too, and is so called in cultivated soil. The plant has a weak, slender stem, two to five feet long, and showy blue flowers.

The American variety of this plant used in medicine is nearly or exactly identical in the illustration. It is called the aconitum fischeri, and is found along the banks of streams in the mountains in New Jersey. The usual medicinal properties are obtained from the root. Aconite is a poison, like so many other valuable medicines. It is paralyzing in its action. The aconite commonly used in medicine is made from a root imported from Europe.

Real Inventor of the Incandescent Light.

The real inventor of the process for obtaining light by the incandescence of a strip of wire of carbon was a young American, in England, for forty years ago, Mr. Starr, whose patent for it is taken out by Mr. King) was exhausted in May, 1845, at the close of a barometer tube a bulb was blown, into which a platinum wire was fused and to one end of which a stick of carbon pointed. Another platinum wire, the other wire being carried through the mercury, the whole tube being thirty-three inches long. Mr. Starr tried platinum and platinum-iridium alloys, in vain, and then carbonized threads, cane, etc., before he hit upon gas-retort carbon. The lamp was repeatedly exhibited at the London and Edinburgh and the Midland institutes in Birmingham.—Science.

Odd Detective Photography.

A wealthy iron master in the north of England, whose house and works are daringly illuminated by the electric light, has recently become the possessor of a relic which he may place in some institution as to what goes on during his not unfrequent absences from home. In several of his rooms and in his offices there is a concealed apparatus in the walls, consisting of a roll of Eastman paper and a train of clockwork. Every hour a shutter is silently opened by the machinery, and an instantaneous photograph is taken of all that is going on in the room. On the great man's return he delights to develop these pictures, and it is said that they have furnished some very strange information indeed. One night, who received his master's absence unexpectedly and boldly wanted to know the reason why, was horrified when shown a photograph in which he was depicted toiling in an easy chair, with his feet upon the table, while the stock on the mantelpiece pointed to an hour at which he ought to have been at his basket. The servants' party in the next dining room furnished another thrilling scene.

Utilizing Scrap Tin.

A company called the Electro Metal Extracting, Refining and Plating company, of London, England, has been formed to carry out a new process by which the tin is stripped from the iron in a perfectly pure form, while the foundation plate is unattacked. The scrap is placed in a series of baths, through which a current from a dynamo is sent; and while the tin is dissolved, it is deposited, and is afterwards recovered in metallic state. A large profit is realized. The process is also set forth as being applicable to mining purposes, the ore being controlled by solutions, copper, tin, etc., as well as to plating metals with zinc.

New York Catching On.

At last the work of putting telephone and telegraph wires underground in New York city has actually begun. The conduit system, laying the wires in an underground tubing, is adopted. New York has already adopted the fire tower from Chicago. The police patrol wagon, in use some years in Cincinnati, is also about to be tried in New York city. Then, at length, by the generosity of Mr. Tilden, the town gets a great library, such as Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston have had these many years. New York will have caught up with other American cities in the march of modern improvements.

Terra Cotta Lumber.

A terra cotta lumber has recently been added to the list of mineral building materials. A machine is used which is in part like an auger, worked by machinery into slate, and is then burned, sawed and dressed. It is in this condition ready for market, and is said to be indestructible by fire, water or gas. It is a poor conductor, and suffers but slight expansion or contraction by changes of temperature. Its weight is put down at one half that of brick. It can be worked with edge tools, bored and sawed, and holds nails as readily as timber. It is also made into hollow tile and fireproof casing.

Facts of Interest.

Spirits of turpentine will remove unpleasant odors from the hands when all other deodorants fail.

The passage of the Suez canal is now made in sixteen hours by the aid of electric lights, which make night travel possible.

Some remarkable rock paintings and an ancient labyrinth have been discovered in San Luis Obispo county, Cal. They are prehistoric.

Paper bed clothes are made at a factory in New Jersey. They are doubled sheets of manilla paper, strengthened with muslin. They have a warmth preserving power far out of proportion to their thickness and weight.

The present cost of operating the railroads of the country with steam power is in round numbers $500,000,000 per annum; but to carry on the same amount of work with men and horses would cost the country $11,300,000,000.

The Horrors of Morphine.

"Give me only a few drops; for God's sake, give me just a little!"

The words came from a drunken-faced man who stood in front of a drug store on William street as he raised his hands appealingly.

"I cannot give you any," replied the druggist, as he closed the door in the man's face.

The latter began a vigorous pounding on the door, and presently a policeman appeared.

"What's the row?" he asked.

"This man is a morphine fiend," replied the druggist, "and I can't sell him any."

"Oh, for heaven's sake, give me just a little! See, I have money!"

The policeman led the man away, but ten minutes later he was back again. The policeman again appealed and ejected the man off in the direction of the station house.

"If you go home I'll let you go," said the kind-hearted policeman.

The man promised to go directly home and started away. An hour afterward he was again in front of the drug store beseeching the proprietor to sell him a small quantity of morphine.

This time another policeman hove in sight, and in response to the druggist's demands ordered the pitiful wreck away. Threats were useless, and the policeman cuffed the man's ears. It was in vain, he still pleaded for the drug. Then the policeman shoved the man away, and he staggered very feeble and fell headlong to the pavement.

When he got up the blood was flowing from his mouth, but he refused to go away, and the policeman was compelled to take him to the station house.

"They can talk about liquor ruining men," said the druggist, "but nothing can equal the grip on a man he's gone."—New York Journal.

The Egyptian Prime Minister's Wife.

Nubar Pashe appears to have been singularly fortunate in the partner of his choice. The wife of the Egyptian prime minister is described as of noble birth, distinction, equable tact, light-hearted, though by no means frivolous, and, indeed, born to be the wife of a statesman. She is thoroughly European in form and, with the lively interest which she takes in all that affects him helps her to grasp without effort the bearing of the most complicated political problems. Perhaps like her husband, she flits with surprising ease from French to English, to Italian, to Greek, to Turkish, as the case may present conversation never flags. To hear her talk about literature, one would take her for one of those queens of fashion who adorned the last century and the commencement of this, and whose names in epigrammatical and satirical anecdotes.—Exchange.

Lord Byron's Oak Tree.

[Foreign Letter.]

The oak tree planted by Lord Byron at Newstead abbey is still flourishing, although the slider on which he cut the names of "Byron and Augusta" long since grown over, and the only trace of the two names were carved is preserved among the memorial mementos of the poet in the abbey. The tree planted by Dr. Livingstone on the site of his well at Ujiji was planted by Stanley. The present owner of Newstead was the first to drive a locomotive engine of Livingstone during his years of wonderful work in Africa. Thus Col. Webb, who bought the abbey of Sir. Wildmore, the wealthy West Indian planter who bought it of Lord Byron, is the man who saved Livingstone's life by shooting the ox line, which, after fearfully mutilating him, still stood over his prostrate body.

THE JUDICIARY EMBARGY.

How a Politician's Redemption Did Not Prevent His Candidate's Success.

Once upon a time an unfortunate man, who aspired to be governor of "Little Rhody," set out to make a speech. He was a fair specimen of his reckless race statesmen, but there came to his country the political proverb current in the old Bay State. They say there: "An Hall goes as well as a Hancock." The candidate thus remembered that they did it in the same spot often neglected, and at treasury was not over-well with him to be just already defeated. Reading the papers under various pretexts, the gentleman surveyed the ground and discovered that the one topic of general interest was the hasty rout of the Centre church. To that spot he resolved that was before summer travel had interfered—their church was the one previous year, but they were too poor to prosper by repute the occasion, and a meeting was called to raise funds for simply patching the roof. The aforesaid orator attended the meeting. Darwinian history and human nature stood revealed to him, rising as it under the influences of uncontrollable emotion, he spoke with a brave voice and with fire:

"My friends!—this with a telling gulp—I have still another confession to make. I did not come to the island for fishing or to regain lost health. I came to do a thing so base that I am covered with shame when I think of it. As I have confessed I've got to—so direly how my wickedness, and I doubt now to make whatever reparation I may. I was exceedingly anxious that in the coming election Mr. Blank should be defeated, and I was willing to spend a great deal of money to that end. I was across upon your island, and I came here—with shame I confess it—to buy your votes. Pardon me for the vile thought, and pray for me that I may be forgiven." I have spoken, and then: "Here, my friends, I give to you for repairing this sanctuary the money I had intended to use for a vile purpose, and when I shall go hence I shall be a better man. I have done, I am sure that he will approve. Like yourselves, he is an earnest Baptist, and he can trust his election to that all-wise Providence which moves in a mysterious way. Will some brother take charge of this money?"

A "brother" came forward, and received a heavy bag with musically clinking contents, and the gifted orator was received with an ovation. Behaaman's guests when the wondrous words of doom were written on the palace wall.

The emissary sat with bowed head and handkerchief pressed close to—presumably—weeping optics. When the service was over, hand, bowed hands gave the stranger a fraternal grip, and two dozen voices in many pious eyes. The emissary went back to Providence; the Center church was repaired, and every mother's son on the island voted for that unfortunate candidate.—Block Island Letter to Hartford Courant.

Rays of Sunshine.

Life Insurance Agent (to applicant)—I see your physician has reported you in robust health, and considers you a perfectly safe risk.

Applicant—Yes, I'm in good health.

Agent—What is your business?

Applicant—I'm a base ball umpire.

Agent—Sorry, sir; but I shall have to decline such a risk. The company won't have it.

HOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Clerk (to employer)—What shall I mark that new bill of [illegible] at, sir?

Employer—Mark the entire price $8 a yard.

Clerk—But it only cost $1 a yard.

Employer—I don't care what it costs. I'm selling off—everything at cost.

THEIR LOVE FOR LIQUOR.

"Yes," said a Kentuckian who had been in the far west, "Indians are powerful fond of whisky. Let 'em once get the taste of whisky an' they'll give up anything for it. An old chief in western Dakota offered me a pony, saddle, bridle, blanket, and I don't know what else for a pint of whisky I had with me.

"And you wouldn't give it to him?"

"Not much. That was the last pint I had left. But it shows how fond Indians are of whisky.

RELIGION VERSUS BUSINESS.

Minister (to deacon)—How were you pleased, Brother Jones, with my sermon on the sin of betting on elections?

Deacon Jones—Well-er, to be frank with you, I didn't like it at all.

Minister—No?

Deacon—No, sir. I'm in bats, you know, and there's very little money in the business as it is.—New York Sun.

Explanation Only Made the Matter Worse.

The other day, as the train from Monterey slackened its speed to stop at Mad Park, a baby rose from the arms of its mother in the car. When the whistle for starting again was blown a gentleman who sat immediately behind the lady referred to noticed that she had left a baby on the seat beside him.

Seizing the infant, the gentleman rushed to the rear of the car and handed it to a man on the platform, explaining as the train moved on that it must be given to its mother.

The kind hearted traveler had just returned to his seat with the consciousness of having performed a good action, when the lady suddenly returned and excitedly demanded to know what had become of her child. When the gentleman was called to explain the bereaved mother called him a kidnapper and fourteen kinds of scoundrels, before hanging her own on the head with her umbrella.—San Francisco Post.

A Temperance Lecture by Rasby.

Likker actin looks like a mighty profitable kinds, but it isn't always. It is in the startax. You see, yur customs s don't live long enuff to make the blinis as profitable as it should be. Just as you git a man fairly fixed so that he has to have likker every day, he goes on that he won't work, and consekently don't hav money to satisfy his appetite. That's the trubble. Wat good is it to be a man with a healthy jungle for alkohol, and no money to pay for it?—Toledo Blade.

A Remarkable Youth.

"Have you any offspring?" inquired the severe, long-haired passenger, through his nose, of a stranger by his side.

"Yes, sir," was the polite reply, "a son."

"Ah, indeed! Does he smoke?"

"Never touches it in any form."

"I'm glad to hear that. Tobacco is monstrously sinful. Does he indulge in spirituous liquors?"

"Never tasted a drop in his life."

"Excellent. Stay out nights?"

"No, sir. Never thinks of going out after supper."

"I'm very much pleased to know this, sir. Your son is a remarkable young man."

"He is a remarkable young man. He's a 5-months-old baby."—Life.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS.

What Becomes of Them—Giving Them the Benefit of a School Education.

Reach for a School Book Exchange.

"Of the thousands of all the second-hand school books sold, what becomes of a number?" asked by a reporter.

"That's what people are all the time wondering," he replied. "The moment a public school closes then they go where play, peddler, babyine and such things go to, that is, they always come to our store and sell them to us. The number of books we receive in June is, in fact, enormous. Two years ago we had to have in all between one and two hundred book cases, and so much so that we have now a regular school room for the exclusive use of school books. Our customers are all the time changing the books their pupils study, unless not allowed to do so by law, which is the case in some states, and in fact, nearly every year. Then they bring their older sold the discarded books for old paper or burned them. But now they are more economical. They hunt up the second-hand stores and buy them. Then they bring their discarded books for them they want, of course paying something for doing so. Why, through the agents, booksellers, school boards, etc., we have a perfect list of changes of this nature made in any important school throughout the United States.

"I have a book case, indexed, which gives the location by which a certain publisher's geography is used. To give you an illustration: As soon as I hear that a school is going to adopt another geography for its use over the one I have in stock to me, and I can sell it for them before they can use it. I have on file blanks from all localities on which are given the names of the school trustees in the vicinity. Of course, I take the book on a discount.

"How much do you get for a second-hand school book?"

"As a rule, about half price. The demand for the regular second-hand ones is now particularly in the farming districts and throughout the south. Take a farmer's boy who has been to school only a few months and has not much spare money, and he will eagerly buy a school book but little worn when he can get it at half its original price. Then, in the south, there seems to be a greater appreciation of the advantages of a more general education, and my agents all report a marked increase in the demand for school books there."—New York Mail and Express.

Prattle in Peculiar People.

California appears to be prolific in odd and peculiar people. To speak of any one as a crank would be superfluous, as they appear to be a nation of cranks. In a word there is no spot on earth so blessed by nature and cursed by man as California. Speaking of peculiar people, I have frequently seen them swear as though it was the fashionable thing to do. I had about become convinced that the country produced an abundance of everything, for I could not find any one that I could damn swear; then I knew that there must be a dearth in language. Worth appear to be so very scarce that out of mere poverty of language (if for no more villainous reason) they keep repeating their nauseating blasphemy over and over again. It appears to be the proper thing to damn somebody either to sir a personal [illegible] or perhaps as a prevailing Californian mannerism.—San Francisco Cor. New York World.

To the Doubtful-Looking Guest.

Doubtful-looking guest—Landlord have you a flea enclose in this hotel?

Landlord—No, sir, but we generally keep the bulldog chained at the bottom of it.

The Transcaspian railroad is now open to traffic as far as Merv.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

CITY OF PLAINFIELD.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant to me directed, issued from the City Judge of the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union, and State of New Jersey, on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1886, for the collection of the assessments and rent assessed by the Commissioners appointed by the Common Council for that purpose, with an assessment, the twenty-fifth day of September next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at his office, No. 1, West Front street, in the City of Plainfield, in the County of Union aforesaid, at public vendue, for the shortest term for which any person or persons will agree to [illegible] the same, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the amount of said assessment, to wit:

Description.	Amt. tax.
Brown, E. G., H and L. Elm Place, bet. [illegible]	13 05
Brown, E. G., Lots 5 A. in rear of house [illegible]	13 05
Cordell, W. W., brick store and lot, 37 W. [illegible]	29 58
Cramer, Jacob, H. and L. Dunellen avenue, near Jefferson avenue	17 40
Cramer, Jacob, H. and L. W. Third st.	17 40
Collins, Bertha, H and L. W. side Plainfield avenue, bet. Second and Third sts.	13 05
Collins, John, H and 1 1-4 A. Leland ave. [illegible]	10 87
Collins, John, Brick H and L. 5 1-2 A. Stelton road, near Somerville	4 35
Collins, John, L. on Jefferson ave. bet. Dunellen ave. and Green Brook [illegible]	5 22
Cole, Wm. H., H and L. Park House, cor. 6th and Park ave. [illegible]	174 00
Cole, Wm. H., Lots 9, 10 and 22 W. Second street [illegible]	34 80
Cole, Wm. H. and Barns and 71 A. E. Front st. and Leland ave. [illegible]	174 00
Cook, David R., H and L. 19 E. Third st.	10 44
Cowie, Mary, H and L. Dunellen ave. near Somerville [illegible]	4 35
Cramer, Harriet, Lot E. Front st., adj. J. G. Cramer [illegible]	5 22
Cowie, Mary, H and L. Park House, cor. 6th and Park ave. [illegible]	174 00
Dunn, Solomon F., H. and shop, 32 Park ave. [illegible]	34 80
Dever, Wm. H., 10 lots on Plainfield ave. and Elizabeth st. [illegible]	13 49
Dever, Wm. H., Lots, Dunellenton ave. bet. Field and Plainfield ave. [illegible]	2 61
Dever, Wm. H., Lots, Dunellenton st. bet. Field and Plainfield ave. [illegible]	1 31
Fraser, Robert, H and L. W. cor. Second and Fraser ave. [illegible]	17 40
Flynn, Ann, H and L. W. Mot. bet. Liberty and Madison ave. [illegible]	3 10
Fisher, Est. Alonzo, H and L. 75 W. Mot st.	17 40
Fox, Jas. Frederick, H and L. 20 Fitz ave.	8 70
Fox, Jas. Frederick, H and L. 24 Fitz ave.	8 70
Fritz, Adam, H and L. Exchange Alley [illegible]	8 70
Gilmore, J. J., H and L. 7 and 9 Madison ave. [illegible]	17 40
Glenn, Richard, Lot Leon street [illegible]	5 22
Green, Wm., Lot North ave. bet. of Grant [illegible]	5 22
Hartwell, Randolph R., 3 A. Lot, E. Front st. [illegible]	26 10
Hartwell, Randolph R., H and L. 29 W. Second st. [illegible]	17 40
Hartwell, Randolph R., H and L. 31 W. Second st. [illegible]	17 40
Hartwell, Randolph R., 2 A. Lot, W. Second st. [illegible]	10 44
Hartwell, Randolph R., H and L. Block 4, Randolph ave.	10 44
Holcomb, Mary J., H and L. of Central ave. [illegible]	26 10
Hall, Harry J., or Geo. W., Dunellen ave. [illegible]	1 74
Hall, Geo. W., Jr., Dunellen ave. [illegible]	3 48
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. Somerset st. [illegible]	3 48
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 24 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 26 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 28 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 30 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 32 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 34 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 36 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 38 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 40 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 42 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 44 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 46 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 48 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 50 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 52 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 54 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 56 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 58 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 60 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 62 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 64 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 66 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 68 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 70 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 72 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 74 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 76 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 78 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 80 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 82 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 84 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 86 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 88 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 90 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 92 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 94 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 96 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 98 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 100 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 102 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 104 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 106 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 108 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 110 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 112 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 114 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 116 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 118 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 120 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 122 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 124 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 126 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 128 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 130 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 132 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 134 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 136 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 138 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 140 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 142 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 144 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 146 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 148 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 150 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 152 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 154 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 156 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 158 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 160 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 162 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 164 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 166 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
Jones, Wm. H., H and L. 168 Somerset st. [illegible]	13 05
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PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 8, No. 48. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1886. Price Two Cents

Continued Cards.

WANTED—Trade: a good horse. Enquire of Wm. Wright, at the Stable, Front street, near Watchung avenue.

WANTED—Boarders and lodgers. Apply at corner of Watchung and Second avenue.

PLUMBING, painting and tinning a specialty. Address R. C., care of Plainfield Post Office.

WANTED—A good cook; washer and ironer; good wages. Apply immediately with reference at 1 Grove street. (Seventh Street) and Crescent avenue.

WANTED TO RENT—From October 1st, a small house, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the depot. Address P. O. Box 877, Plainfield.

WANTED—A boy to learn the printing business. Address P. O. Box 877, Plainfield.

WANTED—Situation by a girl to do housework in a small family. Address P. O. Box 877, Plainfield.

SITUATION WANTED as coachman and gardener by a married man. Address C. A. Wheeler, Plainfield, N. J.

STORE to rent, Mount Horeb. Apply F. Dunn.

TO LET—Desirable suites of furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at 5 Park place.

Special Notices.

AT THE YOUNG GROCERIES FOR CASH.—E. S. Dort & Co., corner Park and Dunellen avenue, Dunellen, N. J. Goods delivered in Plainfield, Dunellen and Bound Brook. Orders by telephone, No. 23, Plainfield, or Dunellen station, No. 1, will receive prompt attention. Give them a call. 8-26-6t

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.—"Yes, I was very sick, and had a terrible cough; was confined to bed for two weeks, and thought I was bound for the other world, when I was induced to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle, and before I had taken the contents I was up and around. I have used it in my family for the last three years, and would not be without it for any consideration. Mrs. E. Hart, Sedgwick, Kansas." Price 50c and $1. Trial size 10c. 8-26-1w

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good, strong horse, suitable for driving or delivery wagon. Inquire of J. H. FRASIER, Vanderhoef Building, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. 8-26-3t

TO LET—The Cortes Rink, North Plainfield, fronting on Somerset street, 100 feet deep, with 20 feet front. Will be rented low to a good party. Apply to Wm. Cortes, Jr., Somerset street, North Plainfield. 8-26-1w

WANTED—Agents to sell the Improved Automatic Lightning Rotary Washing Machine. Will wash a tub full of clothes in two minutes. Will wash and dry a tub full in ten minutes. Will wash and dry a tub full in ten minutes. Will wash and dry a tub full in ten

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '85.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield: at 5.37, 6.45, 7.45, 7.58, 8.00, 7.50, 8.03, 8.30, 9.05, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.20, 1.31, 2.25, 3.37, 3.51, 5.20, 6.40, 8.25 p. m. Sunday at 11.56 p. m. Monday, 5.37 6.31, 8.37, 10.51, 11.50 a. m.; 1.37, 2.35, 3.51 7.30, 7.36, 9.32 p. m.

Leave New York: Foot Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 9.00, 10.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m

Plainfield and Newark.:

Leave Plainfield at 5.42, 6.52, 7.05, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.05, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.20, 1.31, 2.25, 3.37, 3.51, 5.05, 6.03, 7.02, 7.34, 9.40, 11.18 p.m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.32, 11.32, a. m.; 1.37, 3.51, 5.05, 6.03 p. m.

Leave Newark at 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 8.00, 9.45, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00, p. m

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 8.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 2.05, 2.15, 3.07, 4.34, 5.05, 6.21, 8.05, 9.05, 9.55, 11.25, 11.40 p. m. Sunday, 11.45 a. m.; 3.07, 5.14, 9.50 a. m.; 5.45, 8.45, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 6.35, 7.01, 7.35, 7.51, 8.15, 9.25, 10.15 a. m.; 12.55, 3.05, 4.25, 5.51, 7.05, 8.05, 8.45, 9.45, 11.45 p. m. Sunday at 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 4.05, 7.05, 8.15 p. m.

Plainfield and Boston.

Leave Plainfield: 5.37, 6.45, 8.30 a. m.; 2.05, 3.16, 4.34, 5.02, 6.20, 9.05, 9.17 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 6.45 p. m.

Leave Boston at 9.15, 11.00 a. m.; 12.45 4.45, 4.55, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and Mauch Chunk.

7.55 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

8.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Shenandoah, etc.

9.55 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Stroudsburg, Williamsport, DuBois, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

8.05 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schuylkill and Susquehanna, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

11.45 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 10.37 6.05, 11.05 1.21, 3.51, 6.09 p. m. Sunday; (except Ocean Grove) 8.37 a. m. 2.29 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via[illegible]

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.22, 3.10*, 5.20, 10.19, 11.44 a. m. 2.15, 4.06*, 5.10*, 6.20, 9.20 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 3.10,*, 9.25 a. m. 4.36 p. m.

*Express.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 5.30*, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 3.45, 5.45, 6.45*, 12.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m., 4.30, 8.00, 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.31, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 1.00, 3.30, 5.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 4.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.22, 3.10* 5.20, 10.20, 11.50 a. m.; 1.54, 4.32, 6.36, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.22, 3.10, 9.40* a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

*Express. Passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. RANCOCK, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STEARNS, Supt. J. E. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

The Practice of Swearing in England.

In England the swearing of the lower classes is brutal in the extreme. It is a disgusting, revolting sort of profanity. There is no pleasure in hearing it. The educated classes do do very little swearing. The reason is not because they think it wrong, but because they think it "bad form." Oaths are out of style, and hence the habit is considered a sign of ill-breeding. When good King Albert Edward came to the throne the ladies of society put on chemises. There was, under various good kings and queens, when to swear like a gentleman was considered an accomplishment.

It was not in the green room of the Novelty theatre, in London, which stands just off Lincoln Inn Fields, near Oxford Street, looking to Long Acre, on the occasion, when an old military gentleman came in and, more evidently a lover of the good than of the evil, I was in hopes for his friends. The old gentleman was famous for something of that sort, and instead of swearing he peppered his conversation with the phrase, "with my vitals." He answered all the purposes of swearing, and seemed also to relieve the major's mind. It had a certain flavor of old-time comedy about it which seemed perfectly appropriate to the part of the kind of a straight-backed, action-and-ruin the old major was.—Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Why No Two Persons Are Alike.

Dr. Jeffries says that in forty-three out of every twenty-five persons have unmated eyes; if this be true and no two persons are alike, it is reasonable to infer that the slightest change in the color of the eyes will produce a variation in the face. The modiste's "rage" have led her. One proclaims an utter rout from all drapery of dresses, at the same moment another declares the introduction of new materials which "will drape exquisitely." There is evidently a misunderstanding between manufacturer and modiste which must be removed before the habitues of the feeble court of fashion can be fooled out for the coming season. But let's consider the facts.—Medical Journal.

The Lightest Day for Travel.

"It's a curious fact," said the conductor, "that Friday is the lightest day of the week for travel. I've noticed it for years. I suppose it's because so many people have a superstition about the evil influence of that day. The effect is particularly noticeable on a set travel, where there would seem to be no other explicable reason than that it pays her superstition."—Baltimore Herald.

Charles Dudley Warner says, safe to women to give up the brie-a-brac craze, and return to the old simplicities of housekeeping.

IMITATING BELFAST.

New York Strikers Indulge in Stone Throwing.

AN OCCASIONAL PISTOL SHOT

Breaks the Silence and Enlivens the Scene.

Riotous Demonstrations at Different Points During the Day—Third Avenue Cars Overturned in the Streets—Policemen Stoned by the Angry Strikers—A Conductor Shot Down—Many Men More or Less Injured.

New York, Aug. 16.—There were strong indications last night that the railroad strike would not be settled until the metropolis had a repetition of the stirring scenes that marked the day. Dock and the Third avenue strikes of last spring.

The employes of the Broadway and Seventh avenue lines said they were determined to remain out until the company agreed to the old five-cent fare, and the company declared determined to insist upon a six-trip table.

The Belt line was tied up tightly and there was every hope that the company would come to terms.

Before the sun set thirty or forty men were in prison and 100 men who sought work were pestered and hooted. Broken glass, bricks, black eyes and lacerated faces. Broadway looked much like the Bowery during the exciting days of last spring. Crowds of the strikers and sympathizers paced the thoroughfare, and the few cars which traversed it were crowded with big policemen armed with heavy clubs.

The Broadway railroad depot was the center of attraction. Many of the strikers had remained all night in the vicinity.

Fifty policemen, who had been hired in Mulberry Bend to do stable work, marched up Sixth avenue and got into the depot by the Sixth avenue entrance. They were not molested.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Inspector Dilks, Capts. Allaire, Webb, Killilea and Garland and seventy men reached the depot, and a wagon was driven around it. Justice P. Graham, Andrew D. Bost and other leaders of the strikers were on the ground to prevent any disturbance.

Forty or fifty applicants for work were stopped on their way to the depot and badly pounded. Two men were caught by a crowd near Vanderbilt avenue and would have been mobbed but for the police. They escaped and went to the station to get straightened out.

There were numerous scrimmages around the Belt line depot. Several men were badly injured in some way. The following were sent to Roosevelt hospital for treatment: John Kahrs, scalp wound; Henry Punstorf, cut in the face; Thomas Hughes, scalp wound; James McCormack, fracture, and Simon Hecht, scalp wounds; John Dwyer, broken wrist; Thomas Nugent and Ernest Pierce, scalp wounds. Both of the latter had an eye gouged. Some of the above were men who wanted to work for the Belt line.

Oliver Walters, a Twenty-second precinct officer, who was sent to clear away a crowd, had his head cut open by Policeman Smith, an officer who got excited. He was carried to a neighboring drug store and bandaged.

A largely attended meeting of the Sixth avenue men was held last night. It was charged there that the Sixth avenue had been sacrificed by Superintendent Campbell going so far as to make men take an oath that they would not join any union. At a late hour they sent a committee to see President Campbell and find out if he "intended to treat them like men."

An hour later the committee returned. The meeting then adjourned, and it was said they had been decided to continue work to-day as usual.

CARS OVERTURNED

And the Frightened Drivers Driven off at the Pistol Point.

"Hold up them horses and stop the car!" was the command Daniel Donovan, a driver of a Third avenue car, received about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the bright barrel of a revolver was shoved under his nose by way of emphasis.

Donovan reined in his horses and applied the brake and the car came to a sudden stop. The conductor started to assist the driver, but a rough-looking man, who had boarded the car at Fifty-third street and Third avenue, and acted in the terrified conductor, ordered him to get off the car.

In the meantime the man on the front platform made a sign to a number of men who were lounging on the avenue, and in a moment they ranged themselves on each side of the car. The passengers were politely requested to step out, and when they had done so the fifteen or twenty men lifted up the car, and, after turning it so that it rested length-wise across the track, overturned it. The rattle of the broken glass attracted a crowd to the scene, and in a few minutes the avenue was block with people.

The car horses stopped madly up the avenue and crashed into a tobacco wagon, overturning it and fatally injuring the horse attached to it. In the meantime a large open car approached on the up track, and the driver, seeing that the overturned car had fallen into the tracks of a mob, endeavored to pass by whipping up his horses.

He was hardly opposite the overturned car when men on each side of the track pointed revolvers at him and ordered him to stop. He did not wish to stop, and, cracking his whip, urged his horses, leaped from the car and disappeared. The conductor followed suit, with the same result. The car was turned in a few minutes the unlucky "bobtail" was resting quietly on its side across the track.

Leaving the overturned cars, the twenty or thirty men who had charge of them walked two more cars were standing on the up track. The cars were deserted, the conductors and drivers having run away. In a few minutes the cars were also overturned in a similar manner, and in a few minutes the unlucky "bobtails

A BAD RECORD.

BIGAMY BUT ONE OF GEORGE A. TUCKER'S CRIMES.

A Story of Gallantry and General Confidence From New England That Ended in Robbery—Tucker Upon the Witness Stand—Will Border Life.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 26.—George A. Tucker, of North Andover, has pleaded guilty here of bigamy and was sentenced to the reformatory for 18 months. He has one wife now serving a sentence in Lawrence jail. Tucker has often been before the courts for larceny and other offenses.

In 1870 a family named Nutting resided in the same town, whose relations with Tucker were of such a nature that the latter was forbidden to enter the house by the Nutting family removing to Fitchburg, where Tucker soon after joined them. The gang were arrested in that city for counterfeiting soon afterward. A daughter of the Nutting stage, Ida, was sent to the Lancaster industrial school for theft. On her discharge she was put out to service in Dover, N. H., and after she left her place and returned to North Andover. The agent of the state board of charity went to Tucker's house, where she was found with the latter running away when he saw the officers. Ida was arrested, and while on the way back to Lancaster, in charge of a female official, she jumped down a car window while the train was going at full speed and escaped. Tucker soon afterwards disappeared.

In June the couple were living together in Dover, N. H., and on the evening of July 10 Ida was found dead. An examination showed that she had taken an overdose of oil of tansy. Previous to the inquest in Dover, Tucker assumed the name of George Smith, and gave contradictory answers regarding the place where he had previously resided. He denied positively that he ever purchased or knew there was any oil of tansy in the house. Later he stated that he married the girl, whose name was Lula Butler, in Lowell, in August, 1897. The day the marriage certificate was found stating that George A. Tucker and Ida E. Nutting were married in Haverhill on April 28 by Rev. Henry H. Barnes. On being confronted with the document, Tucker admitted that he had given false information, and said he had assumed these names as the girl's parents objected to the marriage.

He owned to purchasing the oil of tansy at a drug store, but pretended that he was not aware what it was to be used for. The Dover authorities did not deem it desirable to put him under arrest, and on Sunday evening, July 11, Tucker arrived in North Andover with a long box containing the body of the poisoned woman. He succeeded in hiring a team to convey the body to his father's place, telling the driver while on the way the box contained the body of an actress who was killed while riding in a circus, at the same time saying that he was the notorious George Tucker, and that the people in that neighborhood were afraid of him. On reaching the senior Mr. Tucker's residence the old man declined to have the body taken into the house, when it was buried in the barn and abandoned the next day. The police got wind of the affair and went to the place, but seeing them approach Tucker fled, and was not seen by the officers till Tuesday afternoon, when he was arrested. The remains of the unfortunate young woman were buried in the pauper's lot in the North Andover cemetery.

A STAGE COACH ROBBED.

Passengers Give Up their Money to Two Footpads.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Winnipeg to The Pioneer Press tells of the second stage robbery in the Northwest Territory in one month. The Edmonton stage was stopped by two masked men yesterday, eighteen miles from Calgary. There were in the stage Pete Gorsdell, the driver; J. Burns, a commercial traveler, of Winnipeg; the company's driving agent and an unknown Frenchman. The masked men wore stripes from a Union Jack over their faces and carried a carbine and two Colt revolvers. They were on foot and sprang out of the bushes down the road in front of the stage, which stopped. They ordered the party to descend. They then searched the prisoners and took to the bushes, where they went through their pockets. The robbers then returned to the stage, went through the baggage and opened the mail bags. A mail bag containing registered letters was overlooked. The stage horses were then taken out and driven away, and the highwaymen disappeared. The footpads were evidently new at the business and nervous. They broke two of the passengers' watches. Last night twenty-five mounted police were out in search of them.

Burning of an Excursion Steamer.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 26.—The excursion steamer Ingerwersen was burned yesterday morning, the passengers and crew narrowly escaping with their lives. The loss is $40,000.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The Ohio Republican state convention met at Columbus and nominated candidates for state officers. Gen. Richard Bartholomew was to head the ticket for secretary of state; supreme judge, M. G. Williams, Fayette county; clerk supreme court, A. H. Hester, Van Wert county; school commissioner, Eli T. Tappan, Gambier; board public works, W. M. Hahn, Mansfield.

The royal convention at Syracuse, N. Y., elected George Clinton, of Buffalo, as president.

Gladstone has gone to Germany on a vacation trip.

The provisional government of Bulgaria has been overthrown, and an effort is made to find the deposed prince to reinstate him.

The Michigan and California Republican and the Democratic and Prohibition conventions met yesterday and adjourned until today to make nominations. There were 644 delegates at the latter.

The fourteenth congressional convention at Alexandria, Va., reconvened and cast 203 ballots without a nomination. Gen. Lee leads the candidates.

Mr. Bailey died at North Berwick, Me., and discussed the Prohibition party chiefly.

The tribennial general conference of the German Evangelical Synod of North America is in session at Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. J. Zimmerman of Burlington, Ia., presiding.

New York State Guards elected new commanders as follows: Gen. Peter C. Doyle, of Buffalo, brigadier-general for the Fourth brigade; Gen. James McLeer, of Brooklyn, for the Second brigade, and Col. J. Parker, Jr., of Albany, for the Third brigade, and Col. Louis Fitzgerald, of New York, for the New York city brigade.

Rev. James G. Beecher, the youngest brother of the celebrated divine, suicided at Elmira, N. Y.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is ill at London and has canceled lecture engagements.

Lieut. E. A. Benjamin, a brother of Col. Benjamin, who was a member of the late Gen. Hancock's staff, was appointed general inspector of the conclave for the day, with Thomas J. Ryan and Patrick Walsh as assistant inspectors.

EVARTS' LIFE IN DANGER.

His Companion Killed, While the Senator Narrowly Escapes.

WINDSOR, Vt., Aug. 26.—This community was shocked last evening by a distressing accident and sudden death, resulting in the life of Senator William M. Evarts, of New York, and by which Mr. Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, was instantly killed. Senator Evarts and family have been occupying the Evarts homestead for Miss Matthews, the beautiful daughter of Chief Justice Matthews, of Washington, and Mr. Charles C. Perkins, a wealthy and leading citizen of Boston, had driven out with high-spirited animals. They had not proceeded far before the horses became frightened at something on the road and started off at the top of their speed. The coachman, who was driving, was unable to hold them and was thrown to the ground, receiving severe injuries. After running for some distance the carriage was overturned and the occupants spilled upon the hard road. Mr. Perkins, in falling, struck his head violently against a stone, and was picked up dead. Miss Matthews was more fortunate and fell upon the grassy road bank. Although not seriously injured, the young lady is suffering severely from the shock. Senator Evarts escaped with a few bruises and scratches, but her fall with nervous prostration. Senator Evarts was thrown upon his side and got off with a slight bruise, second and several other persons on his side also had arms broken. He was taken to his hotel, where he is resting comfortably. The accident has thrown a deep gloom over the neighborhood. Mr. Perkins leaves a wife and family in Boston. He was an esteemed and personal friend of Senator Evarts. The runaway horses were caught a mile from the scene of the accident in a cornfield, into splinters. Although Senator Evarts is suffering from the shock, he hopes to be around again to-morrow.

SQUIRE'S SPEEDY REMOVAL.

Gen. Newton Appointed as His Successor. Squire Not Yet Free.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Local politicians were surprised by the suddenness of Governor Black's action in the removal of Justice Squire. Mr. Squire refused to talk. The mayor informed reporters that as soon as he received the official notice of removal from Albany he would appoint Gen. John Newton as commissioner of public works. The general would at once arrange to go on the retired list of the army. Gen. Newton, after an interview with the mayor, left for Washington. He will resign as chief of the engineer corps, apply to be retired, and enter upon his new office probably next week. Meanwhile Deputy Commissioner W. V. Smith will act as commissioner.

Gen. Newton was born in 1822, was graduated from West Point in 1845, served in the Mexican and civil wars, and is now brigadier general.

Assistant District Attorney Nicoll says the criminal suit against Squire will proceed as if no removal had been made. The motion to remove the case from the general sessions to the oyer and terminer will be argued on Monday.

Horrible Fate of a Child.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—A servant girl, employed by John Pollard, left little Emma, a 2-year-old adopted daughter of Mrs. Pollard, in a baby carriage outside of Dick Slade's drug store. The baby fell through one of the sidewalk, throwing the little girl into the gutter, while the carriage struck the shoulder of a horse attached to Grant's milk team. The animal reared and came down with both feet upon the child's face and head, inflicting terrible and fatal injuries.

Iowa Republicans.

DES MOINES, Aug. 26.—The Republican convention nominated the following ticket: T. D. Jackson, secretary of state; Cyrus A. Lyons, auditor; A. J. Baker, attorney general. The platform adopted declares for a rigid enforcement of prohibition.

A Connecticut Wedding.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 26.—Mr. Lynde Harrison, of this city, chairman of the Republican state committee, was married to Miss Hattie White, of Waterbury, Sept. 20. Miss White is one of the leaders in society in that city.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—For the middle Atlantic states generally fair weather, slightly warmer.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money, Stock and Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Money 2@2½ per cent. Exchange closed steady at $4.85@4.85 for demand and $4.82@4.82½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84@4.86. Commercial bills, $4.80½@4.81. Silver certificates, 59½@59¾c. Bar silver, 59½c. Mexican dollars, 46½c.

Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular.

The stock market opened weak and on a selling of some of the Vanderbilts, grangers and Reading prices declined ¼ to ¾ per cent, during the first hour; toward the end of the forenoon it became strong and advanced ¼ per cent. The general market continued weak throughout the morning and during the afternoon, with a dull and featureless money market. The dealings last nearly all day were small, and at the time of closing prices were ¼ per cent. lower. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾ per cent.

Prices closed as follows:

Wabash	7½	Del. & Hudson	102
Adams Express	138	Del., Lack. & W.	158½
U. S. Express	40	Erie	13½
C., C. C. & I.	36	Erie 2d	32½
New York Central	102½	Kansas & Texas	8½
Ohio & Mississippi	20	Lake Erie & West.	15½
Ohio Central	—	Lake Erie & West. pf.	69
Ohio Southern	12½	Lake Shore	187½
Michigan Central	75	Northern Pacific	11½
Northern Pacific pf.	35½	Pacific Mail	39½
Pacific Coast	30½	Quicksilver	1½
Quicksilver pf.	10½	Quicksilver pf.	10½
Union Pacific	36½	Pacific Mail	39½
Texas Pacific	7½	Reading	16½
Rome, Watertown & O.	108	Reading 1st pf.	36½
Rome, Watertown & O.	108	St. Paul	67½
Rome, Watertown & O.	108	St. Paul pf.	118½
Canada Southern	48½	Wis. Central	10½
Canada Southern	48½	Wis. Central pf.	24½
Chicago & Alton	141½	Oregon Transc.	30½
Chic. & Ohio	—	Oregon Transc.	30½

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—FLOUR—Closed steady at unchanged rates. Wheat was active, $1.09@1.10; Minnesota extra, $4.00@4.25; City bakers', $4.05@4.80 for West. Indies; Ohio extra, $4.20@4.75. Southern flour closed quiet and generally steady. Canadian was also quiet and steady.

WHEAT—Options were moderately active while prices were irregular, but closed steady at ½ to ¾c. higher; spot sales of No. 1 red state at 99c.; 2 red, white, do. at 98c.; No. 3 red winter at 96c.; No. 2 red winter, Sept., 97½c.; do. Oct., 97½@98c.; No. 2 red winter Sept., 97½c.; do. Oct., 97½@98c.; do. Nov., 98@98½c.

CORN—Options dull but steady and closed ¼@½c higher; spot lots closed ½c. higher on a light supply; spot sales of mixed western at 39½@40c.; do. at 39@39½c; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 39½; do. Oct., 39½c; do. Nov., 39½c.

OATS—Options were dull, firm, and closed at a trifle advance; spot lots closed firm and a shade higher; sales of No. 2 white state at 30c. and No. 3 do. at 29½c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 28½c.; do. Oct., 28½c.

RYE—Dull; western, 50@54c.; state, 57@58c.

BARLEY—Nominal.

PORK—Dull; new mess, $11@11.50.

LARD—Closed quiet and steady; 3250 casks, $7.40 for Sept., $7.50 for Oct.

BUTTER—Firm; state, 16@18c.; western, 15@ 16c.

CHEESE—Dull; state, 7@9c.; western 6@ 7½@8c.

EGGS—Firm; state, 17c.; western, 16@c.

SUGAR—Raw quiet but firm; fair refining, 3½c.; and 96 test centrifugal, 3 7-32; refined quiet but, firm; crushed, 4 7-16@4 9-16c.; powdered, 4 3-16@4 5-16c.; granulated, 4 3-16@4 5-16c.; cubes, 4 5-16@4 7-16c.; mould, "A," 4 7-16@4 9-16c.; confectioners' "A," 4 5-16@4 7-16c.; cutting "A," 4@4 1-16c.; white, extra "C," 3 15-16@4c.; yellow "C," 3 13-16@3 15-16c.; extra "C," 3 9-16@3 11-16c.; yellow, 3½@3¾c.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications and to contract for the electric lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient numbers of lights are obtained, in each section of the residence portion of the city, the necessary mains will be constructed. The date at which domestic lighting will be commenced will depend somewhat upon the number of applications for light and their location.

The supply to the business section of the city will commence very shortly after the completion of the contract with the city for street lighting. Arrangements today have been perfected in connection with the completion of the contract with the city, for the use of the poles of the Plainfield Street Railway Company, and the work of erecting the wires will be commenced immediately.

A temporary office has been rented from Mr. Frank Hall, corner of Park avenue and Front street, 22 and 27 North avenue, opposite the railway depot, where a representative of the company will receive applications and furnish information before the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 4.30 to 6.30 p. m.

ALEX. P. WARNER, C. E.,
Engineer in Charge.

7-27-tf

At the White Front.

Many are surprised to find us so busy in the midst of summer, but when they look around and see the prices we are giving and the goods they come to wonder. We are busy selling Fine Goods at half the value they are worth and we have bought them for half value. Rather early for these but this cold weather makes us think of them and the prices on winter goods will be low as we have bought early. This week we will offer special inducements in all through our stock so come and see us and be convinced.

We have received another lot of those Tucson Hats. We will sell these for 50, either case at 5c.

We will sell one case of best prints at 5c. We will sell 3000 yards of Linen crash at 5c. We will sell one case of Red Table Oilcloth, full 45 inches, 10c. If you want Oriental Lace come and see what we have. Our Muslin Underwear sale is a great success and will continue for another week. We will sell 1000 yards Black Cashmere at 25c, worth $1, and don't forget that we keep a full line of Tinware and Crockery.

J. E. WHITE and SON.

REMEMBER THIS!

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

The only company having a DIRECT WIRE from PLAINFIELD to LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, also advertising the fact that it opened up business in New York.

THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of a call from the engineer of the building to New York city for workmen. Circulars, terms, &c., delivered at low rates. Telephone Call No. 4. Office at 5 Park avenue. Open night and day.

R. R. FAIRCHILD
Furniture Warerooms,
21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND

House Furnishing Goods

AND FOR

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison,

55 West Front Street.

Lake House,
and Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Resort, now open for the season, is situated in the cool and attractive suburb known as Lake Side, and is convenient to all by car or carriage.

Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Only, served at the Lake House. Families and Parties supplied with Ice Cream at short notice. Phone 6-0-F.

BOATING

will find new, elegant and substantial boats on the Lake House grounds, Lake avenue. (South side.) Rates same as always. Terms moderate.

JOHN H. TIER.

The Bee Hive.

Ladies' Black Jersey's, Vest front and coat back, worth $1.50 at 98c

Black Merino Jerseys 49c.

Embroidered front, coat back Jerseys 1.19.

Six button length Silk Mitts 25c.

We will also show to-day a full line of Corset Covers from 12c up.

For Month of August Only.

Zephyr in all colors in single and split at six cents per oz.

"The Pride," the best Shirt in the world **69c.**

LOUIS CALLMAN,
38 West Front St.

(3 doors from Music Hall.)

Dixon's Ice Cream

50c PER QUART.

to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

Depot 85 West Front St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Telephone 38. Brooklyn, N. Y., Telephone 688, Spring street, N. Y. Branch depot, Rockaway Beach, 2nd. April 4, 1898. Will keep hard coal home.

Blue Stone Flagging

SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks

All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.

M. POWERS,

Yard, formerly 39 MANNING AVENUE, removed to

Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.

P. O. BOX 1337.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

AND

COAL.

AND

FERTILIZERS

Agents for the Soluble PACIFIC GUANO.

Madison Avenue.

LAING'S HOTEL.

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

RICHARD DAY

(Successor to Frank Day.)

LIVERY STABLE
North Avenue

Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER

BEST

QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting vaults, cesspools and closets. Also for removing garbage, ashes, etc. Prices reasonable. Leave orders with D. F. Lloyd, 5 N. Second street; Plainfield Coal Co., 5 Park avenue; Plainfield Lumber Co., foot of Somerset street; Jones and Co., P. O. Box 1467, Plainfield, N. J.

Telephone Call 59.

A VERY SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF HAND MIXED COLORED

BLUE STONE

SUITABLE FOR

ROADS AND WALKS

is now being crushed at the new Stone Crusher on Johnston's Drive. Immediate contracts can now be made at a much lower figure than ever offered before. Address

G. F. GREGORY,

P. O. BOX 826. TELEPHONE CALL 61.

HOWARD A. SMITH & CO.

Successor to ZACHARIAS & SMITH.

OPERATION HALL, NEWARK, N. J.

BRANCH STORE, Park street, Orange.

BICYCLES

Both new and second-hand, "any machine to select from" in stock of members of the Board of Trade of the United States.

Last Rose of Summer

I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of HEAVY MARK CLOTHING which must be sold immediately.

SEE THE SACRIFICE.

Boys' Suits	formerly	$5.00	now $1.98
" "	"	4.00	" 1.98
" "	"	3.00	" 1.98
Youth's "	"	10.00	" 6.98
" "	"	8.00	" 4.98
Men's "	"	12.00	" 6.98
" "	"	10.00	" 6.98
" "	"	15.00	" 8.98
" "	"	12.00	" 6.98

50 Men's Vests, made from remnants, fine customer goods, $1.50. Store to rent.

JOHN H. FRENCH

20 WEST FRONT ST.

Bargains in Real Estate.

FOR SALE TO LET

To Let Furnished. To Let Unfurnished.

Desirable Bargains in BUILDING LOTS.

Fire Insurance, Sole Agency for North America, Phila.; Phenix Assurance of London, Queen of Liverpool, Eng. Inquire of

EDWARD C. MULFORD,

Real Estate Broker, 32 and 37 opposite N. Y. Station, Plainfield, N. J.

SPECIAL SALE

To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for **10 Days** only, from Aug. 20 to Aug. 30th,

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, and Lawn Pool,

at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

A. W. RAND'S,
24 W. FRONT STREET.

PARK HOUSE.

Cor. Park Ave., and Eighth Street

Plainfield, N. J.

Eight minutes walk from depot.

A First-class, homelike family resort for Guests, permanent and transient. Superior table and appointments. Ample Grounds and shade. Near Library. Also table board for families. Terms reasonable.

J. A. HOPKINS, Prop.

L. M. FRENCH
Carriage Manufacturer

FINE CARRIAGES ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

No. 18 Somerset St

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Voorhees' DRUG STORE,

at the old established stand,

21 WEST FRONT ST.

near Music Hall. Established 1865.

You can get the Purest, Drugs the Finest Toilet Articles, the Best Medicines, and Most Carefully Compounded Prescriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Compound Extract Sarsaparilla for the blood, makes the weak strong. Equal in size and quality to Hood's or Ayers'. Sold at 75c per bottle.

Vouchner Concentrated Extract Jamaica Ginger relieves cramps, diarrhoea, cholera morbus, etc., at 25c to 50c per bottle.

Beef, Iron and Wine in bottle containing one pint at the low price of 50c.

Quinine pills at a low price. Imported Bay Rum 25c per bottle.

Freckle, Tan and Moth Lotion 50c bottle. Cream of Beauty, an elegant Cosmetic at 25c per bottle.

All goods sold at low prices.

Soda Water of fine quality, 5 cents a glass.

Calisaya and Soda Antidote to Malaria.

Bromo Caffeine for Brain-workers cures headache.

At the Fountain, Horsford's Acid Phosphates, with Orange, Lemon or Raspberry.

Syrup Cocoa, something new; nothing like it drawn from any other fountain in the city.

FORD & STILES
Funeral Directors
AND
PRACTICAL EMBALMERS.

Office, warerooms and residence No. 24 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Call 28.

'RANDOLPHIS
Spring Opening
OF
Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

Agents for LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE.

12 W. FRONT ST.

A Full Line of LADIES' Muslin Underwear,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

POPE BROS.,

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

LADIES'

Can have Clasps made of buttons to match the balance of the buttons on their wraps.

COLLIER'S
No. 3 Park Avenue.

N.B.—No Humbug. Established 17 years.

New Store.
BARKALEW & DUNN
FINE GROCERIES,
18 NORTH AVENUE
PLAINFIELD.

Try the Brunswick Java recommended by Park and Tilford and Acker, Merrill and Condit.

A. WILLETT,
Boot and Shoe Dealer,
6 PARK AVE.

Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, made by hand and warranted to fit perfectly. Before you purchase them, invites the ladies of Plainfield to call and try to give them an examination before going to the city to buy.

Electric Fire Alarm

Electric Burglar Alarms, Gongs and one Electric Call Bells. Electric Bar Electric Speaking Tubes.

Electric Private Telephones. Electric Light Supplies.

Electric Repairing a Specialty.

Electric Thermostats as connected with gas may save enough in a season to pay for one in each room. If your office, shop, warehouse or any one or more of your rooms, will be kept at a proper temperature, with

REPAIRS TO ALL KINDS OF ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

F. E. KINSMAN,

Successor to F. E. KINSMAN & CO.
143 Nassau street, Liberty Block, New York, also P. O. Box 1038, Plainfield, N. J.

Charles Bock,

7 and 9 E. SECOND ST.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL dealer in Imported and Domestic

Champagne, Wines,

LIQUORS, CORDIALS, ALES, PORTER and STOUT. Agent for Cl. Cheesman & Sons' BOSTON MILD BEER and CO.'s Pale Extra Ale.

Imported and Domestic Brandies, Whiskies, Cordials & Liquors. Also Bass' Imported Burton Ale & Guinness's Dublin Stout.

American WINES, Extra Fine.

	by bottle	by gallon
SCHLING (White Wine)	25c	$1.00
BURGAMOT (Claret)	25c	1.00
SWEET CATAWBA	25c	1.00
MUSCATEL	25c	1.00

Philadelphia Ales and Porter, own bottling, for your house, at one dollar per dozen. Also Pilsner Lager Beer. PURE APPLE CIDER, delivered in prepaid quarts 5c, per dozen, quart 10 per dozen, half barrel, 50 quarts, $3.50. Send for price list. All goods delivered at wholesale prices. Send for price list. All orders may be left P.O. Box 907 or Somerset street, Dalrymple's livery and stable, Somerset and Madison avenues. Telephone call 44. C. O. D.

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Artists' MATERIALS,

Engravings, Etchings, and Picture Frames of all Kinds.

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32 West Front Street, Plainfield

NEW YORK PRICES.

AS USUAL!

Harness, Fly Nets, Cotton and Linen Sheets, Lap Robes, Peach Blanket Fertilizers and Carpet Sweepers, are the cheapest at

J. P. LAIRE & CO.,

Cor. Front St. and Park Ave.

JOSEPH T. VAIL
REAL ESTATE
AND
FIRE INSURANCE
LOANS NEGOTIATED.

Office Opposite Railroad Station.

RESIDENCE NO. 62 E. SIXTH ST.

Dealer in

BLUE STONE FLAGGING.

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WOOLSTON & BUCKLE

25 NORTH AVE.,

Painters and PAPER HANGERS

Wall Papers,

and Painter's Supplies, Brushes, Glass, etc.

CRUSHED STONE
Is Now Furnished by
WILSONS

A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

Orders can be sent through the post office or may be left with Robert Simpson, West Front Street corner Washington Ave

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Clare's Jewelry Store,
9 PARK AVE.

Continued as usual with a large and varied stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, spectacles, etc. New Goods just received. New designs and prices very reasonable. Repairing in every line done in the best manner, neatly and promptly done and equal to the New York houses and at less prices. New York prices will be charged for the price of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Thankful for past patronage Mrs. Clare solicits a continuance of the same.

Mr. C. E. VAIL, Manager.

Workingmen Attention!

For Overall's, Jumpers, Cheap Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, etc., call on

U. B. CRANE,
Hatter and Gents' Furnisher,
NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,
Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,
Wall Paper,
No. 6 North Avenue

WOMAN AND HOME.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF A VERY STRANGE YOUNG WOMAN.

Women of Turkey—Swiss Girls — Hints and Helps Concerning Children—How to Walk—Ways of Women—Household Receipts—Notes and Items.

Once upon a time there lived a very strange young woman. As a child she had been peculiar. As a young woman she became remarkable, and by the time she grew to be a matron she became quite widely known for her idiosyncrasies. "Please get me the paper about Jane," her "mother" said her as an example—whether good or bad, you must judge for yourself.

Other women talked about her whenever they got a chance.

Now, what do you suppose all this was about? Just this: When that strange young woman was a little girl she awoke to the gaiety of the situation in the bloom of her mother by flatly refusing to have her straight brown hair braided into pigtails or twisted into brown paper bumps every Saturday night. Wednesday night. "If God had meant her to have curly hair He would have made it curly," was her argument or sophistry or both. Such a child was strangely taken in hand by her well-meaning mother, who told her that God wouldn't love her if she didn't obey her mother and have her hair curled for her, and other babies loved it so a little girl should. The mother was the biggest. The hair was curled, but not without much protesting.

That struggle against the powers that be came when she was set before a pair of steps and told to get into them. Up came the adult argument of it had been intended she should not have had a shell like a turtle or a waist like a wasp, it would have been done without her interference. Despite her objections she was dressed in her daintiest and she trod the station, given pull more each day. One night a week she slept in them. The only relief she had during this period was an obliging attack of measles or mumps. Such a consequence of rigorous training or by nature this young girl at 16 was very slight. This was the cause of a new struggle no less divided. Artificial compressors of the waist and all other wars brought forward in turn and their use requested. A refusal on the plea of being born thin was no use. They were applied and nothing but imagined ease in a young girl with a plump figure and a thin face and arms like a child's. "Other girls wore 'improvers,' why shouldn't she?"

Time matters went on until the poor girl was 18. A sensible man offered to marry her and she accepted—through her mother, who pleaded for her. In four days' time little health. This constant nagging and worrying of years to make her look and appear what she was not, and what she did not care to look, had at last had the worst of all youthful effects. It had made a sweet tempered, affectionate girl of 18 glad to get away from her mother to a home of her own.

Once her own mistress—at least as far as her raiment went—our strange young creature began like a butterfly to come out from her chrysalis. She had worn ugly shoes for puddings and her little rotundities. She hung her "switch" up in the apple tree for the birds to make their nests with, and long whole rolls of cotton wool went with it. She wore the "—" timed her feet and she let out her stay laces.

I do not believe that woman ever had a happier honeymoon than did she.

The pet of comfort and of the ideas of beauty she kept with her, and it was this that made her looked upon as "peculiar." Married at 18 she was handsome as ever at 25. She had learned that first thing that wealthy woman has one attribute in common wi h a kitten, a colt or a baby. Her stomach may be a prosaic organ, but it is more useful to her when it does not down everyday by dyspepsia than other back hair or her houskeirk. She had her principles and she determined to live up to them. She did not believe that pastes or powders did a bad complexion any good. She would not use them.

She did not think because everybody she were at their hair in tremendous "waterfalls" on the back of their heads that she must needs take hers down from the crown, when it looked well and was becoming to her. She did not do it either.

She did not think that just because she was the child she needed to swaddle herself to look fat. She dressed comfortable, she good things at a time those things looked best for her figure and her temper, and at the end of a year was as plump as a harvest partridge.

And so when she got "fat," as her feminine friends called it, she did not lie awake nights wishing to be thin again. She simply liked it, and kept honestly at work trying to keep her good looks as long as possible. Wrapping, flirting, or her more closely or much longer. As 45 we will leave her. She was still round and straight. She could wear corsets or go without them, she pleased, for she had never worn them tight enough or long enough to destroy the muscles that surrounded her natural waist. Neither was her nose blotched or her hair red nor much coarser. Her hair, not much thinner than 20 had been before—thanks to the exquisite care she had always given it—was still arranged in the soft, fluffy, becoming way she had always worn it, modified but very slightly to suit the fashion "lovely" it is a waste of energy that a mother who does not love a child for its supposed ideal. It will look quite as lovely in her eyes in a plain slip, and if he be only his elaborate dresses to excess within his or the eyes of others, he would rather pass for a fool.

Give the matter serious thought, oh tired house keeper, and see if you do not daily take many unnecessary steps and do much that you might, without injury to any one, leave undone. Rest your body and improve your mind, keeping your face and heart as fresh as possible, for you are the idol of your husband and children.—San Francisco Post.

Will the Coming Woman Marry?

The conclusion of inflexible logic is that, if the coming woman is to be free, equal, independent, and the rest of it, and if she is to be way of a great career, she will not marry. As to posterity, she owns it nothing. She can be as exalted above that as the Shakers. Or if she feels to posterity in the ordinary way, the strained woman can relapse it to the lower order.

On the other hand, if the coming woman shall marry, she will be about the same manner of woman as she is now. She will be somewhere of the cup of happiness; and the talk and laws of emancipation and equality will be all in vain—except in so far as they have been subject to man. Therefore, the abiding faith in the future elevation of woman, and that the taste of liberty and education which she has now got will work in her a great transformation, is logically obliged to believe that the coming woman will not marry.—Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Dress at English Summer Resorts.

And the chief reason for this Arcadian delightfulness seems to be the absence of worry about dress. Nobody wore anything more than a gingham or cambric frock on those celestial mornings; a short frock innocent of trimming, a cheap shade hat, no gloves. A dainty daughter-in-law appeared in the same checked gingham every morning for a fortnight. Servants do the dishes. It might have cost 25, and she looked it, or she might have cost 5, and she looked it, for she had in her had been heard to remark that only American girls could dress for such a watering place public.

It was early at dinner time, in the privacy of their own circle, that these sensible Englishwomen put on their clothes and consequently showed them. They have only neither to see nor be seen. They have only neither to please nor be pleased by their toilet with thoughts of rational. They would return home with brightened complexions and unenergized energy for their pursuit for the next London season.—Harper's Bazar.

With the Grace of God Go I.

The new waltz, "the handy strap," is as horrid as its name implies, and I do hope that really nice girls will not, even for a frock, adopt it. Fashionable waltz are generally without any excuse for their existence, but in new and exercise in gymnastics it women would only stop walking how much healthier they would appear on the street. Trees would not grow, and flowers, our girls would be lost. There are exceptions—in New Orleans. These women walk with the grace of goddesses, without any consciousness they are the embodiment of that grace as they move. Perhaps they are born a little more lithe than other women, but I doubt it; but they do take more earnestly to life to attain one in their movements.

If I had a daughter I should do everything in my power to help make her physically beautiful. The religion, whichever it be, that calls for repression of the body, that has made in the image of its Maker was not a religion that made the world a better one, so I do not think it was.—"Ball" in New York Star.

Women in the Treasury Department.

Complaints of inaccuracy and carelessness on the part of men were made frequently during Gen. Spinner's administration of the United States treasury, but such complaints against lady clerks were few. The unwonted and quicker detection of carelessness in women, and in cases of disputes as to the correctness of accounts, the ladies invariably took the judgment of a Mrs. Grundie, who was for a long time employed in his bureau. In speaking of her ability in this particular line, Gen. Spinner would say, "If I were a believer in clairvoyance I would say that she possessed that power, but as I am not, I can't explain it." There was a rule in the treasury department that the clerks who married in resign their positions, and when this lady married the venerable treasurer asked that the rule be suspended, because the government would still dispense with the services.—Chicago Tribune.

A Woman's Idea of Men.

"What do women love best in men?" was asked a quizzical analyst of human nature the other day. "Sir," said she, "they like their money. Give a man with courtesy and polish, without force, and he is like a linen collar without starch. The texture may be fine, but it's not satisfying. Women love courage in men, and they admire a vigorous hearty yeoman in a scented, nervous dude of the drawing room." Don't you like to see a man dance?" I queried. "I would rather see him digging a well," she said. "Or see him driving a team," said she. "To me a dancing man, a lion lapping milk or an elephant playing a guitar are all alike. Men, love and courage, these are the things that are strong and masterful. When they fail of their destiny they become caricatures."—New York Mercury.

A Strictly Original Plan.

The Buffalo Courier tells of seventeen young and handsome girls, all under twenty-one, all residents of Buffalo, who have just wound up a very pleasant vacation on a strictly original plan. They hired a cottage at Lake Erie and ran it themselves for about five weeks, doing their own housekeeping, baking and washing. The summer days were spent in boating, bathing and in one way or other, and the evenings in dancing over the floor, through dolls, and in running a race to see who would come out the tiniest and best-used. All came back with a considerable addition to their wardrobes and as brown as Spanish smartlas.—Exchange.

Something About Boys.

A rightly trained boy—and by rightly trained I don't mean a one that is deprived out of all individuality—is one of the noblest, loveliest and most precious creations of God's hand. A well-trained boy, who has babyhood is ready to think and to be a genius boy if necessity to be a manageress, rude and brutal club, is one of the infliction of evil for. Let us have more of the babe in Gilead.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

A Good Grease Eradicator.

An excellent grease eradicator is made of the following ingredients: Ammonia, half an ounce; soft water, one quart; saltpetre, one teaspoonful; fine soap, in shavings, one ounce; mix thoroughly and keep in a corked bottle. To remove grease spots, rub the cloth well with the mixture, and then wash in clear water. Ammonia and remedies the evil the better it will be for herself and family. If she is obliged to do her own family sewing every back or spoils that she can, and if she is not, she is a crime. The hour or hours spent in making an elaborate dress that baby will look "lovely" in is a waste of energy that a mother who does not love a child for its supposed ideal. It will look quite as lovely in her eyes in a plain slip, and if he be only his elaborate dresses to excess within his or the eyes of others, he would rather pass for a fool.

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FOR AND ABOUT THE FAIR SEX.

Items, Terse or Verbose, Published Found in Fancy Dress Costumes.

FANCY FLOWERS.

"Young Lady (to turnkey)—Can I take these flowers in to my prisoner, sir?" Turnkey—Yes, ma'am; the chives an' pick-pockets will be glad to get 'em. Ye can do as ye please on sleepers. But there, ain't, ye murderers is sorry, an' I'm glad. The last was pardoned yesterday. Young Lady—Oh, I'm so sorry.

LAWN MOWER.

HER REPLY.

An exchange on the beauties of a summer evening. With hearts unfolding down in flowery valleys, My soul seemed to swim in a heavenly dream, So fair was New York's lovely theatrics. "I'd bite at your hook if I were a fish," she said. With a smile her enchanting mouth puckers, As she says: "Such a notion is far from my wishes."

For who cares to angle for suckers?"—Life.

The Dull Rite (Tex.) Dot is edified by a young lady. She remarks: "Mamma, just look at those pictures of the Madonna! Isn't it wonderful how much hair some of the old painters put on the head of the baby Jesus?" Then she adds, with a sigh: "Ah! how I wish I had a daughter!"

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

May 1—I have solemnly and irrevocably made up my mind to become a member of the Convent of St. Hildegarde this fall.

May 20—Who may light the fairest shall have command to marry the Prince of Wales.

June 1—I cannot forget that I am only 17, and I have refused the prince.

June 30—My jewels! All gone! Stolen! The diamond necklace presented me by the Queen of Spain, the ruby bracelet sent me by the—[Runs by manager. "Too thin. Won't work. Been used too long and too often. Try something else. Got kissed by the pope or something.

July 1—I have bought the old castle. Dear

FISHING.

CHESS.

Sept. 10.—Opens in New York. Crowded houses.—Burdette.

One of our exchanges has a ladies' column in which we are afflicted every morning with a lot of stuff that we care not a cent for. I shall be more grateful for such a receipt than I should be one for welding cake with the white and yolk and row thrown in."—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is evident from the numerous widows that have appeared that R. Z. C. Judson was a Dauntless which has been frequently spelled Dawnless.—Somerville Journal.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is combing it.—Somerville Journal.

"This is something I have just dashed off," said the forsaken wife, as she took the butter from the churn.—Boston Bulletin.

HER SINKING CONDITION.

Mother—Here, dear husband, is the dressmaker's bill. Husband—Is that so? Then my daughter a new costume soon. She looks thereon with admiring, will presently a husband thereon hunt up.

FLOWER.

Father—and how much cost from this bleaching contrivance?—Fliegende Blaetter.

In the language of postage stamps the stamp placed upside down indicates "I love you." It also indicates that the person so placing it is an idiot.

WIVES WHO NEVER IRON.

The husband of a well-known literary woman tells a story with considerable glee. He wet his straw hat the other day and it came out of shape. Fearing the censure of his better half who said it to him, he stopped and asked whether it could be got back into shape again. "Easily enough," said the latter; "the next time you're driving in the rain put on the brim and run it over your head." It'll come out perfectly straight." The gentleman is afraid that if his wife reads this she will never iron his collars and shirts any more, but will presently have him bring home his washing.—Boston Herald.

ONLY HER HUSBAND.

A Saturday Street Middle Haverhill at a crack, but in about a week she had occasion to say to her:

"Mamma I heard you you said you didn't have any money, but I found several, and now I find a man in the kitchen, and the time I"

"Why, you naughty, horse, your father ain't no male friend ob mine. He am only my husband!" was the reply.—Texas Siftings.

Fall Outer Wraps.

A novelty for an outer garment is a "jockey wrapper" of gray ladies, trimmed with gold bands. The collar is covered with gold fringe, fastened down to the front, and the sleeves are ornamented with gold bands. Another gray garment, destined for traveling, has for a very peculiar sleeve. It falls wide and full from the shoulder to the elbow, and is then fitted closely about the wrist by a bracelet of gray passementerie. The skirt of the confection is long, and gathered in the back to form a puff. A deep cape covers the front of the garment to a less piece of silk.

Embroidery Patterns.

Ladies who have a taste for artistic embroidery patterns for our lady readers who do fancy work. They are from real designs used in the Royal School of Art Needlework.

MANTEL VALANCE.

Fig. 1 shows a mantel valance of dark blue velvet, the handsome and graceful design of which is executed in "gold work," it is worked in Kensington stitch, the leaves are thrown in roses, in this instance it is unshaded, the leaves being in green, and the sprays in lovely pale colors. The stems are worked in outline stitch and the whole is then edged with gold cord, which are still more attractive in appearance, but the embroidery of which requires the cunning of a practiced hand.

SCREEN.

Fig. 2 represents panels of a handsome screen. The screen itself has four panels, covered like the two given. It is mounted in a black frame, the panels are covered with black cloth, very rich and soft in texture, and the design is formed of numerous sprays of fruit, and flowers, the sprays being grouped, and not, as is usual, brought out separately. The fruit and flowers are various shades of peaches. The execution of this is wonderfully natural; it is worked in Kensington stitch, and the shading is done with crewel, and the entire design is finished off with Japanese gold thread.—Exchange.

FOOTSTOOL.

The Coming Colors.

Navy blue and brown will be the colors most generally worn next season. This is plainly to be seen in the fall goods now in the privete and other dress goods, in dress trimmings and in all varieties of goods. With the purple the blue and green will not be much favored for contrasts, while the brighter poppy reds will be used with the new olives, which have more green than the brownish and yellow tinted olive shades of last year. Black will be worn with all of the colors, mainly bad for young and old alike, and which it has never really lost with rich women who can afford to wear the costliest black fabrics. The new fall silks are to be brocaded with serpents and cassard, with gray and green rings in them, yet entirely different from the peacock blue or the pretty gray blue of past seasons. The new brocades are also to have more mulberry for very dark shades, with the new olives, ashes and maroon tints, while for the blue shades there will be navy, Arabian or mahogany. Dahlia and heliotrope and plum shades are in great favor with French women, and will make refined contrasts for cloth or velvet suits for fall wear. Dresses for the house are Ophelia and nuance shades of cashmere, with silky ripped ballet or velvet in contrasting shades. Cobelia is another favorite given to the fashionable for fall goods, salmon, corn and rose are the pale shades most seen, while there are various shades of green—cadmium, pistache and moss—with dull shades of blue and other more vivid red shades already noted.—Exchange.

Bonnie Skirts.

Second skirts, which are worn on almost all costumes, are arranged in different ways. Some of them have irregular folds, while with others the underskirt is plain and the overskirt is gathered and draped. Many of the plaited bunnies are longer in front than on the sides, and are surrounded with galloon or trimmed with lace, thus forming a kind of apron effect. There is a very fashionable skirt by the upper drapery. Another tongue is cut the same length on either side and caught gracefully to draw the underskirt. A pretty style of trimming for the skirt is a wide worsted, crossed skirt in dark blue open work, headed, over a light blue galloon or ruffle underneath. The standing skirt is as long as the silk one, and is fastened on each side under a dark blue passementerie ornament. A blue jersey, in the color of the standing, is worn with this dress.—New York Times.

Autumn Millinery.

Light hats are abandoned for those of dark brown, green or red, though black will be worn, and fronts, feathers and birds take the place of flowers for their trimmings. Thus, instead of a white sailor hat with white wings and pastle shades spread like a fan, there are now dark blue sailor hats with two tones of feathers, wide gros grain ribbon around the crown, tied in quaint little bows on the side, and a couple of blue plumes, dark green or blackberries is inserted in the front to rest on some high forked ends of ribbon; brown hats have peacocks or grouse with their blooms upon them, and black hats have lustrous cornsels, red, white and black, with bands of black velvet, watered ribbon, satin facing, feathers and birds will be added, and as it is quite English to wear these sorts hats throughout the autumn the fashion will be adopted here.—Harper's Bazar.

For Riding and Driving.

Some remarkably neat little riding jackets and driving capes, the very long cape fashion of last year, have been just brought out in London. Cement coats are here worn by ladies, not only for riding and driving, but for walking, and they are found to be very light and preserve complexion. In a lot of other covers lined with silk, or else of plain thin cloth, which is generally rendered waterproof. It has been found necessary to publish a book of rules for the guidance of those who make these sleeves, which are lined with silk, contrasting in color with the cloth. For practical purposes, however, a driving jacket is preferable to this form of cape, as giving greater freedom to the arms, and affording more protection against the weather.—Cloak and Suit Review.

Opals.

There is good authority for stating that the opal—a favorite gem for long a popular one because of the foolish superstition of late years associated with it—is growing in favor. Indeed certainly to come to the front before the end of the season. As the opal is the only precious stone which defies imitation, and fine specimens are of rare occurrence, there appears no good reason why opals should not recover their high favor of their bold positions. In the publication of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Anne of Geierstein," in which romance is ascribed to this stone a supernatural power to bring bad luck. Possibly to the appearance of this fiction the opal enjoyed its original character of being a love stone and suitable for a betrothal gage.

The Hair.

It seems as though the good sense of many ladies might prevail against the combined efforts of fashion and folly. The impression is unshakingly do they cling to a becoming style when one is found to suit them; and in this season of general rather than particular change they are justified in retaining one which becomes them.

The hair piled loosely upon the top of the head and fringed in front is the present fashion, as being a style equally becoming to more than any one other style. It is also neater and healthier, leaving the back of the head open to the air.

Velvets.

Plain velvets come in all the new colors, also ripped or splashed with color, and alternating with plain velvet. The novelty is in the pekin pois or pea-dotted velvets, with small spots embroidered on them in contrasting colors. Some of the new velvets are of exquisite fabric, or many hues, or green, and also in tone upon tone, especially in brown shades, such as shade dots on bois de rose, the new rosewood shade.

FASHIONLETS.

Felt and velvet bonnets will be the leading features of winter millinery.

Plain, changeable, or even striped silks are very worn on all the new fall dress goods.

Jet and beaded bonnets generally will be worn for dress during the next three months. At present these are trimmed with colored silks, notably green, yellow and red.

DO NOT COUGH! COUGH! COUGH

All day and night when you can be rid by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM. a 2. Sheaw D—gist. Fourst ssreet

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin, Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Jackets, Basques, Wrappers, Shawls, Hoods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Infants' Wear, Etc. Etc. Etc. Stamping done to order. Stamping Patterns for sale. Agent for the Dress Shield which is excellent. Also, a full line of Ladies' Underwear

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 49. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886. Price Two Cents

Entertainment Column

WANTED—To rent, a house from Nov. 1st, or, possibly, with use of horse and carriage. Address, with terms, etc., P. O. Box 1,000.

WANTED—To rent, a small house from Sept. 1st, or, possibly, with use of horse and carriage. Address, with terms, etc., P. O. Box 1,000.

WANTED—Carriage and harness. Apply at corner of Watson and Somerset streets.

WANTED—A boy to deliver papers. Apply at Central Hotel. Address P. O. Box 677.

STORE to rent, Dunn's corner. Apply to J. C. Dunn.

TO LET—Rooms to let, Dunn's corner. Apply to J. C. Dunn.

Special Notices.

TENDERS FOR COAL.—The Plainfield Electric Company will receive tenders for one ton of coal for engine purposes. Coal to be delivered at Plainfield Electric Light Co. Tenders to be addressed to Plainfield Electric Light Co., Plainfield, N. J., and endorsed "Tenders for Coal." ALEX. F. WYANT, C. E.

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR [illegible] & Co.'s Dust & Co., superb and Desiccated Kokoa and Chocolate. Sole agents for Plainfield, W. E. Dubois & Co., 31 George street, New Brunswick. 4-25-6m

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE. "I'm [illegible] a very narrow escape," said a [illegible] accident to a friend. "I was [illegible] my head for a year, and by chance came across a [illegible] Balsam for the Blood. I bought a bottle, [illegible] and, to my surprise and delight, I was [illegible] and healthy." Sold by all druggists. Price $1 per bottle. 4-25-6m

FOR SALE CHEAP—A second hand [illegible], suitable for driving or delivery purposes. Inquire of J. M. FERSTER, Watchung Avenue, Dunn's Corner.

A [illegible] Cheap, [illegible] Apply at this office.

WANTED—A [illegible] Apply at this office.

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WANTED—A

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 13, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 5.42, 6.22, 7.05, 7.36, 7.54, 8.02, 8.40, 9.42, 10.22, 11.06 a. m., 12.13 p. m., 1.01, 2.02, 2.33, 3.05, 4.06, 4.48, 5.26, 6.06, 7.32, 8.04, 9.04, 11.16 p. m. Sunday, 2.27, 5.07, 6.17, 10.05, 11.02 a. m.; 1.37, 2.36, 5.15 p. m., 12.05 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 4.05, 5.00, 7.30, 8.45, 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.30 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.15, 3.30, 4.45, 5.00, 5.30, 6.15, 6.30, 8.45, 9.45, 11.30, 12.00 p. m. Sunday, 12.01 night, 10.00, 10.45 a. m., 12.00 m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.01 p. m.

Plainfield for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 8.10, 7.15, 7.55, 9.20, 11.30, 1.40 a. m., 2.50, 3.40, 5.45, 6.40, 8.04, 8.55, 9.37, 10.27, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 8.57, 10.55, 11.55, 4. m.; 1.37, 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.05, 7.05, 7.45, 8.55, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.50, 5.35, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, 12.10 a. m. Sunday, at 8.00 a. m.; 12.20, 1.30, 4.10, 6.55, 9.25, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

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Plainfield and Boonton.

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Leave Boonton at 6.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 6.34, 8.45, 10.40, p. m.

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Leave Dover at 6.10, 7.00, 7.45, 8.55, 9.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.35, 4.50, 5.35, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.50, 12.10 a. m. Sunday at 8.00 a. m.; 12.20, 1.30, 4.10, 6.55, 9.25, p. m.

Leave Boonton at 6.10, 9.50 a. m.; 2.45, 6.34, 8.45, 10.40, p. m.

Leave Somerville, at 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 p. m. Sunday at 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 a. m., 12.05, 12.35, 1.05, 1.35, 2.05, 2.35, 3.05, 3.35, 4.05, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35, 6.05, 6.35, 7.05, 7.35, 8.05, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.05, 11.35 p. m.

Westward Connections.

5.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk.

7.35 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Driftonport, Delaware Water Gap.

9.35 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Belvidere, Manchester, Lambertsburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Geneva Grove, etc.

4.36 p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Driftonport, Delaware Water Gap.

8.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Belvidere, Manchester, Lambertsburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Hazleton, Scranton, etc.

8.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 2.27, 10.37 & 05, 11.08 1.37, 3.51, 6.36 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 2.27 a. m., 4.10 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.36, 3.10*, 5.30, 7.15, 11.45 a. m., 2.15, 5.03*, 5.50*, 8.17 p. m. Sunday at 1.36, 5.10*, 9.25 a. m., 5.03 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, Ninth and Green Streets, at 8.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.10, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45*, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m., 5.30, 12.00 p. m.

Leave Bound Brook at 5.10, 8.31, 9.05 10.30 a. m., 1.00, 2.35, 3.20, 6.40, p. m. Sunday at 8.10 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Tower and Tucker Streets, at 1.25, 5.30,* 9.00, 10.05, 11.35 a. m., 1.25, 3.00, 4.34, 7.30* p. m. Sunday at 1.25, 8.15, 8.40* a. m., 6.15 p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
GEN. PASS. & TICKET AGENT.
W. W. ATTERBURY,
J. E. WOOTTEN GEN. MANAGER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1886.

The Standard of Everyday Art.

There have been many advances in art in the last few years, due, I think, to the increase of teachers. The nervous brain-force which has been developed here is a great advantage to the artist, from an educational point of view, but they have raised the standard of everyday art. The eye of the people has been educated to the standard of leather work in every way. You do not see around you now the crude workmanship, in even the trades, which was ten twenty years ago. Now, if a piece of furniture is not a good art design it will not be sold, nor will paper be allowed on the walls or carpets on the floor unless the work is what would have been trusted fifty years ago.—J. R. Meeker in Globe-Democrat.

The Man, the Time and the Place.

"Albert, you say you have no ambition for a professional life, that politics are distasteful to you, you dislike the stage, and music bores you, that you never read, and it would be too much of a conversation, you have no head for business, and no taste for athletic sports, and you don't like to think for yourself at all. I suppose as an appropriate, congenial occupation for you, O, most fortunate young man! Blessed by all the gods that reign over our social life! Go into a window and be stuffed, Albert, you're a born ornament for it.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Flesh at 86 Degrees Centigrade.

A Glasgow chemist has found that at about 86 degrees centigrade the flesh of animals, such as mutton, becomes so strongly hard that it is impossible to cut it with a steel knife, an iron instrument, indeed crushes by the blow of a hammer into a fine powder, in which muscle, fat, and bone are intermingled. —Jabez Green.

Getting Ahead of a Trickster.

A curious anecdote is related of a violin-maker so skilful in his trade that he could imitate any old violin to perfection. One day a fiddler, more eminent than honest, brought him a fine Cremona and said, with a twinkle in his eye: "I want you to make me an exact copy of this Amati." The maker knew to whom the fiddle belonged, and quessing the object promised to have it ready in two months. At the end of that time the player returned, paid the price, and received the two violins, but when he got home and examined them closely he found that both were counterfeits, the clever imitator having kept the true Amati for himself.—Philadelphia Press.

Queer Eyes in a New Crustacean.

Very singular eyes have been found in a new crustacean—Bathynectes superba—taken by the Scottish North Atlantic dredging expedition. These eyes have concave outer surfaces, they are attached close together, and they have no specific coloring matter.—Arkansaw Traveler.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON IRISH MATTERS.

Gen. Butler's Mission to Ireland Calls Forth Lively Opposition from the Tenant Members—Ireland Not in Armed Rebellion.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons Mr. Sexton, Nationalist member for West Belfast, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the address urging the necessity for modifying the coercion act in order in Belfast, and for an increase of the constabulary.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, in replying to a question from Sir Charles Russell, Liberal member for South Hackney, as to the exact functions of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, recently dispatched to Ireland to assist Mr. Balfour, said that Gen. Buller did not go to Ireland to establish martial law, but to assist the civil authorities to preserve peace.

Sir Charles Russell, in moving the adjournment of the debate, said the whole policy of the government was to degrade the people of Ireland to the level of serfs.

Mr. Gladstone appealed to the opposition to support the motion, which was intended to prevent the subversion of the constitution of the country. The government, he said, had not sufficiently considered, and opposed all ideas of good statesmanship by the introduction of martial law.

Lord Randolph Churchill said if Mr. Russell wished to raise the question he should have moved it in the form of an amendment to the address replying to the speech from the throne. Mr. Russell's motion did not put an end to Gen. Buller's mission. Not only would it have that effect, he said, but it would also put an end to the present government, which was not to Mr. Russell's taste. "I am told," said Lord Churchill, "that this motion was introduced in order to interrupt the proceedings of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Ireland, the patronage of the house and the speech of Mr. Chamberlain. (Cheers and great uproar.) It seems strange that so strong a feeling as has been manifested by the Irish members for whom Mr. Chamberlain intended to reserve the debate on the address." (Cheers.) In conclusion, Lord Churchill said the motion could not be considered, and therefore the government refused to discuss the merit of Gen. Buller's appointment, and would have nothing more to do with the discussion.

Sir William Harcourt objected to the tone and spirit in which the appointment of Gen. Buller had been announced. They apparently assumed that Gen. Buller was going to Ireland to deal with armed rebels and shoot them down without trial. He deprecated the provocative attitude of the government upon this question, but hoped that Mr. Russell would withdraw his motion.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach defended the government's action in sending Gen. Buller to Ireland, and characterized that officer as humane and brave, incapable of injustice to the people of Ireland or of slighting his duty to his country.

A division was finally taken upon the motion and it was rejected by a vote of 241 to 146.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, resuming the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address, said that his only objection to the first part of it was that it was useless. He did not feel it to be his duty to place himself in strenuous opposition to such action.

Mr. Chamberlain said he believed that another appeal to the constituencies would be worse for the Parnellites than the last had been. He wanted to know if tenants would be permitted by the Parnellites to pay their rents if they were able to do so and also asked if the Parnellites supported Mr. Parnell's attitude when he said at Chicago that it was the duty of the Irish and the Irish race to make English government of Ireland impossible. If the Parnellites repudiated that speech, he said, they must also repudiate American dynamite and the Phœnix Park. He admitted that if the present depression in Ireland was to be permanent the judicial rents would be unfair. That matter demanded impartial consideration, but justice, he said, at the meantime it was the duty of the government to maintain the law as it existed.

The house resumed with the mutual understanding of there being for and opposing the amendment that the debate should terminate to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The House of Commons as an Intelligence Office.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. C. T. Ritchie, president of the local government board, replying to a question by Sir John Lubbock asking what conclusions the government had reached concerning the advisability of appointing a board in the treatment of rabies, said that the committee which had been appointed to investigate the matter were satisfied that in a large majority of cases Mr. Pasteur's treatment proved effective.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for West Fermanagh, said that the sixty persons who had been evicted from the Marquis of Ely's estate were labourers and were not Ely tenants, people employed in agrarian pursuits, as had been previously reported. He further stated that their eviction had been really caused by the landlord, who had dismissed them and compelled them to go to the workhouse.

Hon. Edward Stanhope, colonial secretary, in reply to a question, stated that it was not the government on the emigration question, said that he hoped the emigration bureau did not at present intend to promote emigration.

The Captain Skipped.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 27.—Prince Alexander crossed the Austro-Russian frontier, at Wolotchisks, yesterday. The yacht which conveyed him to Reni returned to Sulova in a storm and was driven ashore. After having left the vessel at Reni and accredited himself, to avoid the consequences of his connection with the princely deportation from Bulgaria, the captain of the yacht is largely composed of boys who were pupils in the military school at Sofia.

THE DEPOSED PRINCE.

Receives the Information of His Recall. He Arrives at Darmstadt.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—Prince Alexander received the news of the success of his friends at Sofia and the devotion of the Bulgarian army with deep emotion. The intelligence of the downfall of the provisional government was conveyed to him while he was en route to Darmstadt, and with the news came the suggestion that he would better return to Sofia. He telegraphed to his father, at Darmstadt, and he would visit Battenberg at all events before returning to Bulgaria, and that there he would be would return direct.

The Russian at Sofia trusted Prince Francis Joseph, Alexander's brother, with great intimacy. He requested his capture to prevent his return to Bulgaria, but was refused by the czar, who was told: "Your brother can wait on you."

Prince Alexander has arrived at Darmstadt.

The British Fleet Inside the Canal.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Marquis of Salisbury has had an interview with Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary. He protested against what he characterized as the needless haste of the Liberal leaders in forcing a meeting on the Bulgarian coup, and affirmed that the czar had no knowledge whatever of the conspiracy at Sofia.

Lord Salisbury on Inventor.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Lord Salisbury, The Post says, will conduct the experiments of testing a field of mines with torpedoes driven by electricity, at Hatfield, to-day. The propelling apparatus is entirely the invention of Lord Salisbury, and the result of its trial is looked forward to with interest.

Russia Excites It.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The Russian government repudiates the complicity of Russia in the deposition of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

HAD LIVED ON BERRIES.

A Fugitive Murderer Run Down in the Maine Woods.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 27.—On Aug. 4 Chester O. Wilson, a lumberman, of Somerville, killed Joseph Henry Turner in Somerville, fifteen miles from Augusta, on the road leading from Week's mills, in China, to Brown's Corner.

The shooting was done in the dooryard. Wilson's father says that he had fired twice at a squirrel on the wall and thinking the gun was empty, who was handling it when it was discharged, the bullet killing Turner. There is reason to doubt the truth of this story. Wilson fled and was not seen until Tuesday, when he was found in a lumber camp in a forest back of Pembroke. He had a week before the affair threatened to shoot Turner, whom he charged with shooting a dog.

Accounts of the shooting by those present do not agree. Two of the murdered boy's brothers, who reached the scene, arrived home soon after the shooting. No enquiry was had, but an inquest was held and the verdict rendered: "Accidental shooting." Meanwhile, who went to Bucksfield, and, procuring a guide, began the search and found the man in a log camp, where he had subsisted on berries, roots, etc., part of the time. Wilson set at a lumber camp. On his person was the weapon with which the shooting was done, a 32-caliber revolver.

Wilson says that the killing of Turner was accidental.

LOOKING FORWARD TO 1888.

Texas Republicans Nominate a Full State Ticket.

WACO, Texas, Aug. 27.—The following ticket has been nominated by the Republican state convention:

For governor, A. M. Cochran, of Dallas; for lieutenant governor, Lock McDaniels, of Grimes; for state treasurer, Wm. Gilmore, of Bexar; for comptroller, J. M. Brown, of Tarrant; for commissioner of the land office, A. Rodick, of Navasso; for attorney general, C. W. Johnson, of Young; for superintendent of public instruction, H. Kline, of Harris.

A platform was adopted declaring for submission of a prohibition amendment to the constitution to the vote of the people; opposing the leasing of convicts; favoring their confinement within penitentiaries; denounces the oppression of laboring and mercantile interests by monopolies and favoring the Blair educational bill. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Judge C. C. Buckley, Gen. Grant and Samuel J. Tilden were adopted.

The Republicans declare that they have no hope of electing their ticket, but only desire to keep up their organization in anticipation of a Republican victory in 1888.

Boycotting Evictors.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—Five hundred police and military left Birr, King's county, yesterday to assist in evicting the tenants from the estates of the marquis of Clanricarde, in Galway, for non-payment of rent.

The Birr branch of the National league served notices upon tradesmen of the departure and number of the police and soldiers and that they would refuse to supply them with provisions or means of conveyance.

A Shocking Murder with an Ax.

HOMMELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Chauncey E. Roughton, a young man 16 years of age, killed Mrs. Mary M. Fuller with a hatchet Thursday, gave himself up to the police last night. He said that after the evicted family left Mrs. Fuller's house with a load of goods stolen from her husband, he followed, cutting his skull through so as to allow the brains to ooze through. The murderer was arrested and confined in jail.

His Conscience Troubled Him.

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Married in Two States.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 27.—A Lake Erie and Western train was brought to a standstill at the state line drawbridge, by a party of Ohio and Indiana, while a minister, with one foot in either state, united Robert John Clark and Miss Ella Hall in the presence of 800 cheering excursionists.

Another Vessel in Trouble.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 27.—A St. Andrew's bay pilot reports the seizure of the American schooner J. Kennedy, of Calais, Me., for violation of revenue laws in Passamaquoddy bay between two British ports. She had carried a cargo of coal from Sydney to St. Andrews.

Secretary Bayard's Uncle Dead.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 27.—Henry Bayard, brother of the late James A. Bayard, and uncle of Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, died at Douglas, Pa., yesterday. He was born in this city nearly eighty years ago. He was engaged in the manufacture of iron.

Engineering Works Burned.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The engineering works of Messrs. Lancaster & Tonge, belonging to the Great Northern Railway company, were totally destroyed by fire to-day. Hundreds of hands are thrown out of work.

LONG LOST SAILORS.

SURVIVORS OF AN ILL-FATED WHALER HEARD FROM.

Three of the Crew Reached the Land and are Travelling in Search of Means of Returning to Their Native Land. Letters on the Subject.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 27.—The bark Napoleon, owned by Capt. Jernegan, of Edgartown, while on a cruise in the Arctic ocean, was last seen with a crew of 26 men, May 6, 1886. It was generally believed that nothing more would be heard of the ill-fated vessel and her crew, but the arrival of the steamer Bear at Seattle, Washington territory, from the Arctic regions, has brought to the friends of the lost crew hopeful ground for a gleam of hope in the intelligence that three of the wrecked crew had reached a settlement on the coast of Siberia. Lieut. Berry, of the steamer Bear, and Capt. Hooper, of the revenue cutter Bear, which latter vessel is attached to the United States revenue steamer Bear, which is cruising in the Arctic ocean, in a letter to his father which is dated Seattle, W. T., Aug. 15, says that three of the Napoleon's crew landed on the Siberian coast somewhere near Cape Navarin, and that one of the three has since died. The names of the survivors are Charles F. Bagnell, the cooper, William Walter, and one other. Some Indians near Cape Navarin brought a letter on board the steamer Bear from Bagnell, in which he stated that they were making the coast to the westward and try to reach Petropavlovski, in the hope of being picked up by some vessel. Mrs. Wilson A. Rogers, who is a daughter of Capt. Jernegan, was informed upon, and from her the following extracts are taken from letters written to her by the wife of Capt. Hooper, of the Bear, and by others which furnish further evidence that at least two of the crew are alive.

The letter dated June 5 says:

"Capt. Hooper has been among the ships and mariner that Mr. Rogers, one white man and a cooper got ashore and the cooper died afterward, and they are on their way to a Russian settlement."

The letter dated June 24 says:

"Capt. Smith, of the Balaena, says Capt. Lincoln, of the Russian brig of war, the Vitiaz, has letters of Bagnell's, signed by Mr. Rogers and Andrews, a boat steerer. The natives had possession of the latter. This was just before Cape Navarin, where the ship was lost. Capt. Smith could tell around, but did not see anything of them. The natives said they had gone to find some Russian settlement. All the rest of them had died.

Lieut. Barnard, in his correspondence, speaks of the lost whaler Annahynt, and adds that there is no doubt but she was lost in a gale off shore after the 26th of May. He could give no tale of his experience, she thinks he could. The two were Americans, about ten years ago, and were one child. He is now living at Bedford lodge, Knights of Honor, and was insured for $2,000, which was paid to her last summer upon receipt of the news of the loss of the vessel. Mrs. Rogers is now awaiting the latter written by her husband of the date above mentioned.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Bad Burglars Get Bullets Instead of Booty.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 27.—John R. Pechover was asleep in his home at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was awakened by a noise. Some one was trying the lock of his door. He then heard a voice say, "Put your shoulder to it."

Pechover sprang from his bed to a bureau and seized a revolver. At that moment the door began to yield to the pressure of a body with his revolver. A bullet entered the jaw of a man, who uttered a howl and sprang back toward the stairway. He missed his footing and fell to the wall at the foot down stairs. His companion followed, taking a half dozen steps at a jump. The man who had fallen was helped to his feet by his friend and both fled from the house.

By this time Pechover had slipped on his trousers and was in pursuit. The injured man, Joseph Lang, and his friend ran toward Hamilton park. He crossed it and ran directly to the basement of William Johnson, on West Hamilton place. Mrs. Johnson and a Mrs. Hughes, her sister, were there. The burglar drew a revolver, and, pointing it at them, said with an oath:

"The police are after me; don't say a word or I'll kill them."

They were too frightened to speak. He then drew from his pocket a jimmy and tossing that and his revolver into a work basket that was on the table in the front yard, the live Sergeant Buckbee and an officer were in the park. They saw the man run to Johnson's house and enter the basement. They also heard shots at him. They hastened to the place. The sergeant ordered the officer to guard the front while he went to the rear.

The latter entered the lot and a high board fence fastened it. Buckbee climbed the fence. He saw the burglar there. The fellow saw reason to be unarmed and surrendered. At the police station he was searched, and on him were found a pair of opera glasses, a gold pen, a gold locket and watch and guard.

While he was being searched, a Mrs. Douglas entered and complained that her house had been robbed. She identified the articles found on the burglar as a portion of the goods stolen from her house. The man said he was James Johnson, of Brooklyn. He is 24 years old, and a fine looking man. A long trial and wrestling with the police, and a pedestrian said he saw him with a green silk handkerchief to his mouth. He succeeded in escaping.

He Used His Hatchet.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 27.—News of a horrible murder in Carter county has just been received. James O. Gains and John Belcher were devoted lovers of one of the most beautiful young ladies in Carter county, and they met at her house Gains became mad with jealousy and shot his rival dead.

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PENNSYLVANIA PROHIBITIONISTS

Set Themselves Up as the Model of Political Purity.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27.—At the afternoon session of the Prohibition convention, the committee on platform reported, and the platform was adopted by acclamation. It is as follows in substance:

The preamble declares for the total abolition of the liquor traffic. It arraigns both the old political parties for their failure to put down into their hands the power of the people. The people are asked to abandon all other parties and unite to the cause.

It advocates the enactment of the dram-act, and adoption of measures to protect the church and home. It declares itself as being the only party willing to be debated in the open air, or otherwise, and invites the two old parties to enter into a joint discussion of the state laws in reference to anti-liquor legislation. They declare that American labor and products be given the preference by the American people. It advocates arbitration between capital and labor. It denounces the plank of the Republican platform relative to the Mormons, and declares it to be "a straw to catch votes." That the party feeling between north and south should be obliterated. Declares for a national currency law, uniform in all states, and that all electoral should be fair and free.

The convention then nominated the following ticket, all by acclamation: For governor, Charles E. Hoyt, of Union; for lieutenant governor, A. A. Barker, of Cambria; for auditor general, Charles L. Hawley, of Delaware; for secretary of internal affairs, John P. Hunter, of Allegheny; for congressmen at large, Rev. John M. Palmer, postcard, of Allegheny.

ANOTHER NEW TREATY.

Negotiations with Mexico a Well-Kept State Secret.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—A well kept diplomatic and executive secret, to which interest is given by the possibility of a request being made by the United States for the surrender by Mexico of Mondragon for trial in this country, is the fact that a special commissioner to Mexico City in the person of Mr. Matson is now awaiting final action by the Mexican congress, having been accepted with commendation by the United States in the case of the Mexican refugee, Mondragon, who is under arrest in this city. The negotiations have been conducted with unusual secrecy by the authorities of the other shall be discretionary with the executive whenever a notorious criminal has been surrendered by Mexico to the United States through which alleged political offenders by both nations, still holds the final Mexican sanction to make it operative. The only objections of the treaty is the restriction of a deportation of the United States to such criminals as rebellions with Mexico. Mexico already has this authority to surrender a notorious criminal, but the United States has no such power without the treaty. When Mexico has voluntarily surrendered such prisoners, the United States has only accepted the action with an understanding that no delignation be surrendered was involved.

THE GERMAN SYNOD.

Continuation of Their Conference—Financial Showing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The second day's session of the German Evangelical synod had a good attendance. Rev. C. L. Schiffel read the report of the missionary committee, showing the receipts of all practicers in aid for the St. Louis seminary. A change in the seminary course is also suggested requiring a five years' course in the pro-seminary at Chicago before the entrance to the three years' course at the St. Louis seminary. Before he can preach. The treasurer's report gives a flattering account of the condition of the synod's finances. The receipts in aid of the cause has been from Der Friedensbote, the church organ, which has nearly 11,000 subscribers, and Der Missions Freund, with an equally large circulation, and Der Sonntags Logical Magazine, however, is a dead weight, and will probably be abandoned.

The report of the publication committee, advocating the establishment of a publishing house by the synod, at a cost of about $30,000, was read and laid on the table temporarily.

Jersey Site Down On Sullivan.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Governor Abbett, of New Jersey, has written Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, requesting him to co-operate with Sheriff Hobson, of Hudson county, in dispersing the proposed mammoth prize fight at Sheepshead bay, Union Hill, on Saturday, with that end in view, Murphy and Hearld are advertised to fight. In case there is any assemblage there for the purpose described the sheriff will read the riot act and disperse the crowd. All persons found loitering in the vicinity after the riot act has been read will be arrested as disorderly persons.

In answer to a letter from Murphy the proprietor of the Sebastian park has announced that he will return the money deposited with him for the use of the park and will not allow the fight to come off with the proposed contest to enter the gates.

Battle Marked Veterans.

CORRY, Pa., Aug. 27.—The veterans of the One Hundred and Eleventh volunteers held a reunion here yesterday. Every company was represented and every veteran had with his family, wife, children and friends of an army above, a raising limb or honorable scars. On their banners were inscribed memorable engagements, such as "Lookout Mountain," "Antietam," "Gettysburg," "Atlanta," "Sherman's March to the Sea." The One Hundred and Eleventh were on the right at Gettysburg, and occupied Culp's hill. The veterans all well remembered the part each other before the final bivouac on the Jordan. The ladies of Corry had a sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The exercises closed with speeches and congratulations.

A Train of Cars in a Saloon.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—A freight train backed into a misplaced switch on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway yesterday. Three cars which left the track ran across the street, striking a milk wagon driven by Jesse Fiske, and inflicting a number of bruises and cuts, and inflicting a number of scalp wounds on the driver. The engineer was unable to stop the train until it plunged into the saloon of Buckley Brothers, on the southeast corner of Court and Plum streets. The fixtures and leaving the rooms blocked with cars, which were loaded with rosin and almost totally wrecked. The injured driver was taken to the city hospital. Loss, $5,000.

Bathing Suits Worn.

BELFAST, Aug. 27.—The city is quiet today, and the disturbances of Wednesday night, resulting in the Shankhill road is the smashing of broken windows and the huge paving stones with which the streets are strewn. The Rev. Dr. Kane, the grand master of the Orange Grand lodge of this city, declares that the magistrates are criminally derelict in their duty in parleying with the lawless mobs.

Squire's Successor Accepts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Gen. Newton, chief of engineers, has received formal notice of his appointment as successor of Gen. Casey, works of the city of New York, and he accepted it. He at once made application to be relieved from the retired list of the army. An order will be issued at once relieving him immediately.

RAMONETTI'S
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Ice Cream
& Water Ices,
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FANCY PUDDING a Specialty
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ICE CREAM
For Parties, Picnics, Church Festivals, &c., at a great reduction. Leave orders at Ramonetti's Confectionery,
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ENGINEER,
PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER,
Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by steam.
Agent for the Dunning and Boyle Steam Boiler.
Agent for Haswell catalogue, Engraving, Blue Printing, Estimates cheerfully furnished.
OFFICE: 102 SOMERSET STREET.
No Reference is not Work

BRICK.
I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage so generously bestowed on me for the past twenty years and take occasion to inform them that with improvements recently completed, I am now doubled up in capacity for furnishing a superio quality of brick. A trial solicited.
ISAAC SCRIBNER,
MAPLE AVE., North Plainfield
P. O. Box, 930.

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REAL ESTATE
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Insurance
23 DUKE STREET, North Plainfield.
Agents for the following first class companies: Home Insurance Company of New York; and Germania Fire Co., of Jersey City. Insurance effected on all kinds of property. Introduced to the notice of the public as a reliable broker and agent. Properties in Real Estate rented and sold. Rents collected. Money to loan on first class mortgages. Agent for Frank Brewster's Line of Steamers. Also agent for North of Ireland Line Steamers.

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ESTABLISHED 1877
EAST THIRD STREET
A. G. Thorn, Prop.
Laundrying in all its branches.
Collars and Cuffs a Specialty.
Custom or Glass Finish.
Central Branch Laundry office at E. M. Lockey's, 5 East Front street, Goods called for at residence. P. O. Box 208.

Howe & Westervelt,
PAINTERS,
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Fashion Supplies, Wall Paper and Window Shades, 24 New York prices. White Lead and Linseed Oil at Bottom. Best facilities for workmen. Shop on rear and Front street, Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1268.
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Warranted to give satisfaction. Good enforced to any part of the United States.
Second-hand furniture bought and sold.
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REMOVAL.
S. J. NEAL,
THE
CARPET WEAVER
has removed to
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In the basement next to the Middle Hall, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Carpet Weaving, Repairing and Cleaning, in the best manner and at reasonable prices. Orders left at the store will receive prompt attention.

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Secretary to the following first-class insurance companies:
Fire Association of Philadelphia, LIVERPOOL, LONDON and GLOBE of Liverpool, PROVIDENT of Philadelphia, Manufacturers' Union of England, North British and Mercantile, of England, The Northern, of Edinburgh, The Queen, of Pa., The Home, of Columbus, Ohio, and The Phœnix, of New York, and other equally good companies. Insurance effected at BEST RATES, low premium.

MONEY TO LOAN
on approved security, and has bargains in
Real Estate,
OFFICE: Berry's Building corner of Front and Park avenue. Residence, 21 East Second street.

Great Clearance Sale
Spring and Summer
CLOTHING
Owing to large purchases from mills of heavy goods for the Fall trade, we offer our entire Spring Stock at a large reduction from present prices.
Men's Quality All Wool Suits..... $6.00

A BOLD BATHER

OVERTAXED HIS STRENGTH AND WAS DROWNED.

A Gentleman, the Hero of a Thrilling Rescue, Loses His Life While Trying to Save the Life of Another—Particulars of the Affair Obtained.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 27.—Sylvester W. Carr, a young man about 25 years of age, was drowned just south of Lilliputia by the current at Ocean Grove yesterday morning. Mr. Carr came to Ocean Grove last Monday from Germantown, Pa., where he resided with his grandparents. He was not a stranger to the place, however, as he had visited here before. When Mr. Carr came to Ocean Grove he brought with him a pretty young maiden to whom he was engaged to be married shortly.

About 11 o'clock young Carr, in company with Miss Lizzie Cooper, his fiance, strolled down to the bathing beach. Carr plunged into the surf, and, being a good swimmer, he soon got quite a distance from shore. When Mr. Carr came to Ocean Grove he brought with him a pretty young maiden to whom he was engaged to be married shortly.

About 11 o'clock young Carr, in company with Miss Lizzie Cooper, his fiance, strolled down to the bathing beach. Carr plunged into the surf, and, being a good swimmer, he soon got quite a distance from shore. When Miss Cooper called the attention of Bathing Master Joe Brown, Mr. Brown, who had been watching the young bather, replied that he was watching the young man, and as soon as he caught his eye he would motion for him to come in. Hardly had Brown left his mouth when he thought he noticed young Carr struggling as if he was going down. Quickly seizing the life-line he swigged the reel to his left and he swigged the reel to his right and he swigged the reel to his left and he swigged the reel to his right and he swigged the reel to his left and he swigged the reel to his right and

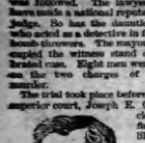
THE ANARCHIST TRIAL.

SEVEN OF THE CONSPIRATORS CONDEMNED TO DIE ON THE GALLOWS.

Portraits of the Principal Figures in This Celebrated Case—The Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, Counsel for Defense and the Brave Police Detective.

The trial of the Anarchists has lasted well on towards three months. It has excelled in importance the celebrated Broadway railroad case in New York. It has been watched by the country with an interest even somewhat akin to that with which the Garfield trial was followed. The lawyers on both sides have made a national reputation. So has the Judge. So has the dauntless police captain who acted as a detective in ferreting out the bomb-throwers. The mayor of Chicago occupied the witness stand during the celebrated case. Eight men were tried variously on the two charges of conspiracy and murder.

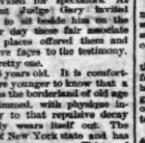
The trial took place before the judge of the superior court, Joseph E. Gary. He has a clear, direct eye, a fine face and a mien like that of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. He is affable and puts the jurors with great courtesy during the Anarchist' law proceedings, and the legal profession generally have approved his rulings. One feature of these proceedings was striking. Every day the court room was crowded. Many ladies attended. There was sometimes not room for them in the ordinary seats provided for spectators. At such times gallant gentlemen invited several of them to be seated on the bench. Day after day these fair associate judges took the places offered them and followed with grave faces to the testimony. The scene was a pretty one.



JUDGE J. E. GARY.

Judge Gary is 55 years old. It is comforting to those who are younger to know that a man can preside, thus the borderland of old age with intellect undimmed, with physique indeed not yet a prey to that repulsive decay whereby the body wears itself out. The Judge is a native of New York state and has practiced law forty-two years. Thirty of them have been spent in Chicago. It was in the criminal room of the Cook county court that the Anarchists were tried.

The case against the prisoners was conducted by State's Attorney Julius S. Grinnell. He is a shrewd, plucky-looking man, with a dimple in his chin. He closed the case for the prosecution in a strong summing up speech. In the course of it he remarked that the deliberate plan for murder, and the penalty could be a sentence to the state penitentiary for any number of years over fourteen, or the extreme penalty—death. To sustain the indictment specified the murder of one man, it covered the murder of seven police officers. If the jury acquitted the defendants, that acquittal was of the murder of all these men. The state had no appeal, and no one of the defendants could be again indicted and tried for any of the offenses covered in the present indictment. The defense could appeal, however.

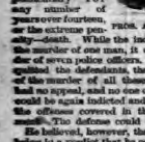


PROS. ATT'Y GRINNELL.

He believed, however, that the jury would bring in a verdict that he could hand down to his children with pride—if Anarchy spared them.

It was Capt. Black, however, the lawyer for the seven indicted prisoners, who made for himself the widest reputation. He did this by the remarkable and ingenious way in which he pleaded their cause.

Capt. Black has more the look of an enthusiast than of a dry, hard lawyer. He appeared indeed to believe every word he said while he was defending the prisoners. Rather sadly, during the trial his wife attended most of the time and took notes of the proceedings. She appeared to be almost a Socialist herself, in the deep interest she took in the prisoners. She sat close to them, now and then whispering to them to be of good courage and keep their spirits up.



CAPT. BLACK.

Black defended Socialism according to his idea of it, and declared that Jesus Christ "the great Socialist of Judea" was the founder of its tenets." He said: Until you can blot out Jesus Christ from the world's history, until you can obliterate from the human mind until you can blot out his doctrine of fellowship, brotherhood and love within some casket, set upon it some seal of absolute despotism and cast it into some sea of oblivion where waves will never stir, until then you cannot drive Socialism out of the world; until then you cannot make men stop thinking about it, when men see wrong, oppression, injustice, poverty, crime, death, they will think, advise and hope for a brighter to-morrow."

Capt. Black lashed Bonfield, the police detective, in a heavy and powerful man. He is bluff and manly, but good humored withal. He was in no uniform at the dynamite factory. The man Lingg, a young fellow, made the bomb. The bomb was thrown on the night of May 4. The evening after, by the direction of Lingg, a man named Lehman carried a quantity of the explosive out in the prairie before daylight and buried it. He afterward led a detective to the spot, where the officer found it.

CAPT. BONFIELD.

Spies was the prisoner who gave the bomb to Schnaubelt, the man who threw it. Schnaubelt escaped by disguise and has not been captured. Spies, Parsons, Schwab, Lingg and Fielden are the principal prisoners.

A feature of the case is the number of Anarchists who turned informers. On being arrested they weakened at once and gave the plot away. Five of them were found willing thus to save themselves by betraying their comrades, though not all of them were allowed to testify. They should at least have had the courage and strength to keep together. As it is, they present a picture that is little less than ludicrous.

The verdict of this jury, that seven of the Anarchist conspirators be punished with death, and that the remaining prisoner, Neebe, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for fifteen years, is a popular verdict. It is expected, discourage future dynamiters.

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Kansas State Agricultural Institution Illustrated.

The agricultural colleges of the western states are, as a rule, superior to those in the east. In educational matters generally, it is fact, as far as public schools and things pertaining to them are concerned, the west is in advance of the east. It adopts improved methods at once, laying off its townships square and the streets of its cities according to the points of the compass. It has no wrong old systems to pull down and clear away, in which respect it is lucky.

Kansas particularly is one of the liveliest, most progressive states in the Union. It ought to be. Its people are the sons and daughters of those heroic souls who fought for free Kansas and won.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

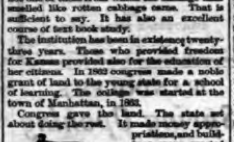
One of the livest of her public institutions is her State Industrial college. It is not an agricultural college, you will observe, and is not called so, although farming is carried on there to a considerable extent. Its scope includes the industrial trades as well.

In the discussion of the convict question, which is now chronic, a certain expert writes that the most poorly constructed cells and the loudest smelling products from them came from the state agricultural college of the country. This is enough on the learned professors who spend their time analyzing the St. Andrew's cross of the butter globule under the microscope, but it is no doubt true, more's the pity.

The Kansas State Industrial college was not one of those from which the smallage that smelled like a mule cribbage came. That is sufficient to say. It has also an excellent course of text book study.

The institution has been in existence twenty-five years. Those who perceived the freedom for Kansas provided also for the education of her citizens. In 1862 congress made a noble grant of land to the young state for a school of learning. The college was started at the town of Manhattan, in 1863.

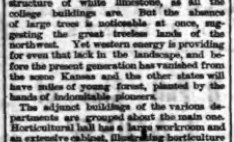
Congress gave the land. The state set about doing the rest. It made money appropriations and buildings were erected and grounds laid out. The view of the main college building strikes the eye as somewhat peculiar. It is a solid and imposing structure of white limestone, as all the college buildings are. But the absence of large trees is noticeable at once, suggesting the treeless plains of the northwest. Yet western energy is providing for even that lack in the landscape, and before the present generation has vanished from the scene Kansas and the other states will have miles of young forest, planted by the hands of indomitable pioneers.



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

The adjunct buildings of the various departments are grouped about the main one. Horticultural hall has a large workroom and an extensive cabinet, illustrating horticulture and entomology, the latter being that which treats of insects. The farmer is unfortunately compelled to be almost as much interested as in grains and vegetables.

Mechanics' hall is the factory where young artisans are made. It contains carpenter and blacksmith shops, and telegraph and printing offices. The institution prints a neat and handsome school paper. The industrial trades, wisely, the work on which is all done by the students.



MECHANICS' HALL.

All the buildings are on a generous scale. Mechanics' hall is 30 by 100 feet, and has an engine room attached. Horticultural hall is provided with a boiler room and steam heating apparatus.

The college grounds belonging to the school are laid out with an eye to artistic beauty in landscape gardening. There are grain fields, pasture and meadow lands, a vineyard, and orchards of large and small fruits. There is also a nursery, where fruit and ornamental trees are tested to find whether they will grow in Kansas. The strong young school has also a scientific club. Best of all, it possesses an endowment of little less than $200,000.

The department of chemistry and mineralogy possesses the best equipments of apparatus in the state. There are ample fixtures for blow-pipe analysis, the blood tanks, sand baths, steam coils, a spectroscope, assay furnace and two analytical balances. There is also quite a small part of the furnishments of that complete laboratory. The Madge mineralogical collection shows several hundred specimens of western ores.

LABORATORY.

One of the best of the branches of the institution, however, is its household economy department. The college kitchen is with these. They study and recite in the same classes. For the girls especially, however, there are classes of instruction in cooking, sewing and dairy work. Each student is a part of the plan, and the young women practice cooking an hour a day during term. They learn plain and fancy dishes, pastry and cake making and how to set tables and wait on them besides.

A military drill is part of the young man's training, and a battalion of cadets, some half is given up to them for exercise. This is not the least valuable feature, and ought to be attached to all schools, of what kind soever. In a hall above the drill room the department of natural history is to be shortly established.

ARMORY.

The farm is nearly 500 acres. A spacious stone barn and sheds are attached.

Of the graduates of the school, many of the young men become farmers, while a large proportion of the girls become housekeepers. From all walks of life they come to the state college. A list of the occupations of the parents of the students gives a range from a lumbroon, a barber and a day laborer, side by side with the banker, the lawyer and the wealthy man of leisure. This is truly the people's college.

WHITNEY'S WORKSHOP.

FINISHING VESSELS BEGUN BY JOHN ROACH AT CHESTER, PA.

Progress of the Work on the New Steel Cruisers for the United States Navy. The Partisan, Boston, Chicago and Atlanta.

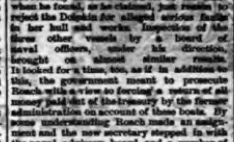
THE BOSTON.

At Chester, Pa., on the Delaware river, a short distance below Philadelphia, the far famed shipyard of John Roach is situated. In this yard the Dolphin was constructed and it was entirely owing to the late administration as such for the United States navy, for which vessel Secretary Roach would not a contract when Secretary Whitney came in. The original contract called for the construction of five powerful steel cruisers, or gunboats, designed to replace some of the old craft in the navy that were fast going to pieces. The Partisan was built first, and upon the plan of a monitor. After her the Atlanta. Then followed the ill-fated Dolphin, whose hull was new in the nature of a despatch boat, though she was armored and provided with fighting gear.

THE CHICAGO.

The new secretary of the navy, Whitney, had scarcely assumed the duties of the office when he had the Dolphin overhauled and reject the Dolphin for alleged serious faults in her hull and works. Inspection of the three others vessels by a board of naval officers, under his direction, brought on almost similar results. It looked for a time, too, as if in addition to this, the government meant to prosecute Roach and Whitney, were again set in motion, and the forces of the navy yards generally engaged in all the departments pushing the work to a finish as rapidly as possible.

In the center of the big foundry a dozen molders had built, of brick and clay, an immense shaped mold, and into this on the Friday night of July 30 the furnaces are set to melting iron, an operation which at white hot iron was filled. When this had cooled off the great bell was torn down, and like the fins of a whale the big propeller appeared in the midst of the blackened mold. It took at least twenty



CASTING THE PROPELLER.

horses to pull this propeller across to where the Chicago lay.

The Boston and Chicago are the first of great cruisers is to lay a string of large oak blocks, at given distances, along a pitched way. Upon these a line is stretched, and when the keel is laid upon the blocks and in level of the line, the pig steel bars that form the keel are placed in position on those blocks. Then the drawings are brought from the draughting department to a well arranged building near the entrance to the yards, down to the pattern shop. Here the scale of feet is laid out, or rather gardening. There are grain fields, pasture and meadow lands, a vineyard, and orchards of large and small fruits. There is also a nursery, where fruit and ornamental trees are tested to find whether they will grow in Kansas. The strong young school has also a scientific club. Best of all, it possesses an endowment of little less than $200,000.

CUTTING THE PLATES.

These plates, of which there are many hundreds, are numbered where they are laid upon the floor. They have their edges, laps, upon which they go, they are punched along the edges with holes where they will be riveted together. Then, plate after plate, with the punched holes in the overlasting clatter and clank of the riveter's hammer begins. The thick hot plate is drawn by a derrick to the height, as they perch upon the very edge of the vessel's hull, and forthwith commence hammering and battering away with both arms. When the desired height is reached and the deck is to be formed, it is slid softly down into the water and towed around to the "stocks," as the great frame on which the vessel is built is called, and there it is placed in position and the deck work finished.

RIVETING.

Their armament is of the latest pattern. One peculiar feature of them two vessels is the turrets which bulge out from the sides, two forward and two aft. These turrets are furnished with long range guns, which can be fired, to cross either bow or stern, at a distance of 600 feet from the sides of the hull.

If engaged in either running from or chasing an enemy the advantages of this particular part of her armament are plainly apparent.

Secretary Whitney has ordered the Partisan to the League Island navy yard, a few miles farther up the Delaware. The Boston goes to Brooklyn navy yard for her guns and spars.

The Chicago is still at the yard putting in her machinery.

A TELEPHONE MUDDLE.

How Grant Smith's Wife Telephoned and Ordered Him Home—Other Troubles.

"Hello, there, Smith! Tell your roommate, you mean-spirited hound! Will some old fossil please remove this loafer with the grave?

"Now then, old corpse, just hand your brains over to me, and I'll show you how easily you can kill yourself to death and snapped my voice clutch.

"Thought you say Doctor Liver Pad—Oh, Doctor, is that you? My little boy is feeling bad; please tell my wife to do.

"He ate cabbage and pie, and has a most unusual pain, and now he's turned a bilious hue, and doubled in a heap.

"Thanks! Thought this 'phone would have watched and I'd be all right. Just shoot the dose down through the tube and I'll be all right. Just shoot the dose down through the tube and I'll be all right. Just shoot the dose down through the tube and I'll be all right.

"It must have been the tube he's used with pork, big cauliflower, which knew's what else baked as he began upon the other end.

"Physician—Answer the bell until it's light; tighten the pebble board, and I will swell it up all right. If it is left unscrewed.

"Apply a coat of pitch without, and when it starts to smell, you couldn't have the slightest doubt but he'd do very well.

"You should have seen the doctor when the wire was down; he was right there with his gat his pocket and

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 8, No. 80. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886. Price Two Cents

Businesses Notices

ROOMS TO RENT—Inquire 9 Front St. Manuel's Block. Rent $100 per month.

IRON RENT—Very desirable house, corner Front, Plainfield. Rent $20 per month. Inquire of P. O. Box 1.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at No. 10 West Front St.

AMERICAN Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., Agency, Adams' C. Lee, Local Manager.

STORE to rent, North avenue. Apply J. T. Smith.

TO LET—Tenement rooms for gentlemen, 2 Front St. Rent $7 per month. Inquire at No. 2.

WANTED—Boarders at 10 West Front St. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located. Inquire as above.

Legal Notices.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Plainfield will meet at the Office of the Clerk of said Town, on the 1st day of September, 1886, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing objections to the assessment of benefits and damages for the opening of Grant Avenue, from Second Street to Fifth Street.

LOUIS F. WAGNER,
Clerk of Town.

8-20-2w

Special Notices.

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Extracts. Flavoring Powers. It is universally pronounced by Chemists and Physicians the purest and strongest. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only Powder that contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. 8-21-1m

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE. "Mother, I had a very narrow escape," said a little girl to her mother, as she came in from play. "I was just in the act of stepping across the track, when I heard a train coming, but I began going faster and faster, and got across just in time." "You are glad to be safe, my child," said her mother. "Yes, mother, I am glad to be safe, but I have dropped my doll." Yes, my child, but you have not lost your life." Price 25c. and $1. Trial size free.

FOR SILK CHEAP Call at Jones' store, suitable for driving or general wear. 7-31-tf

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Plainfield will meet at the Office of the Clerk of said Town, on the 1st day of September, 1886, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing objections to the assessment of benefits and damages for the opening of Grant Avenue, from Second Street to Fifth Street.

LOUIS F. WAGNER,
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8-20-2w

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CUT FLOWERS. Fresh every day. Bouquets and floral designs furnished at short notice. Mrs. A. L. Dodd, Park avenue, corner of Somerset street.

GOOD PEACHES PAID for dried and canned fruit of all kinds, the highest market price. Call at 10 West Second street, Plainfield. Letters promptly answered.

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D. J. GRIFFEN, Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office hours, 9 to 10 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Dissolution of copartnership, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

J. GEORGE A. CODDINGTON, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

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WM. L. McCLURE, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Office, Cor. Front and Somerset streets, Plainfield, N. J. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. 2-24-tf

J. A. CAMPBELL, Jr., Architect, No. 29 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 2-27-tf

ARTHUR F. MILLER, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. 2-27-tf

F. E. DURHAM, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Office, Dibbens Block, Front street, Plainfield, N. J. 2-27-tf

DAVID A. MILLER, Counsellor-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Real Estate Agent, Office, Corner Front and Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. 2-27-tf

Miscellaneous.

MISS E. A. BARRIGHT, Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. Rooms at Miss Allen's.

EDUCATION. Thorough Education, whether in the higher branches or in the rudiments, is imparted at the Plainfield Academy, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J.

T. S. HAZELL, Teacher of Music, Corner of Somerset and Dudley streets, Plainfield. Orders left at Drug Store, Front street, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BERTHA MATTHEWS, Teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony, at her residence, 7 Somerset street, Plainfield. Terms reasonable. Address P. O. Box 109.

Lake House,

Ice Cream Garden.

The above well-known Summer Resort, now open for business, with pleasure to thorough entertainment to all visitors. Pure Ice Cream and Water Ices

Only, served at the Lake House. Families and Parties supplied. Ice Cream at short notice.

BOATING

Fishing rods, elegant and substantial boats on the Lake. Bait always on hand. Prices reasonable. Only three miles from Plainfield.

JOHN H. TIER.

Local Matters.

—The Bee Hive offers to-day special bargains in kid gloves and lace collars.

—A prayer and social meeting for young people was held in the Park Avenue Baptist church last evening.

—It is said that a series of colored camp meetings are about to be commenced in the woods at the foot of the mountain to the rear of Chas. Hyde's property on East Front street.

—The regular Saturday evening open-air concert by the Knickerbocker Cornet Band of South Bound Brook will take place in the depot park at Dunellen, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

—*To-morrow* morning there will be an eclipse of the sun. It will be visible here, beginning at 6.07 a. m. and ending at 8.40 a. m., but fully as the sun on Sunday, it is not probable that many will be up in time to see it.

—Jesse J. Cailin, the late yardmaster of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who heroically attempted to rescue Miss Anna F. Wyckoff of Elizabeth from instant death, was taken in a special car to Morris Plains on Thursday.

—Judge Bartine at Somerville, yesterday sentenced Charles Fuchs, the eleven-year-old son of William Fuchs of North Plainfield, to the Reform School at Jamesburg. Borough Marshal P. V. Weaver will take the boy to Jamesburg on Monday.

—Charles Book of East Second street who was convicted two weeks ago for keeping his place of business open after midnight was sentenced yesterday by Judge Ulrich to pay a fine of ten dollars, together with the costs of prosecution. Mr. Book will appeal the case.

—About nine o'clock yesterday morning Quincy Bergen, who is employed as coachman for Mrs. W. J. Rogers, of Washington avenue was driving along that thoroughfare, the horse stumbled and fell, inflicting a deep flesh wound on each knee. The horse will be unfit for use for some time to come.

—Blood marks at the Peace street railroad bridge are causing the boys to think bears are about. Blood marks made by a person bathing a deep gash in the foot by stepping on broken glass when alighting from the Reform Club excursion train on Wednesday evening. The wounds was bed away without disclosing her identity.

—A call for all prominent citizens from Union and Middlesex counties have handed themselves together for the purpose of advancing agricultural interests of which good horse flesh is a prominent part. As will be seen, by the advertisement the association will hold their annual fall meeting on the Fair Grounds, beginning September 21st and continuing for three days thereafter.

—Mrs. O'Connor, the woman who was so badly scalded by the overturning of a boiler of hot water on Thursday evening, is still at Muhlenberg Hospital suffering from her injuries. The physicians in charge say that the extent of her injuries is not so great as was at first anticipated. Although the burns are very painful it is now thought that she will eventually recover. She will carry the scars during her lifetime.

—The sale of seats is now progressing for the Monday night Philharmonic concert of the season of 1886-7, by Arthur Rehan's company in "Nancy & Co" from Daly's theatre, New York. The following favorites comprise the "Brac:" Frank Curtyis, Harold Russell, Edw. Worren, Harry Hott, Chas. Butler, J. S. Hoffman, Mrs. Chas. Koster and the Misses Mary Brandon, Lilly Vinton, Caroline Weldman and Carry Turner, the original "Young Mrs. Winthrop" of Daly's theatre.

—Among those who narrowly escaped death by the derailment of the express train on the Pennsylvania line, coming in contact with the ferry-bridge in the city at Jersey City on Sunday night, was Charles Terrell, a former resident here but now of Irvington. He was struck on the shoulder by the Adams Express wagon which was thrown into the water, but fortunately escaped serious injury. He was a brother of Mayor Terrill of Rahway, and married a Miss Mary Laing here a few years ago.

The Body Not Yet Identified.

Jamie McFarland, a baker by trade, who lives in Orange, and is reported to be a paper hanger during the end of the death of the unknown man who was killed by jumping from the cars at the Peace street bridge on Wednesday evening, and concluded from the description given that the man was his father. Mr. McFarland and his son Peter arrived last night and viewed the body, but failed to identify it. He said that his brother was a baker by trade and had formerly worked in the city of Orange, but had been received from him about ten days ago, in which he stated that he was at South Norwalk, Conn., but as he was of a roving disposition it was thought probable that he only have left and was on his way here when he met his death. Mr. McFarland said that he felt greatly relieved upon learning that the body was not that of his brother.

The remains of the unfortunate victim have been embalmed and are at Pierl & Buckley's morgue on East Front street awaiting identification. It is not probable that the body will be interred for several days to come, as it is intended to ascertain, if possible, the dead man's home.

Station Agent Joseph Haines received a dispatch from Passaic this morning asking for a minute description of the dead man. A full description of the man was sent in return, and word has also been sent to North Bound Brook and Somerville, from which the latter found on his person was dated.

Hotel Netherwood—A Change in Proprietorship.

Next Monday the Hotel Netherwood will change hands, the papers to the case having been all found satisfactory, and as Woodruff's lease expires September 30, Frank C. Miller, the new proprietor, will take charge October 1. and we understand he will run the house open throughout the year, winter and summer.

The house will be placed in good order and extensive repairs made at once in order to make the hotel as comfortable in the winter as the summer.

Mr. Miller is a young man of ability and stands among the leaders of his profession. He has been connected for many years with the management of the Grand Hotel in New York and the Hotel Kasterskill on the Catskill mountains.

For the first time in the history of this famous hotel the business management of it will be directly in the hands of the proprietor. The large stable will also be used in connection with the hotel, and supply a long felt want in Netherwood. Mr. Miller's undertakings, in the near future, enlarging the hotel so it will accommodate 300 guests, and enclosing the large piazza in glass in winter similar to the Essexcrest at Bound Brook.

Mr. Miller is interested in his scheme by some leading capitalists of this city interested in the improvement of property here, and the hotel will be benefited by it. With a live hotel under new management we see no reason to doubt but a new era of prosperity will be inaugurated at this well-known resort.

A Coroner's Duty.

An opinion prevails among Justices of the Peace that, upon the finding of a dead body, they have a right to act. The law plainly states that if the condition of a dead body, when found, should be such that it would be manifestly improper, in the judgment of an officer having charge of the body long enough to notify a Coroner, a Justice may act, and upon presenting satisfactory proof of the circumstances which rendered it necessary for him to do so, is entitled to have his costs taxed by the Clerk. But the fact that a Coroner may be more conveniently notified than a Coroner will not be sufficient to authorize a Justice to act. For reminders in taking charge of dead bodies, the Justice is entitled to *Any person* finding a dead body is entitled to fifty cents and five cents per mile for notifying a Coroner.

Sold for Assault and Battery.

Mrs. Fasch of North Plainfield went before Justice Austin and swore out warrants of arrest for Gustav and George Kissling, charging them with assault and battery on her brother, Westly Garland. The warrants were issued and placed in the hands of Constable Zantzenke who arrested the second yesterday and arraigned them before Justice Austin who fined each of the men five dollars for using foul and obscene language. Gustav Kissling was also fined five dollars for assault and battery. In default of payment of the fines the men were committed to the county jail at Elizabeth to appear for trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions. The fines and costs in the case produced the necessary bondsmen.

Serenade at Netherwood.

The Plainfield Cornet Band, under the leadership of Prof. Nelson, rendered the following program at a concert to the guests at Netherwood last evening:

1. Which Fantasie.
2. Beethoven's Imitation of Bird Pipes.
3. Waltz—Sweet Memories.
4. Waltz—Sweet Memories.
5. Waltz—Sweet Memories.
6. Selection—Selections from the opera of a Night in Venice.
7. Selection—Grand Dramatic Selections.
8. Selection—Grand Dramatic Selections.
9. Selection—Grand Dramatic Selections.
10. Marching Polka.
11. Selection—Selections from the opera of Pinafore.
12. March—Fun for the Boys.

Kicked by a Horse.

Clarkson Hammond of Elm Place was driving his black horse along Somerset street yesterday afternoon when the horse kicked and started to run away. The horse broke the harness and kicked over the shafts, and in so doing fell to the roadbed. Mr. Hammond jumped from the wagon, at the same time receiving a severe kick on the right leg from the horse's hoof. Although not considered to be serious, Mr. Hammond is considerably lame from the effects. The harness and shafts were broken.

—The brilliant meteor, to which we referred yesterday as having passed over the city on Thursday evening, excited considerable interest.

—Nine hackmen in all have taken out a license in the borough, the latest two being Augustus Unsinger and Dennis O'Brien, who took out their license on Thursday.

—A Republican of this city, says that he saw a Democrat slap a Prohibitionist on the back, and heard him remark "Go in and win. We believe in your cause." Yes, replied the Prohibitionist, "I believe in it as a member of the G. O. P." and looked sidewise.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A published Lecture Delivered in Boston Hall—by T. L. Lambert, M. D., A. M., Ll.D., of New York City—subject: "The Truth About Alcohol the Cause of Disease and Premature Old Age, Abnormal Effects, Rejuvenated and Normal."

PART IV.

Genesis of Alcohol—Continued. Yeast Cell, Glucose—We have seen that it is the yeast cell that is the cause of the fermentation, multiply, and by the process of fermentation convert sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid gas, which is the first step in the formation of alcohol. The yeast cell is the germ of the alcohol, and is the primary cause of the alcohol that is now either by itself or in its compound form, in the wines, beers, ales, &c., that are variously named and flavored, produced.

PERSONALS.

Judge McCormick of Elizabeth was in town attending to some business yesterday.

Mrs. R. C. Cook of No. 12 West Front street has gone to Flemington to visit some old friends.

The Misses Schwartz of West Front street are on a few weeks' visit to friends at Martinsville.

After a severe attack of sickness, Miss Alice Spangenburg of East Fifth street, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. J. C. Zimmerman of Washington avenue will be absent in Pennsylvania until the 1st of October.

Miss Annie E. Helmrot, of No. 12 West Front street, starts to-day for Somerville on a visit to relatives.

Borough Counsel John H. Jackson returned last evening after a business trip of several days to Erie, Pa.

Mrs. E. P. Depew and daughters of Cranford avenue have returned after a pleasant sojourn at Long Branch.

The Rev. Jesse C. Halsey, N. Y., is the guest of the charming daughters of Mr. Van Zandt of Crescent avenue.

Capt. George M. Phillips and wife of Bronx returned home from Europe on Thursday after an extended trip abroad.

Frederick Bird has taken possession of the new dwelling recently erected by him on Grandview avenue, North Plainfield.

Mrs. Selina Dolano and daughters of New York city are sojourning in the Cuthbert Cottage on West Seventh street.

Mrs. J. L. Mundy of Ninth street has returned to her home after an absence covering a week with friends in Hunterdon Co.

Late advices from Mrs. Rev. Dr. Ketchum, who is summering at Schooley's mountain report her to be slightly improved in health.

The Misses Estelle, Ida and Mamie Winchell of Park Place, North Plainfield, started to-day for a two weeks' vacation at Passaville, L. I.

Willie E. Bliss, jr., returned to his home in Philadelphia, to-day after an extended visit to his uncle, Mr. L. J. Denton of Plainfield.

William D. Craig of Somerset street is expected to arrive home from Europe on the steamer "Devonia" of the Anchor Line, on Monday.

The two daughters of Lewis E. Clark of Central avenue and Fourth street started yesterday morning for a short sojourn at Lake Hopatcong.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Bliss, wife and two sons, who reside at Philadelphia, are visiting at his brother-in-law's, L. J. Denton, of Prospect Hill, Plainfield.

Miss May Flanagan of Liberty street and Miss Katie Carney of West Third street started to-day to visit friends in Hoboken, where they will remain indefinitely.

William D. Murray and sister, Miss Jennie of Central avenue and Eighth street, have returned from their European trip. They report having encountered severe weather on the voyage.

Miss Carrie Turner, the original "Young Miss Winthrop" of Daly's Theatre, N. Y., assumes the character of "Nancy Brasher" in Arthur Rehan's dramatic company "Nancy & Co."

Miss Julia Sutton of Somerset street has accepted a position as a teacher in a district school to commence with the public school at Evanston, Wyoming, for which place she started on Tuesday.

Mr. P. C. Smith of Dunellen, who is employed on Drill Regiee No. 30, was in attendance at the Smith family reunion at Pompton this week. His place has been filled by John Cramer of Hampton Junction.

Mr. S. Marsh and family of Third Place, who have been stopping at Ocean Beach will leave there on Monday for Saratoga, Sharon Springs and Niagara Falls, returning to this city about the 20th of September.

Henry B. Mouretsone, a former resident on West Eleventh street, and father of Charles Mouretsone also a former resident of this city died at Annandale, Hunterdon county, N. J., on Wednesday, from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The body was brought here on the 2.30 train yesterday afternoon and buried in Evergreen cemetery.

A Scott Columbia (N. Y.) correspondent of the Rahway Record says Dr. Perry extends thanks to Fire Commissioner and Mrs. William H. Brewer of this city, who are summering there, for valuable assistance rendered at an enjoyable pound party given at that place, for the benefit of a family whose home was recently destroyed by fire.

Dr. A. H. Lewis of this city is one of the few scholars thoroughly competent to deal with the Sunday question from the standpoint. His latest publication at that topic is "A Critical History of the Sabbath and Sunday in the Christian Church," a compact volume of over 300 pages, published by Scribner & Co. Rev. Joseph Cook of Andover, Mass., says: "The book is of great value to thoughtful readers.

Banks.

SHAW—On Thursday, August 26th, Mrs. Mary Shaw, aged 72 years.

The funeral services will be held in First Presbyterian church, Monday 30th inst at 2 p. m.

Meeting Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Church session, Rev. J. F. Taylor, A. M. rector. Sunday services at 10:30 a. m. and at 8 o'clock.

M. E. CHURCH. Rev. Dr. Buttz, Episcopal church, the pastor, Rev. J. S. Van Meter, will preach in the morning at half past ten. No evening service.

W. Rev. George H. Wishart of Newark will preach in the M. E. church, corner of Park avenue and Second street, at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. All invited.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST. Rev. Dr. Lorimer will preach in the Park Avenue Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS. Rev. Dr. Rogers Murphy, rector. Will resume its services to-morrow, at 10:30 a. m. All invited.

Union and Middlesex Agricul'al Society

Trotting Meeting

AT

PLAINFIELD,

August 31st & September 1, 2.

$2,000

For Speed Premiums.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 31st.

No. 1—Purse $200. 3 minute class. First money, $120. 2d, $75. 3d $45. 4th $20.

No. 2—Purse $300. 2.30 class. 1st money, $150. 2d, $75. 3d, $45. 4th, $30.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

No. 3—Purse $200. Trotting pairs made up or otherwise. Note—Any person may enter two pairs, but not two of them. 1st money $120. 2d, $75. 3d, $45. 4th, $20.

No. 4—Purse $200. 2.20 class. 1st money, $120. 2d, $75. 3d, $45. 4th, $20.

No. 5—Purse $250. 2.45 class. 1st money, $150. 2d, $62.50. 3d, $37.50. 4th, $50.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.

No. 6—Purse $200. 2.40 class. 1st money, $120. 2d, $50.50. 3d, $37.50. 4th, $20.

No. 7—Purse $200. 2.27 class. 1st money, $120. 2d, $75. 3d, $45. 4th, $20.

Premiums will be paid after application to the secretary after any time after the Race is concluded and decision rendered by the Judge.

W. F. Williams, Sec.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MUSIC HALL,

Thursday Eve'ng, Sept. 2.

Grand Opening Event of the Season.

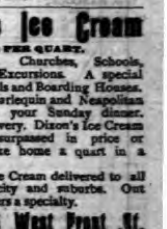
Success of Both Hemispheres.

Arthur Rehan's Company of recognized comedians in Augustin Daly's Latest and Merriest Comedy,

NANCY & CO.

Direct from Daly's Theatre, N. Y. Seats now on sale.

A. M. GRIFFEN,



HARDWARE

AND

House Furnishings,

PLUMBING, TINNING AND SHEET IRON WORK.

GREAT REDUCTION

Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.

SEVENTY - FIVE DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $66.00

FIFTY DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $45.

Thirty-eight Dollar Suites marked down to $25.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

Frank C. Green

The Bee Hive.

The First of the Season.

2 button Kid Gloves 49c.
4 button " " 69c.
Handsome length Silk Mitts 25c.
All wool vest front Jersey's 81.
500 Sample Lace Collars at less than half price.
Boys' Flannel Waists 69c.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Vests 25c.

THE PRIDE, The best 50c Laundried SHIRT 69c.

LOUIS CALLMAN,

38 West Front St.

3 doors from Main St.

Dress Cutting.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFITTING

MRS. STETSON, inventor of the Plainfield Tailor Rule, for cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments, begs to announce to the ladies of Plainfield and vicinity that she has appointed MRS. N. T. VAN KIRT, of 66 Front street, Newark, N. J., her agent for Plainfield and vicinity. This rule is easily learned and a practical and elegant garment and that without any alterations on the first trial. The system is so easily learned and those desirous of acquiring the art would do well to call on or address

Mrs. N. T. VanZant

44 Front street, Newark, N. J.

Refers to those already taught. Test linings cut free of charge. Cutting commences in Plainfield, Sept. 1st, at Mrs. Gormley's, 9.30 p. m. Lessons given evenings by appointment.

Plainfield Fire Department.

TAXES FOR 1886.

Notice is hereby given to the Tax Payers within the new limits of the City of Plainfield, and Township of North Plainfield, that the Collector of Taxes will be at his office from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. each day, except Sundays, and that if the said taxes are not paid by the

14th Day of September Next,

the same will be delinquent with their respective interest added thereto, as provided by law.

Per Order of the Board of Fire Commissioners for Union and Somerset Counties for prosecution.

F. A. DURHAM, Collector of the Treasurer.

Plainfield, July 19th, 1886.

Dixon's Ice Cream

25c PER QUART.

to Dealers, Churches, Schools, Lodges and Excursions. A special price to Hotels and Boarding Houses. Dixon's Harlequin and Neapolitan Bricks for your Sunday dinner. Prompt Delivery. Dixon's Ice Cream cannot be surpassed in price or quality. Take home a quart in a box 35c.

Dixon's Ice Cream delivered to all parts of the city and suburbs. Out of town orders a specialty.

Depot 35 West Front St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Telephone No. 23. Depot, 35 West Front. Factories 426, Watchung avenue, and 35 Front street. Established Bricks put April 4, 1871. Will Bricks put April 4, 1871.

Just Drop

IN AT

JOHN J. KENNEY'S

Shoe Store No. 10 North ave., if only for curiosity

And Ask

TO SEE

Our *Favorite*

$2.00 Shoe. Sh a

Surpriser!

MME. QUICK'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR TREATMENT

East Fifth Street, Bet. Spruce and Pine streets.

Physicians' help in curing all Chronic diseases. Ladies the consultation, examination and parlor treatment free. Diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs, Kidneys, Liver, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Blood Poisons, Fever and Sore Mouth and all Skin diseases.

It cures the most obstinate cases of chills and fever in from 1 to 3 days.

Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Closed for consultation on Saturdays.

DO NOT

COUGH! COUGH! COUGH!

All day and night when you can get relief by using KEMP'S COUGH BALSAM, 25c. J. Shaw Druggist, Front street

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

T. W. MORRISON, PUBLISHER.

Office 7 Somerset St.—Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '96.

Trains leave Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield as 5.37, 8.45, 9.33, 7.05, 7.30, 7.56, 8.02, 8.46, 9.50, 10.37, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.31, 2.05, 3.37, 4.31, 5.20, 6.08, 6.35 7.05, 7.30, 8.40, 10.10, 11.10 p. m. Sunday—5.37, 8.01, 8.37, 10.00, 10.37, 11.54 a. m., 1.37, 3.35, 5.21 7.05, 7.30, 9.30 p. m.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty Street at 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.30 night Sunday, at 4.30 a. m., 1.00, 1.30 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 11.30, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.10, 7.14, 7.55, 9.35, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 1.08, 2.15, 3.42, 4.32, 5.02, 6.05, 6.21, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 5.10, 9.30 a. m.; 5.45, 8.14, 6.42, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Somerville at 6.00, 6.35, 7.00, 7.30, 7.51, 8.15, 8.35, 10.15 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, 3.36, 5.01, 5.30, 6.08, 8.15, 8.40 p. m. Sunday at 8.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 4.00, 7.00, 9.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Rose.

Leave Plainfield at 5.37, 8.45, 11.30 a. m.; 3.35, 5.21, 6.35, 7.05, 7.30, 8.40, 10.10 p. m. Sunday at 5.37, 8.01, 8.37, 10.00, 10.37, 11.54 a. m., 1.37, 3.35, 5.21, 7.05, 7.30, 9.30 p. m.

Westward Connections.

6.10 a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading and all points West.

7.45 a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Delton, Upper Lehigh, Scranton, etc.

8.30 a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Stanhope, Allentown, Hamburg, Hazleton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Sunbury, Shamokin, Mt. Carmel, etc.

9.33 p. m.—For Flemington, Penn'a. Railroad, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.04 p.m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

6.35 p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Read Ing, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.37, 10.37 a.m., 11.30 1.31 3.51, 8.08 p. m. Sunday (except Ocean Grove) 10.37 a. m., 5.39 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Jamesburg.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.39, 5.10*, 8.05, 10.10, 11.44 a. m. 2.15, 5.05, 8.05 p. m. Sunday at 1.39, 5.10*, 9.30 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Asbury Park.

Leave Plainfield, South and Green Streets, at 5.10*, 7.55, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 4.05, 6.35, 8.05, 12.00 p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 12.00 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 9.57, 9.09 10.15 a. m.; 2.30, 5.30, 8.05, p. m. Sunday at 5.10 a. m.; 4.25 p. m.

Long Branch, Spring and Tuckerton Streets, at 5.10, 9.30*, 9.57, 10.15 a. m.; 1.04, 4.25, 6.04, 9.30* p. m. Sunday at 1.04, 9.15, 9.40* a. m.; 9.15 p. m.

Plainfield Freight Station, corner Watchung Ave. and Second Street.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
W. M. SELDEN, Asst.
J. H. WOOLVEN Gen. Manager.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1896.

Suffering from the "Jim-Jams."

I have had a large experience in treating gentlemen suffering from the effects of alcoholism, commonly known as the "jim-jams," the popular idea that all of these unfortunates "see snakes" is a mistake. I had one patient, a man whom I never suspected of being in any way addicted to drink, who had been struggling against a suffocating sense of a shower of beautiful, fragrant, cut flowers constantly pouring upon him from the blue sky that is the delirium tremens picture on the ceiling of his little hotel bed room. Another complained that for days a brass band had been consistently practising the latest and most sensitive music unpopular "popular air."

A very shoe lawyer, well known throughout the state, once opened into my room and informed me that he was "seeing geese." He acted most like a demented man, and the third hypodermic before he settled down sufficiently to take the cupidene or a quiet nap. I had a very bad case of it, a patient who would read legal and current rationally, except at intervals he would lean on his elbow and intently watch (and no doubt describe to me) the movements of a large body of pigmy soldiers on his bedroom floor. I have had them write checks by the thousands, and for large amounts, and I have had them decision in long forgotten facts of Greek. What they wanted was work. It did not succeed in giving it to them, they generally took refuge in the dark house.—Dr. Golden, in Globe-Democrat.

The Memory of Victoria's Gillie.

Last Thursday was the third anniversary of the death of John Brown, and that domestic is certainly not yet forgotten at court. Everybody connected with the queen who was within reach is now in the queen's service, and even persons who were only slightly connected with "J. B." have received benefit from the lucky fact. The office of Hon-woman to Windsor, which is a place of some consideration and of considerable emolument, was recently bestowed by the queen upon a lady connected by and, and on the persons who had been placed over extraordinary body was over at the appointment to the post having always been held by an individual of some station and education, comparatively speaking; it was explained that the claims of the selected candidate were paramount, for having been the housemaid who had always been employed in John Brown's room. At Windsor Castle the rooms which Brown occupied have been rigorously closed since his death, and the queen has placed a large brass tablet in the bedroom, which bears an inscription stating how J. B. died in his room, enlarging his virtues, and deploring his loss.—London Truth.

Charade.

My first is what people sometimes look into to find hidden treasures. My second is the fruit of a forest tree. My whole is a tree which is both beautiful and ornamental.

ROGERS STRIKES BACK.

ANSWER TO ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND'S CROSS BILL.

The Fan Electric Telephone Matter Not Fully Disposed Of—Rogers Proposes that His Side of the Case Shall Be Heard Also.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—J. Harris Rogers has filed with the clerk of the district court here his answer to Attorney General Garland's cross bill, in Rogers' suit against the Fan Electric promoters, which was filed with the court about two weeks ago.

The answer, as expected, denies all of Mr. Garland's allegations intended to support the defendant's prayer for a dissolution of the Fan Electric Telephone company. It denies that the contract of Feb. 7, 1887, is void, contrary to agreement, as charged by Mr. Garland, and pronounces the attorney general's allegations, which accuse him of violating a contract with the company, false. It is charged, also, that the company has not failed, as alleged by the attorney general, he was ever bound by any contract, or that he ever promised to devote himself exclusively to the service of various inventions of any invention, but, on the contrary, he was as free as his associates and copartners, the defendants, to perfect any and all inventions that he might make or discover. Rogers says, he did not to his knowledge incorporate the company, while they contributed nothing, except their capital stock, to the company's assets. The charge that the company has not performed its contract is denied, and Rogers says, he has performed his part of the contract, and is entitled to the profits of the company, and, in addition, has a claim against the company for services rendered.

Rogers says, he never advocated the sale of the property of the company, and, if so, it was without his knowledge or consent. He denies that there was any conspiracy between the defendants to ruin the company, and charges that the defendants were short of funds. Rogers denies that he ever "promised large profits to the stockholders," as charged by Mr. Garland, and submits to be judged by the records of the country, both as to the defendants and the company, as charged by Mr. Garland, and submits to the court to determine whether the defendants' claims are not "grossly exaggerated," according to his own frequent statements to reporters, he has been imposed upon by some malicious person; and denies that he ever made any false or misleading statements to reporters, or has been imposed upon by some malicious person; and denies that he ever made any false or misleading lies or word derogatory to the defendants or the company which appeared in the press of the country, as charged by Mr. Garland, and refers to the files of newspapers for proof. He denies that he published, or caused to be published, the letter of Feb. 7, 1887, to Mr. Rogers, which is charged to be false and full of conspiracy, Mr. Rogers answers the attorney general's charge that "the respondent is wholly unreliable" by admitting the charge, "if it be meant that political opponents of the present administration in their nefarious designs to ruin the United States patent office and the department of justice have succeeded in securing private interviews, and have got in the bill of complaint; but if he means that honorable men cannot rely upon him, he denies the allegation, and in proof of his denial refers to exhibits accompanying his reply, in the shape of letters from Garland, Harrison & Atkinson, and Rogers to Garland, and Garland and Atkinson to Rogers, and to the entire correspondence between the two distinguished gentlemen. In this connection Mr. Rogers submits that no exalted a personage as an attorney-general "should not at this late day be permitted to add to the duties of office the reputation even of an obscure young man who had done his many favors as an office seeker," and prays that the bill of complaint, and stigmatized by defendant's answer."

One of the letters referred to, dated Washington, Jan. 6, 1888, addressed to Congressman Hiscock and signed by Mr. Garland, reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: I am referred to as authority for you by J. H. Rogers and am, consequently, constrained to say that I think the city who desire to speak to you on business. Please show them all proper attention and commend me when you write.

Another is a petition addressed to the president of the United States and signed by many citizens and organizations, praying the appointment of Mr. Garland, and indorsing Mr. Johnston and Mr. Garland. This petition reads as follows:

We the undersigned have the honor of commending to your favorable consideration Mr. J. Harris Rogers, of Tennessee, for the appointment of scientific expert as one of the nine to be appointed by your excellency to the Paris exposition, and feel confident that your excellency will appoint an efficient officer and thorough gentleman.

Mr. Rogers declines the justice of signing, or directing the Fan Electric company, will submits that when the defendant Garland gives as his reasons for such dismissal that he is "wholly to the right of the complaint," Rogers, he contradicts his own statement in the answer, where he charges that the complainant has "conspired with the defendants to secure the dismissal of a large part, if not his entire interests in the Fan Electric company."

Rogers, therefore, submits that the attorney general is not entitled to the relief he asks, and prays that the bill be dismissed, and that he be granted an efficient officer and thorough gentleman.

Mr. Rogers denies

HE CAUGHT A TARTAR.

A CANADIAN OFFICIAL CARRIED OFF BY A YANKEE.

The Legal Tender Seized in Salem Harbor on Order of Arrest for an Old Debt—Other Fishery Seizures—Other Fishery News.

F RAMINGHAM, Aug. 28.—The Gloucester schooner Legal Tender, Capt. Oscar Devine, anchored in Barrington bay, on her way home from the West Indies, with a full fare of codfish. Capt. Devine entered at the custom house, and immediately afterward cleared in due form, but instead of proceeding on her voyage returned to harbor all night. On the following morning it transpired that the same schooner, three weeks before, and on her outward voyage, had put into Sag Harbor, some twenty miles from Gloucester, and the home of Capt. Devine, and obliged several men without reporting at the custom house. Possible aid offered by the vessel's crew, and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. She was followed by another boat, and attempted to seize her, but Capt. Devine was not ready to receive visitors at that early hour, and besides had his sails set and anchor weighed, and had started on his voyage to Gloucester.

Capt. Devine emphatically refused to obey the tide-waiter's order to return to anchor or to submit to arrest. He kept on out the bay with both officers on board. When a good distance from land the tide waiter came to the conclusion that if he didn't return to go to Gloucester or be pitched overboard he had better take to his boat and row ashore. This he did while the vessel rounded Cape Sable on her way. Some of her crew were seen on Saturday in Sag Harbor had gone ashore to visit their friends. In the belief that the Legal Tender will put into that place to get her papers the officers have gone there to try to wait out captain her.

Consul General Phelan, at Halifax, is anxious to make an example of the case. The details of the refusal of the customs officers at Magdalen islands to allow the American vessel Druid to land her cargo there, after duly entering at the custom house at Halifax. The Druid was a little smaller than "fulfilled all the requirements of the law," as the collector admits, the outrage was an unpardonable one, and has attracted much unfavorable attention of both governments. If the Druid was only a fishing vessel her authority was equally correct, and the fishing vessels have been an especially exempt from the non-intercourse clauses of the treaty, and ought to be as free to American fishermen as they are to Canadians.

Capt. Smallwood, commander of the cruiser Conrod, says: "During the two months and a half since we left Halifax we cruised from the Straits of Canso to the coasts of Prince Edward Island and in the Bay of Chaleur. We have seen large numbers of American fishing vessels, but have not seen a single vessel engaged in illegal fishing. The chief objects of his tour of the United States and Canada, he explained, were to refute the slanders which had been circulated by that bureau of slanders, the National league, and to show the Canadians and Americans that the chief aims of the Parnellite leaders are to indulge in personal luxury which the otherwise hard times by contribution be beyond their reach, and to gratify their personal hatred of Protestantism, of the crown and of the empire. The National league, he said, is an immoral and atheistic conspiracy. Dr. Kane repeated his views of the Belfast riots, expressed some time ago, fixing the responsibility for them upon the Catholics, but grudgingly admitted that the Protestants had in some instances exceeded the bounds of discretion.

Resisting Eviction.

DUBLIN, Aug. 28.—An attempt was made to enforce the eviction decrees at Coom-Cork, yesterday, the police being aided by a detachment of soldiers. Only one eviction was accomplished, when the people attacked the police and military with sticks and stones, that further proceedings were abandoned. Several of the police and military were severely injured by stones.

Oleomargarine Defendants.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Six more grocerymen appeared in this city yesterday for not having complied with the state law regarding the display of signs when oleomargarine is on sale. In the cases of five a fine of $100 and costs was imposed. All of which cases were appealed to the October term of the superior court. The other case will come up for trial on Tuesday next.

Death in a Church.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Hermann Jertz, aged 27, a fresco painter, living at Newport, Ky., while working on the ceiling of Christ church, fell thirty-five feet from the scaffolding to the floor, breaking his neck and fracturing his skull. He died instantly. He had been married only a week.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Employes of the New York Central railroad belonging to District Assembly No. 66, K. of L., have made a demand for an increase of wages, and say they will strike immediately if their request is not granted.

Passion Clerk Gay, of Pittsburg, whose crookedness lately came to light, is found to have embezzled $11,000. He will be tried for forgery.

Mrs. Rose Van Stein, of Cincinnati, has been attacked with rabies. She was bitten by a pet spaniel a month ago.

Massachusetts Democrats will hold their state convention at Worcester, Sept. 30.

Mrs. Robinson and her pious ally, Thomas R. Smith, the Somerville, Mass., poisoners, were held in $10,000 bail for trial.

Constable Sewell, a Swede, was killed by a bear at Knoxville, Tenn.

Maxwell, the hero of the St. Louis trunk tragedy, was not hung yesterday. He was respited to Nov. 16, pending a hearing before the supreme court.

CONNECTICUT WARRIORS

Hold High Carnival on Their Last Day in Camp.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 28.—The little village never saw such a concourse of people as crowded it yesterday. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 persons were here. It was the important period of the week, and Connecticut's militia were the guests of Governor Harrison and his staff, what they could the utmost entertaining the state, should an emergency arise in which their services would be required.

Governor Harrison, with his staff, arrived at 10:30 o'clock under escort of the governor's foot guard. As he drove across the guard line the battalion formed, and the regimental bands played "Hail to the Chief," and the troops presented arms and lowered their colors to the commander-in-chief.

The great event of the day was the review of the troops by the governor, which occurred at 2 o'clock. After the review the grounds were cleared and the mortar battery, of four pieces, worked by Lieutenant Jones, of the Governor's foot guard, and Lieutenant Bennett, of the Putnam phalanx, with great dexterity, took part in some shelling practice. The whistling through the air of the projectiles was accompanied by cheers at the size of the shells, terrifying. Among the arrivals at camp were Senators Hawley and Platt.

The brigade broke camp and left for home today.

THAT HEADLESS TRUNK.

An Analysis Shows the Presence of Arsenic.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 28.—Dr. M. C. White, the coroner's physician, has just made a report to the state attorney on the result of a chemical analysis of the stomach of the limbless and headless trunk found in a swamp near Wallingford on Aug. 9. From microscopic examination and chemical analysis, Dr. White is satisfied that the body was that of a man who died with acute and gastric fever on the stomach half digested. He believes that the body was not embalmed, as had been thought, as none of the other substances usually mixed with arsenic to embalm the fluids could be found by analysis. He is also of the opinion that the man was poisoned by some preparation of arsenic. From the examination of the hair on the body it is probable that the man was under 30 years of age, and of much of the highest order he is. YALE MEDICAL.

Yours Respectfully,
E. M. STEELE.

Plainfield, August 17, 1886.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS

AND

COAL.

AND

FERTILIZERS

Agents for the Reliable PACIFIC GUANO.

Madison Avenue,

At the White Front.

Many are surprised to find as an hour in the midst of summer, but when they look around our store and see our prices and our goods they cease to wonder. We are selling Dress Goods at half their value and we have elsewhere now goods for fall which we are selling at less than last year's prices. Our counter sales of Linens and Towels are simply astonishing. In the upper part of the store we are selling Wash Goods at prices astonishing. We have never handled so many goods for shirt waists and retail at such low prices. Our stock and retail order, color hard at work and we will make a special effort of repairing shoe in this line for a few days. The finest lady's dressed kid four and a half dollar shoe in the city for sale at our sale and goods guaranteed.

5 West Front St.

LAING'S HOTEL.

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resor

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates.

RICHARD DAY

(Successor to Frank Day.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Rent at all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST

QUALITY **Coal**

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

For cleaning and disinfecting cesspools, and privy vaults. Largest stock of odorless apparatus in the United States. Patronage solicited from Plainfield and vicinity. Orders left at W. Lewis, C. Sanford, Jr., Dr. Hetfield's, Dr. Hall's, Dr. Thiers', Dr. Stillman's, Dr. Hall's, Dr. Thiers', Dr. Stillman's, Dr. Hall's, Dr. Thiers', Dr. Stillman

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS

Standard Chauncey Forward Black for Governor.

Chauncey F. Black, the Democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, is the son of the late Jeremiah S. Black, the noted judge. Mr. Black was born in Pennsylvania forty-six years ago. He was a student for a time with Garfield at Hiram college, Ohio. He afterward read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. Mr. Black, however, has not confined his talents to the law, but has written much upon political subjects. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1878, but was defeated by Level Marsh, who nominated him in the recent convention to be governor. He attended the Democratic national convention as a delegate in 1880, and two years later he was chosen lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania by a plurality of 29,028 votes over William T. Davies. Mr. Black is one of the foremost and ablest of the many leaders of the Democracy of his native state, and has the proud distinction of being recognized by men on both sides as a thoroughly clean politician.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

HONORED AT LAST.

A Monument to De Kalb—Ordered by Congress 106 Years Ago.

The statue unveiled at Annapolis recently is a tardy fulfillment of an order of the congress of the confederation of 1780, more than a century ago, which provided that a monument should be erected to him, bearing this significant inscription:

"Raised to the memory of the Baron De Kalb, Knight of the Royal Order of Military Merit, Major General in the service of the United States of America. Having served with fidelity and reputation for three years, he gave at last, glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind and the cause of America in the action nearly completed, when, South Carolina, on the 16th of August, 1780, where, leading on the first troops of the line, he received eleven wounds, and expired in the midst of his superior officers, and animating them by his example to deeds of valor, he was pierced with honorable wounds; and on the 19th following expired in the 43th year of his age. The Congress of the United States of America, in gratitude to his zeal, services and merit, have erected this monument."

STATUE TO DE KALB.

The sculptor, Mr. Keyser, of Baltimore, has represented De Kalb waving a sword above his head, as if in the act of rallying the American troops against the enemy.

Collector of the Port of New York.

Daniel Magone, the new collector of the port of New York, was born in Ogdensburg and is about 50 years old, his parents being natives of Ireland. He adopted the law as his profession. Mr. Magone's success in his profession has been signal, his income being fully $25,000 a year, which is very large for a country attorney. He is a self-made man. It is related that he once worked as a stable boy for F. T. Haskell, of Chicago, whose grand-

DANIEL MAGONE.

son a few years ago married Mr. Magone's daughter. He now lives in a handsome residence in Ogdensburg on the fruits of his professional labors.

He is also one of the ablest of politicians, and belongs to a Republican district was never elected to the state legislature or congress. He has great influence in state politics and was formerly leader of the Democracy in the Democratic state and national conventions, and for several years served on the Democratic state committee. In 1872 and 1876 he was chairman of that committee. In 1875, when Governor Tilden became president of the Union pacific railroad company he made Mr. Magone a director and manager of the canal commission. This is the only public office of importance that he has held. Mr. Magone was one of the pallbearers at Tilden's funeral, and also at that of President and Secretary Manning. With the latter Mr. Magone has also acted in many state conventions. Mr. Magone was also a supporter of Cleveland, both for governor and president, and is said to enjoy his personal friendship and confidence. He is a firm believer in civil service reform, and will heartily support the president's efforts to carry it into the administration of the New York custom house.

The New Minister to Persia.

Dr. Edwin Spencer Pratt was recently appointed to succeed Mr. Frederick H. Winston, of Chicago, who it will be remembered resigned the post soon after selling Pendleton's horses and making the grand salaam to the shah. Dr. Pratt is a native of Alabama and but 33 years of age. The government of his life has been spent in Europe and while he was taken when but 3 years of old. After receiving a liberal education in the schools of this city and graduating in French colleges he returned to the United States in 1876 and studied medicine in New York city.

E. S. PRATT.

He continued his studies in the Charity hospital, New Orleans, and in English hospitals. After two years more of scientific study in Paris he returned to this country in 1880 and engaged with his father in commercial pursuits until the death of the latter through a railroad accident on a railroad of which he was vice-president.

SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OF FRANCE ARE HOUSED.

Theodore Stanton Tells About the Palaces Inherited by the Republic From the Monarchy and Empire—The Etiquette That Prevails in Official Circles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The French president, the French cabinet ministers and the other high state officials, such as the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, the prefect of police and the governor of the Bank of France, in which Paris is situated, and the director of the Bank of France, are so well housed that they can entertain in a way befitting their public station, no matter what their private fortune may be.

In Washington a member of the cabinet often lives in a hotel in order to be near the rooms and so avoid that he would find trouble in accommodating a white party, not to speak of the multitude that always responds to a public reception. In London the nobility and first of the official world of London. But in Paris the situation is quite different. The republic has inherited from the monarchy and empire a large number of palaces which were constructed centuries ago to be the residence of princes of the blood, while others are of recent origin, and were built for this or that one of the imperial family, such as the Elysee, where President Grevy lives, dates from 1718, and has had as master or mistress Marat, Mme. de Pompadour, Napoleon I., Napoleon, who suffered here after Waterloo, and here signed his abdication; Wellington, Alexander I and Alexander II. Louis Napoleon, when president, resided in the Elysee, and from it as his name palace that he planned and executed the *coup d'état* that made him emperor. The president of the senate lives in the Luxembourg, one of the Palais Bourbon, and the home of the Prince de Condé; while the Petit Luxembourg, the residence of the president of the senate, has sheltered Louis XVIII, Napoleon and his brother Joseph.

When Gambetta became president of the council a few years ago he created two or three years after, in accordance with the government provided the ministers with suitable official homes. For example, the minister of commerce was installed in the finest residence of Spain on the quay facing the Tuileries, and thus it happens that M. Lockroy, the present minister of commerce and a member of the Victor Hugo family, is living in a mansion elegant enough for a prince.

But the high officials of the French Republic are not simply provided with a roof and four walls. The same generous state furnishes the houses in the completest fashion. Carpets, curtains, chairs, pictures, dishes, kitchen utensils, liveried servants, and last, though not least, a cook, so that the minister wears and eats, is given him. When he is offered a portfolio he has simply to pack his trunk, call a cab and drive to the palace of which he is to be both the master, and when the ministry of which he is a member falls he has only to pack the same trunk, take another cab and return to his old quarters. In each case the minister's personal effects, in a special hansom charged with the business of looking after the material wants of the minister, buying carpets when required, hiring and discharging servants, etc. It has been said, and perhaps with some truth, that one of the causes of the frequent change of ministry in France is the fact that every minister can take up and lay down the household part of his office.

Besides giving them a furnished house, the state also provides a liberal salary for its ministers. Under the empire they used to get 100,000 francs. To-day the sum is reduced to 60,000. But this is a large salary when you take into account the above mentioned perquisites. President Grévy receives in all 1,500,000 francs. No wonder, then, that there is no end to the candidates for office. Such a man who is poor out of office can give entertainments when in office that only millionaires would undertake in private life. For instance, M. Gallot, minister of public instruction, received several thousand people last season to a musical and dramatic entertainment where the leading singers and actors of the capital held forth, and where the refreshments were offered on the most elaborate and bountiful scale. I have seen balls at the foreign office where they give you at supper whole fricassees of chickens, and you help them on your table and use as you might at your own house or in a restaurant. At the Elysée balls the buffets are bedecked from 10 o'clock until daylight, and the supper which must be made in M. Grévy's salary, large though it be.

The etiquette that prevails in French official circles is in many particulars very simple, though a little more rigorous than that of Washington. A lady may go to public receptions in any kind of dress, but a gentleman will not be admitted if he has not donned a "swallow-tail" and a white neck tie. Some bucks had the doors of the Elysée shut in their face a year or two ago because they wore pink neckties, for some reason or other.

An English female athete of the Oscar Wilde school, crossed in the Channel with a cupboard of clothes. M. Grévy's receptions, but the ushers never dreamed of stopping her at the entrance door, because she was not in low neck and half-dress. Many of others had in the same way tried and failed. The stranger by his gendarmery carried his point and the result is an increase of business to said hotels.

The head of the firm in this instance did not know that the stranger was the agent of a company with half a million of capital, and that the opposition line was but one of several entering wedges, and that the aforesaid company, for good reasons, desired no little publicity as possible in their transactions.

The head of that firm imagined at the time that he was the dog and the stranger the fox. When the latter said "Scat" to outwit a building, look sharp that you don't run plump on a bull.

There is a great deal of damaging canards here as well as elsewhere, on the part of business men. You will be told here in various ways that you don't know anything about business unless you are rich. In fact, the idea of the business world, and this before that business world has had any chance of testing your capacity or incapacity. I know of one young American who was told by a man who was talking of having things done in strict business fashion, who will show by his answer to another's business letter that he has forgotten what was written in the first letter, but he really got hold of it. I know of a great corporation, having scores of branch offices here, whose organization is self-protection, and obliged at times to protect against the carelessness and of sending unknown and unauthorized persons to collect moneys daily, without written authority from the principals.

Fragrance Muldoon.

MEETING OF THE A. C. A.

CAMP OF THE CANOEISTS IN THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

They Meet Every August at Grindstone Island, St. Lawrence River—Canoeing the Popular Summer Recreation—Sails Instead of Paddles the Fashion Now.

HIS year for the third admiral of the A. C. A. lands the August meeting at the St. Lawrence islands of the Thousand. When the A. C. A. meets it means the American Canoe association, with its fleet of canoe clubs all over the country. In August each year they load their canoes upon baggage cars and speed to the boundless islands of the St. Lawrence river. They camp out upon some of the islands. They remain there two or three weeks, hunting, paddling, sailing, fishing, and the last named is a pretty satisfactory thing in the way of racing during the whole time, and the most breaks up in a grand race to see which club and which man shall be the champion of the season.

This year some Englishmen participated in the race, bringing their canoes across the ocean for the purpose. Among the number was Mr. Baden Powell, of Nottingham Baden Powell, the father of canoe sailing in this country as well as England. So it known that canoe sailing originated in England, and it is called the national. The smaller is aft, and it is called the mizzen. It is the lateen sail as the Egyptian, or dandy. This may be the proper view it may be a good thing that the fashionable aristocrats may away from republican entertainments. If they continue to do so for a few years more, and the republic does not fall in the meanwhile, who knows but that the high-necked dress may finally get the upper hand and relegate its rival to the tailor and the bodice of the damned. It often occurs in Paris the low-neck cause will be lost throughout the whole world, for the French capital is still the pope of fashion.

Theodore Stanton.

MEDIÆVAL BOSTON INSTITUTIONS.

Certain Ancient Customs Which Boston Refuses to Abandon.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The Ancient and Honorable Lancers escorted the governor the other day out to Harvard college commencement. The lancers wear red coats, flat topped helmets, a blue silk sash, white gloves, black belt, blue trousers and other corporeal appurtenances. They are armed with poles. On each pole is a red flag. Every lancer is packed about on the front of a horse. It is a very old military organization. Boston is proud of them. They look pretty and are as useless as they are pretty. In modern warfare they might as well be 100 years old. It was said to believe the last lancer was surgically operated on and tunneled through by a ball from repeating rifles. Their principal use is to protect the governor when he is hooted through the streets on college commencement days. They fill the bill in Boston that the Lord mayor's coach does in London. Here the governor would readily pass for a circus charlot, and the newly elected mayor, in his purple robe, as one of the principal performers.

Another Mediæval Boston institution are the fire alarm bells. They ring simultaneously, though miles apart, whenever a hysterical woman "smells something burning." Then the entire fire department of the Hub of Boston fire bell is to be woke up from one to three times per night from three to five times a week. This both tries and develops an average of endurance. Boston's population demands prevails here for bell ringing. In many of the suburban towns within fifteen miles of Boston they start the church bell ringing at 9 o'clock at night, as the work is done for the last 300 years. There is no reason for their doing so, except that they have always done it. It is a necessity, and it is kept up. In villages like Newton, amongst the exercises of certain progressives, the bed-time ringing was stopped. They were obliged to restore it. The fire engines couldn't sleep without their 9 o'clock peal.

The chimney sweep is another mediæval feature here. He can be found and hired before dawn. He is called by the early bird. He can be seen after operating on some old, aristocratic, blue blooded chimney, like a negative, to clear it of soot, returning to his wife and family. He is a short brush, his scrapers and himself, a walking mass of soot and disguises and a terror to light summer dresses and all white garments. Under the impression that he is a ghost, the servants run screaming toward them by the convolutions of the middley crowd on Tremont street.

I know here in Boston a large business man who, when he did all he could to discourage a stranger from engaging in an enterprise requiring a certain service from that house. The stranger was assured that there was no necessity for the services of there but none no more than one. Still, he thought the sentiments of certain progressives, the bed-time ringing was stopped. They were obliged to restore it. The fire engines couldn't sleep without their 9 o'clock peal.

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OFF FOR A PADDLE RACE.

We may expect canoeing to become more and more popular in the next few years. It is an exhilarating recreation that can be participated in by either, crooked or straight, out all North America. The Indians understood this before us, and constructed every where the light bark boats that met in and lived and up the streams and lakes in pursuing fish. The first had war canoes and peace canoes. The lightest canoes can be carried over rapids or swamps just as the Indians used to carry them. The canoe, which is the latest called a canoe tent, is stretched above the cockpit, and beneath it, inside his craft, the pleasure seeker may unroll his blankets and sleep as comfortably as if he had either drawn upon the shore or anchored out.

Mr. John Hall-Barlow is so enthusiastic canoeist. He writes:

The canoe is absolutely the only "all-around" small boat in the world; that is, the only craft that can be easily and safely used by another's business letter that he has forgotten what was written in the first letter, but he really got hold of it. I know of a great corporation, having scores of branch offices here, whose organization is self-protection, and obliged at times to protect against the careless method of sending unknown and unauthorized persons to collect moneys daily without written authority from the principals.

Fragrance Muldoon.

...ark On T. Jefferson.

The Author of Shipbuilding and His First Cheque—T. J. as a Fiddler.

Thomas Jefferson, esq., the author of a popular brand of simplicity, was born in Aberystwyth, Wales, April 5th, 1763. His family were of Welsh extraction, having successfully extracted from Wales prior to 1699.

His father was Peter Jefferson, and his mother was a Randolph from away back. Peter Jefferson was the father of nine children, and was a man of mark in his day and number, of which Thomas was the third. In 1757 P. Jefferson died, leaving his son 1,900 acres of land to pay taxes on. The son selected a third of this property at the death of his father, and by selling off a yearling or two-year-old steer every spring until 1781, Thomas was enabled to attend college one year. He graduated in 1784, at the age of 21 years, and began by law under George Myrtle. He became a good lawyer and a fine conveyancer of real estate.

It is generally known by friends of Mr. Jefferson's family and a few personal friends, including the writer, that Thomas was somewhat given to the violin habit, yet such was the fact. Whether he practiced as much as he ought to or not have to write flippantly of this great man. Let us not try to be funny over the weakness of one who, whatever may have been his personal failings, was a man of mark in his day. Jefferson's simplicity and offensive partisanship which has made our broad land rear up on its hind feet like a great rock in a windy gale.

Mr. Jefferson could rapidly play "Gray Eagle" and the "Devil's Dream" at the age of 19, and up to the day of his death was passionately fond of the violin. Some of the writer's earliest recollections are those in which he is a dark room and hear distributing the sounds to some one else.

He practiced law for eight years with great success, starting in by renting an office and looking out of the window thereof for six months, when one day a poor widow woman with a certain old claim came to see if she could get a fall on his ear. Jefferson, in a dandyish manner, which took the starch out of Mr. J.'s shirt fell.

"Ah," said the author of "simplicity," "why do you come in here this way, dear madam, and wrap-all over me when I am engaged in business, and worried with my large practice?"

"Alas!" said the woman, with a fresh snort of woe and a wild wail of wet anguish, once more leaving his surcharged brain in Mr. Jefferson's hands, "alas, I am undone!"

Speaking Mr. J.'s shirt frill.

"So is my shirt frill," said Mr. J., as he mechanically threw her from him, and proceeded to wring out the moist and disjointed ornament.

Calming her with kind words, however, and reviving her by holding a bottle of camphor under her nose, he asked her to tell him her case quickly, as his time was very valuable. She in quick and tearful accents did the following spring, and so it could not delay.

Briefly, she was accused of murdering some people, and she needed the help of a bright, young lawyer to convince the illiterate jury that she was innocent.

Mr. Jefferson took the case, and by a system of changes of venue, continuances and appeals, succeeded in piling up such a load of costs that the case went by default, and the attorney was glad to dismiss the defendant. From this on Mr. Jefferson's success was assured. He got so accustomed to appearing in public that he could not help it, and so he could easily talk for hours upon political subjects. As a speaker he had wonderful staying qualities, and would frequently speak three hours at a time and feel quite fresh. The biographer says that before he left the bar Mr. Jefferson's practice was worth $7,000 a year, which they have.

He married Jan. 1, 1772, Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, accomplished and childless widow, daughter and heiress of a well known Virginia family. She was the only distant relative of P. Waylie, now in Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson was always kind to his wife and never reproached her because she was childless. She was a fine lady, and a woman had just as good a right, under the Virginia law, to be as heiress as a man had, and he would not count her with it. He should be ruled by her, who said she would not. He said that, as for himself, he would not be the first one to cast a stone at an heiress.

Mr. Jefferson was at one time a member of the legislature and did much good work while there. He was instrumental in abolishing the laws relative to entail and primogeniture. He also greatly improved the criminal code, laws, making it a felony to turn a jack from the bottom of the pack.

During the war one of Jefferson's estates was plundered by the British troops of Cornwallis, and Tarleton's cavalry boarded at his Monticello plantation several days, contrary to Mr. J.'s wishes. Upon the death of his wife, in September, 1782, he accepted an appointment as plenipotentiary to France.

Then replaces Dr. Franklin," said the Count de Vergennes to the new minister.

"I succeed Dr. Franklin," said the great inventor of bifocus pure simplicity; "no one can replace him."

The historian says that Mr. Jefferson made a good minister. He not only performed the usual duties, but he sent over seeds, plants, shrubs and blooded hen's eggs to his native land, acted as correspondent for the papers, and wrote a book of travels. He returned to Virginia in 1789 and was soon appointed, by Washington, secretary of state. In 1796 he was elected vice president, and in 1800 he was chosen president of the United States. He now began to introduce Jeffersonian simplicity and wear yarn mittens while riding his horse. In private life he was a man of many friends, and office seekers from all over the Union came to him frankly and told him they enjoyed his administration, ch, what?

He died at Monticello, July 4, 1809, as predicted to his beautiful reserved seat at Monticello, where he practiced on the violin and wrote pamphlets for a grateful people.

Mr. Jefferson was tall and well formed, being about the height and general tout ensemble of the writer, parting his hair in the middle, also in a similar manner to that as much affected by the humble writer of these lines. He had sandy hair and a gritty disposition, also a broadening expansion of forehead, and a somewhat naked person who came to him for the purpose of inducing his administration and securing the protection in the new town hall. He had a good address, kind hearted nature, and loved his country first rate. A great many believed that had anything happened to prevent Washington being president, Jefferson would have been elected. Jefferson was the first president who had his inauguration in Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., on March 4, 1809.

Rye in Boston Globe.

The Plainfield Electric Light Company.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

This company is prepared to receive applications for lights for residences, stores and street lighting for both domestic and business purposes.

As rapidly as sufficient guarantee of light are obtained, in each section of the residential portion of the city, the necessary poles will be erected and the lights put in, at which time lighting will be commenced, will depend somewhat upon the number of applications received in each section.

The supply to the business section of the city will commence very shortly after the Fall season opens, and the lights in the city for street lighting will be turned on about the middle of September. In consequence of the company having canceled its set back supply contract, and having constructed its own building, it is able to furnish all the ages and 200 in the resident sections.

It has factory office has been located from Mr. Van Boskerck's real estate and insurance agent, 25 and 27 North avenue, opposite the railway depot, where a reply sensitive of the company will be given, and where full and explicit information between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 4.30 to 6.30 p. m.

ALEX. P. WRIGHT, C. E.,
Engineer in Charge.

7-27-tf

FOR BARGAINS

IN NEW AND

SECOND-HAND

House Furnishing Goods

AND ON

First Class Cabinet Work

AND

UPHOLSTERING

CALL AT THE STORE OF

J. S. Powlison

56 West Front Street.

R. R. FAIRCHILD

Furniture Warerooms,

21 EAST FRONT ST.

WALNUT, ASH AND CHERRY CHAMBER SUITES.

Spring Beds and Mattresses. A large assortment of Parlor Suites and Lounges. Ask for the

LACE WEB SPRING BED.

Miscellaneous Cards.

Mrs. A. Corwin,
Ladies' Dresses, Underwear, Bonnets,
Having fitting rooms is now prepared for the Best ever done making, which she does in the best and latest style. 24 East Front street. Warned a fair trial.

John Lindsay, Established 1868.
Gardener & Florist
INTELLIGENT OFFICE by Mrs. Lindsay, No. 30 West Front street, near the Baptist church.

R. B. Maynard, No. 12 North
Shaving & Hair Cutting
Your face—time saved in waiting. Ladies and Children's Hair Cutting and shampooing a specialty.

A. J. Couturier Opposite
Successor to John Bowker.
Ladies' Hair Dresser,
Hair goods of every description. New York Prices. Also a full line of French perfumeries, toilet articles and soaps. Electrical treatment a specialty. 27 West Front St.

Milk Dairy,
Pure Fresh Milk Delivered Daily,
Address, P. O. Box 550, or Residence, 20 Plainfield avenue.

John Ross and Son,
For Genuine Spring Water Ice.
Try of leading Ice Cream Saloons. Families can obtain same at reduced rates. Orders left at our residence on corner of Second street and Grant avenue, or sent to the factory, will receive prompt attention.

Thomas Kenna, Corner of Green and Green Brook Road.
Dealer in all kinds of
Oil, Lamps and Fixtures,
At wholesale New York prices. All orders promptly attended to.

Alfred I. Smalley, North avenue.
Meat Market,
Orders delivered in all parts of the city. Telephone No. 14.

TenEyck's Meat Market,
Fruits and Vegetables in season. 37 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

L. L. McVoy, Driven Wells,
And Force and Well Driver. Old wells made to work easy. Also an experiment of 40 feet from 10 feet of the well, which will work equally as well. Can be seen with the subscriber. No. 1 Park avenue, corner West Front street, or by Lindsley's. 7-27-1m

T. F. Morgans,
Housefurnisher, Hooks, Stationery and Music,
No. 2 West Front street.

Farmer's Hotel, Opposite depot, near Front.
Boarding, Permanent or Transient
Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Livery and Sale Stable in connection. Prices reasonable. Proprietor.

J. W. and H. Coddington,
P. O. Box 1,421, Plainfield, N. J.
Manufacturers, retailers, handlers, etc., supplies of horse market at all times.

Silver Spring Water Ice,
Also Confectionery. W. Front, Front and Grant.

Notice.
Composite, Mails & Privy Vaults,
Cesspools, Sinks and Drains cleaned and disinfected with the best disinfectant known to the trade. Orders left at Mrs. Wood's, Second street, or Mrs. Hall's, Front street, will receive prompt attention. Charges reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail will have prompt attention. Address, P. O. Box 1,421, Plainfield, N. J.

James Q. Miles, No. 20
Assistant State Weather and Storm Signal Service Station, Plainfield, N. J.
Manual Letters & Numerals,
Cards, Circulars, Wood, Glass, Metal, Paper, Muslin, Canvas, Oil Cloth, Tin, Zinc, Sheet Iron, Stencils, Rubber Stamps, Seals, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address, P. O. Box 1,421, Plainfield, N. J.

Distillery Cards.

Theodore Cray,
Mason & Builder

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P. O. Box 350. Residence Hillside avenue.

PEARSON & GAYLE,
Carpenters and Builders

Estimates furnished for all classes of work.

JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

All work Promptly attended to and Satisfaction Guaranteed. P. O. Box 1,421. Residence: W. J. Pearson, Vine street, near Emily. H. B. Gayle, 64 East Second Street.

H. N. Spencer, 64 Somerset street.
Grocer & Boatman,
Specialties: Fine Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars. For accommodation of boatmen, the store will be kept open from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. Fine Coffees, C. C. Rice, Sugars, Teas and preserves.

John Emmons,
House and Builder.
Residence in Evergreen, Box 1.
Jobbing promptly attended to. No. 47 West Front street. P. O. Box 900.

R. A. Ross, 12 Somerset St.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Mouldings, Sashes, Doors,
Blinds, Frames, Brackets, Newels, Balusters, and all kinds of Scroll and Turned Work. Hard Wood Finishing a specialty. Orders promptly executed. Planing done to order.

R. V. Saums,
Carpenter & Builder.
Residence, Clinton avenue, near depot, Dunellen, P. O. Box 1,421. Shop attached to residence. Estimates given cheerfully on all classes of work.

J. Manning, Entrance, Front P. O. Building.
Carpenter & Builder,
Of years established. Repairing promptly attended to.

Spicer & Hubbard, Machine Works and Tube Mills.
Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,
Scroll Sawing and Turning. Glass of all kinds.

The Prince Royal

FOR MEN'S WEAR.

$3,50

Equal to any $5 or $6 Shoe on the settlement. Made on Congress, Button and Lace with opera or common sense toe. Also a full line of Children's and Misses' Shoes. The best fitting, best looking and best shaped shoe in the market.

SHERWIN, Sole Agent.
23 W. Front.

Great Reduction

In PRICES of all kinds of Fashionable and Reliable CLOTHING for Men and Boys' wear.

Our stock of Summer Goods must go, for within the next THIRTY DAYS, for that time our Fall and Winter Stocks will be piled in upon us.

We will make you our Regular Prices are on some articles as much as 33 1-3 per cent, and on some less that 25. This is a genuine bona fide reduction, and for very little money. Do not fail look at the BIG MINNIE Bargains we have.

Schwed Bros.,

The Leading Plainfield Clothiers, Merchant Tailors and Gents' Outfitters,

No. 7 E. Front St.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers,
21 Park Avenue.
Telephone Call 43. Residence 65 Madison avenue. Telephone call 37. Plainfield, N. J.

To the Public!

We wish to inform our customers and the public generally that we have on hand the best quality of

LEHIGH COAL

Fresh from the Mines. It is under cover and well protected from the weather. We are prepared to deliver it well screened and in good order promptly.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Seasoned Lumber and Masons' Materials

Short Notice.

H. D. Cook & Bro.

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS

Vol. 5, No. 51. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1886. Price Two Cents

Condensed Cards

A WAGON and harness for sale cheap. Inquire of Mrs. Kelly, Somerset street. Address J. C., Box 1, Somerville.

GOOD HORSE for sale cheap. Good road horse and family horse. Apply at McDonald's livery stable, Somerville.

FURNISHED ROOMS at 3 West Front street.

STORE to rent, Main corner. Apply J. T. Vail.

TO LET—Store on Park avenue, corner of Somerset street. Apply to Mrs. P. Bonnell, 19 Somerset street.

WANTED—A good girl to take care of a baby. Apply at 15 Somerset street.

WANTED—By one person, a room to rent, unfurnished, in a private family. Address A. B., Plainfield, N. J.

$3,000 WANTED on first mortgage improved Plainfield property. Address P. O. Box 1, Plainfield, N. J. 8-27-3

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.—The books of the Overseers of the Poor will be open at the office of the undersigned, on Monday, August 30th, 1886, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. LOUIS F. WAINWRIGHT, Overseer of Poor. 8-26-3

Special Notices.

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR N. C. Dietz & Co.'s superb and Pulverized Extra Rolled Oats. Put up in 2-lb. packages. Whole, but not cut. Ground meal, Granulated meal, Flour, Graham flour, Buckwheat flour, Rye flour, Corn meal, Hominy, Grits, Oatmeal, Rolled oats, Cracked wheat, Rye meal

The Evening News,

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. MORRISON, Publisher.

Office 7 Somerset St., Plainfield, N. J.

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New Jersey Central Division.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 28, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 3.37, 5.43, 6.33, 7.06, 7.30, 7.56, 8.03, 8.36, 9.06, 9.36, 10.37, 11.06 a. m.; 12.36, 1.31, 2.33, 3.34, 4.36, 5.06, 6.12, 6.40, 7.30, 8.41, 9.41, 11.12 p. m. Sunday, 3.37, 5.43, 6.33, 7.06, 7.30, 8.03, 8.36, 9.06, 9.36, 10.37, 11.06 a. m.; 12.36, 1.31, 2.33, 3.34, 4.36, 5.06, 6.12, 6.40, 7.30, 8.41, 9.41, 11.12 p. m.

Leave Newark for Plainfield at 4.00, 6.15, 6.55, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday, 4.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

For Somerville, Bound Brook, Bridgewater, Raritan, Flemington, Lambertville and Trenton, 8.30 a. m., 4.00 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Reading, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Renovo, Watkins, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Akron, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Columbus, Toledo, Detroit, Canada, Pittsburgh, Kane, Oil City, Titusville, Meadville, Jamestown, Chautauqua Lake, Mayville, Corry, Salamanca, Bradford, Olean, Wellsville, Hornellsville, Corning, Binghamton, Utica, Syracuse, Rome, Oswego, Richfield Springs, Cooperstown, Sharon Springs, Schenectady, Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal, Boston, Mass., Portland, Me., Bangor, Me., Mount Desert, Me., St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Pictou, N. S., Prince Edward Island, Quebec,

POWDER EXPLOSION.

A CHICAGO SUBURB SADLY SHAKEN AND SEVERAL PEOPLE PERISH.

Lightning Supposed to be the Cause of the Disaster—The Shock Felt for Many Miles—Property Damaged $50,000—From the Inside.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A severe shock, like that of an earthquake, was felt in every portion of the city yesterday morning at 8:45. It was the explosion of the Laflin & Rand Powder company's magazine, on the Archer Powder company's reservation, on Archer road, near the McCormick Reaper works. It is supposed that a bolt of lightning struck the magazine, and the explosion set off the dynamite and the gunpowder stored there.

The shock came in the two magazines of the Oriental Powder company and those of the Hegeler Powder company, which are situated on the Archer road, a mile and a half southwest of the Laflin & Rand company's storehouses. The Laflin & Rand company's magazine, which was the only one which exploded. The keeper, John Gahl, a German, and the Oriental Powder company, was fastened out upon the ground, and a mass of blinding wood. Gahl and his wife were fatally injured, and Carrie Bernier, their niece, was instantly killed. The bodies of the residence of Mrs. Devine was demolished in the same way. Mrs. Devine had her leg broken and her body bruised, but suffered no other injuries. She was dragged out of the ragged heap of splinters and taken to the hospital. A faucet, whose mate could not be learned, was driving past when the shock came. It was thrown off. His skull was fractured and his neck badly lacerated by blocks of stone. He cannot live. The horse he was driving was terribly injured. One leg was torn to bits. The middle side of Justice Michael Tierney's house, near the Oriental powder mill, was ripped out, and the roof caved in, but not a bit of the household was injured. Little Tom Tierney, 9 years old, was lifted bodily from the back sitting patio an outhouse about ten feet from the house, and dropped down in the yard. The fence was not touched. Several people received slight wounds from flaming wood, and a number of barns were riddled. The roofs of many houses were ripped off, people into the air. Where the Laflin & Rand powder works had stood there now a deep hole in the ground, which is the center of a tangle of battered machinery. Over the prairie for half a mile were scattered bits of stone and timbers from the roof of the mill. A block of stone, weighing nearly 100 pounds went through the wall of the Grand Trunk round house about a mile north, and another dropped through the roof, smashing the cab of an engine. The Chicago and Alton round house, nearly a mile northeast, was riddled with small fragments, and every window in the building was broken. Engineer Ed. Reed, 35, and Wiper Ed. Dan Kelly, both of about the same age, found a case of black powder on the prairie about three-quarters of a mile from the explosion. It was still safe, they had a curiosity to know its contents. They pried it open, and the powder exploded, shooting their bodies almost into fire and blood. They may live their slight amount of disfigurement.

Throughout the southern and western portions of the city damage to the extent of thousands of dollars was done by the force of the explosion. Plate glass windows all along Archer and Halsted streets, and on Clark, Madison and several other streets fully six miles distant, were broken. Many plate glass windows in the Board of Trade building, and one in the Johnson building, opposite, were destroyed.

The Bohemian church at St. Patrick's church and at the Jesuit church were panic stricken, and stampeded. At the Jesuit church a boy named Fitzgerald was thrown from a window by the concussion.

The farmer who was injured, and whose name could not be learned, died last night at the county hospital. It is also reported that Mrs. Devine will not recover.

Death of Capt. Smith.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Capt. Samuel Smith, a well-known sea captain, has died here of heart disease. He was 70 years old. He was a famous whaler, and for Indian trade, and later was agent here for the American steamboat line. He sailed the yacht Dauntless across the ocean two years ago.

Speaker Carlisle's Undertaking.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is now said that Speaker Carlisle, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the recent silver conference to call the convention, held here just after the Methodist church fell was killed, and who was delegated to prepare an address to the country explaining the objects of the convention, will soon have it ready. Of course the speaker was too busy during the closing days of the session, but even then a rough draft of an address, it is understood, was made. He has been working quietly on it since adjournment, and its promulgation—duly indorsed by the continuation committee—is looked for during the coming month of September.

A Reckless Driver.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—A party of ten young men living at Highland Highlands hired an open carriage and one horse for a ride to Forest Hills. On rounding a sharp curve in Jamaica Plain, while running, the wagon was upset. Edward Sullivan, 20 years old, Thomas Jones suffered a fracture of the skull and William McCracken, Thomas Lowry and a third member of the party were very severely injured. The driver of the horse ran three miles before it was stopped. The men were blameless and the accident was due to reckless driving.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The fourth southern exposition was successfully opened at Louisville, Ky.

Mr. S. P. Leonard, of New Haven, Conn., whose wife and child disappeared from his home about three years ago, discovered the whereabouts of the children in the vagrant care of the conductor of a baby farm where his children were.

Michael Villes, of Chicago, punished his young son by tying him to a post and leaving him. The boy was rescued by neighbors when about dead. The father now awaits the action of the grand jury.

Polen Augustine Byrnes, of New York, has secured one Kylian, a Bohemian, as the social incendiary in the Kohut case case. The Kohut brothers, Henry and Edward, were sentenced to life imprisonment for the crime, which led to the burning to death of Mrs. Mary Fiedler and her two children. There has been no doubt that Kylian is guilty and that Edward Kohut is innocent.

Gen. John Newton was sworn in as commissioner of public works of New York by Mayor Gleon, and took formal charge of the department to-day.

Lawrence M. Donovan, a printer, leaped from the centre of the Brooklyn bridge Saturday and was taken from the river unharmed. Justice Duffy fined him $10 after giving him a lecture.

The under sheriff of Queens county prevented the prizefight at Hempstead between Sullivan and Dan Creedon, Kingsbridge park. A big crowd of sports were disappointed.

RECKLESS BICYCLING.

Drunken Bicyclist Discharges in Fordham Architecture.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Three Washington bicyclists, having noticed an assertion in The Critic last Thursday of the falling by a bicyclist of the spanning of Cabin John bridge, started up there for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report. Careful inquiry resulted in establishing the fact that the accident occurred in 1892.

Mr. Will Robertson, one of the party, well known in Washington for his "terrific performances of riding down the D street hill on a wheel, declared he be the one to accomplish the feat, which he did at once successfully and easily. To illustrate the difficulties of the feat, it should be stated that the course followed by two of a well about 200 feet long, with a flat top surface fifteen inches wide and a height in the left of about three feet above the roadway of the bridge, of about 125 feet above the running stream below. Placing his fifty-one-inch Star bicycle upon this cryptic on the end of the wall, where he was followed by one of his companions, Mr. Robertson mounted and slowly started on his perilous trip, moving slowly and in an unconcerned manner. Reaching the end he turned steadily to the middle of the bridge, where for an instant he swayed slightly toward the outside, but, quickly recovering, kept on and finally reached the opposite end. On turning to dismount he lost his balance, and, instead of getting further and he tipped his little wheel up, and with a short ride on one wheel that he accomplished with equal ease, he returned to the starting point. Mr. Robertson now finds much confidence in his wheel that he may repeat the performance for the purpose of being photographed in the act.

FATAL EARTHQUAKES.

A Large District Affected and Many Lives Lost.

ATHENS, Aug. 30.—The area of the district affected by earthquakes in the Ionian islands, especially at Ithaca, and at least half a dozen towns have been entirely destroyed, while a score of others are partially demolished. On the mainland there have been great damages in the mountainous districts, but comparatively little loss of life. Of the islands the deadly effect of the disturbance has been most severe, and it is estimated that 2,000 persons have been killed, upward of 1,000 seriously injured. The undulations of the earth were singularly regular in their occurrence, and the actual shocks registered twelve seconds each in duration. The original twelve seconds each in duration. The inhabitants, terror-stricken in the disturbed districts have abandoned the house still standing, and will are camping out in the fields. The inhabitants of Ithaca, where the force of the upheaval has made it almost impossible to obtain details, and it is believed that the reports already received underestimate the disaster and loss of life.

The Greek cabinet is in constant session, and a transport with tents, food, physicians, medicines and a company of pompiers started for the stricken districts Saturday evening.

PRIESTS AND VESUVIUS

Succeed in Stopping the Purple Into Fitsous Prayers.

NAPLES, Aug. 30.—Mount Vesuvius is now in a violent state of eruption. The people living in its vicinity have fled to the interior, where they are congregated in open fields spending the nights in their sheds in prayer and singing hymns. Masses of burning lava issued, and the few people who remain are also panic stricken. The upper spaces and squares of the city are filled with ashes and cinders which are falling in showers. Many persons have offered up prayers to stay the eruptions and save their lives.

The same state of consternation exists at Bari, where the priests are publishing that the eruption is a visitation of God because of the wickedness of the people, and a consequent awakening of religious fervor has taken place. Nearly every person in the town is now seen at the churches, the latitude of almost any time in the day or night.

Sixth Prisoner Comes High.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The statement is made, on the authority of the directors of the Boston ball club, that a paid agent has followed the St. Louis club from Brooklyn to Boston, and that of the Boston club; that the Boston club has offered a sum for Glasscock and Myers for exercising any figure heretofore named for a player, and that $5,000 to $6,000 has been offered for a choice of five players from the St. Louis team; that the entire team and league franchise has been offered to Boston for $15,000 or $20,000; that Glasscock and Myers' "out" was refused; that the Boston club has agreed to pay any sum for Glasscock that the league officials may name, and pay that player any salary they "bargain" may decide is proper; and that according to the constitution of the league committee now having in charge the meeting of St. Louis players, it cannot likely that from baseball management Glasscock, Myers, and possibly others of St. Louis, will play in Boston next season.

A Virginian Becomes the Complainant.

CENTRAL, Va., Aug. 30.—Thomas Hare has been shot and killed in front of the hotel in this place, by Dr. Pierce Crockett, of Wythe county. After firing four shots at his victim, three of which took effect, the murderer jumped in his buggy and drove off in a northerly direction. Hare was a prominent farmer and highly esteemed. He was unarmed and was shot in the back of the head. Crockett is now the complainant in several suits instituted by Hare, and the quarrel is supposed to have grown out of these suits.

Base Ball Notes.

Pitcher Hutchinson, of the Chicago team, has been suspended indefinitely.

Pitcher Hawley, of the Pittsburg

TWO AMERICAN POETS.

JOHN JAMES PIATT AND MRS. S. M. B. PIATT AND THEIR WORK.

A Brief Sketch of Their Life—The Successful Experiment of the Marriage of Two Poets—Their Home in Queenstown, Ireland.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—John James Piatt is a western poet, as is his consort, Sarah Piatt, the well known journalist. The family originally came from France, and came in a bevy. They were Huguenots, and therefore not popular with the powers at present of France in the early part of the last century. They emigrated to the island of St. Thomas, in the West Indies. From thence John Piatt, the founder of the Piatt family in America, came to this country and located in New Jersey, twenty-five or thirty years previous to the revolutionary war.

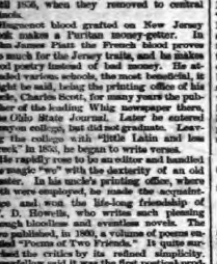
At the beginning of that war several of his sons, including the great-grandfather of Mr. John James Piatt, entered the Continental army and served until its close, each attaining the rank of captain. William Piatt, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, subsequently became, with his elder brother, an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Several years after the close of the revolutionary war he raised a company of men near Scotch Plains, N. J., in his own, for service against the Indians in the Northwest territory, and, joining the army of Gen. St. Clair at Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), was killed at St. Clair's defeat in November, 1791.

Mr. Piatt's great-grandfather was, therefore, first of the name to become associated with the affairs of Cincinnati, where several of the family, sons and grandsons of his younger brother, Capt. Jacob Piatt, including Col. Don Piatt, Gen. Abram S. Piatt and Maj. Benjamin H. Piatt, have taken considerable interest in its political and military history during the past half century. The Piatts had the French love of arms in them. Capt. Jacob Piatt, grandfather of John James, also raised a company of men in New Jersey at the outbreak of the second war of Independence, in 1812, and served until its close.

Mr. John Piatt, the poet's father, settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, a few miles north of Rising Sun, and there the poet was born in 1835. When he was 9 years old his parents went to Columbus, O., where they resided until 1858, when they removed to central Illinois.

A prominent blood grafted on New Jersey stock makes a Puritan money-getter. In John James Piatt the French blood proves too much for the Jersey traits, and he makes good poetry instead of bad money. He attended various schools, the most beneficial, it might be said, being the printing office of his uncle, Charles Scott, for many years the publisher of the leading Whig newspaper there, The Ohio State Journal. Later he entered Kenyon college, but did not graduate. Learning the rudiments with "Latin and less Greek" in 1850, he began to write verses.

He rapidly rose to be an editor and handled the magic "pen" with the dexterity of an old veteran. In his uncle's printing office, where both were employed, he made the acquaintance and won the life-long friendship of W. D. Howells, who writes such pleasing though light sketches of Venetian novels. The two published, in 1860, a volume of poems entitled "Poems of Two Friends." It quite surprised the critics by its refined simplicity. Longfellow said it was the first poetical product of the west that escaped parsley fever.



JOHN JAMES PIATT.

Mr. Piatt drifted to The Louisville Journal, then edited by George D. Prentice, who took a great fancy to the young poet, and said of him: "He is one of the most original poets in America of the many then engaged 'in making two words jingle at the end of an idea.'" Certainly the author of "The Pioneer Children of the Pioneers of Ohio," "Gone to Vote," and other touchingly original poetry has justified all that Longfellow, Lowell and Prentice said of him.

Prentice had a corps of talented and beautiful girls writing poetry for The Journal. He gave them much praise, but little money, on a principle even to do, especially if the editors are proprietors and publishers. Among them was a lovely little Kentucky girl named Sarah H. Bryan. Piatt fell in love with her and married them both. Then he saw a chance for a pilgrimage to the hills of Kentucky, made to that end and no other, he found her the ghost of her former self. Poverty and woe had done their work. Prentice and others had charmed us all with song.

Mr. Piatt has published several volumes of poems since and is located at Dublin as a small vocation. He and Mrs. Piatt together have published two volumes, "The Nests at Washington," a small volume of prose entitled "Penciled Fly-Leaves," and has edited, with a biographical sketch, the poems of his old friend, George D. Prentice. His poetry has met with great favor both at home and abroad, and some of it has been translated into German. Some of his war poems have the true ring, and will live as long as the nation. What, to be most noted proficient of our beloved country, a gentleman—courteous, considerate and modest.

Mr. Piatt is now residing at Queenstown, Ireland, and has his office and residence at Queenstown. He is a faithful, painstaking official, and is justly esteemed by the representatives of the government at the same time recognize his literary merit.

The wife of John James Piatt, whose maiden name was Sarah Morgan Bryan, was born near Lexington, Fayette county, Ky., on the 29th of May, 1836. Her grandfather, Morgan Bryan, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, was related to Dan Boone. He came down North Carolina with Boone's party, and his father, still Bryan's station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, was one of the principal points of attack by the Indians. Surrounded by the Bryans, who have all distinguished themselves, a hundred and four years ago the maids, having been besieged by them for several days before the celebrated battle of the Blue Licks.

When Mrs. Piatt was but 5 years old her mother died. This affliction, with its various consequent bereavements, gave to her delicate and sensitive nature a tinge of sadness not easy to outgrow and still to be observed in her. She was graduated at the Henry college in 1855. In 1861 was married to Mr. Piatt. In their case, as in that of the Brownings, the perilous experiment of the marriage of two poets has been successful.

MRS. S. M. B. PIATT.

In her younger girlhood she began to exercise her poetical ability. Some of her poems then published were widely copied and greatly praised, and were even more popular, perhaps, than her later, better and more individual work.

She is one of the most, by some considered the most, original and potent of women poets of the family. Mrs. and Mr. Piatt are both of poetic work is not broad, but is strangely effective. She writes things that are real through tears. Sometimes obscure, but generally pathetic, and her quaint songs have gone the world over, winning hearts wherever read. She is at her best when singing a maternal love. Her "Children Out of Doors" ranks with Mrs. Browning's "Cowper's Grave" and "A Voyage to the Portuguese Inn." Her foreign critics have been extremely generous toward her. She was a new and wholly original singer, the like of whom they had not before heard. The Independent, of this city, said of her: "Of other poets, you say one writes like Tennyson, another like Longfellow; but Mrs. Piatt writes like Mrs. Piatt." And

PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol. 5, No. 52. PLAINFIELD, N. J., "THE COLORADO OF THE EAST," TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886. Price Two Cents

Gentlemen's Corner

A NEW AMERICAN dentist, graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, has opened an office at No. 5 Somerset street, Plainfield, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. Artificial teeth inserted on the most approved principles. Gas administered when desired. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Dr. J. C. Lech has no connection with any other dentist in Plainfield.

BOARD WANTED by one person, in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Address W. W., care of Evening News office.

BOARD WANTED—I am willing to pay $4 per week for board and room. Address A. B. C., Box 1, P. O. Plainfield.

FOR SALE—Two heavy cows and calf. J. W. Stelle, Bound Brook.

FURNISHED ROOMS at a West Fourth street. Apply at this office.

GOOD HORSES for sale cheap. Good road horses, and will suit any purchaser. Apply at McDonald's Livery Stable, Somerset street.

HOUSE WANTED, Within 10 minutes' walk of Depot, by a family of two adults. Address, stating rent, P. O. Box 1257.

HOUSE to rent, North avenue. Apply at this office.

LOST—Between Park avenue and Somerset street, a pocket book containing a sum of money and a check. The finder will please return to this office and receive reward.

WANTED—A good girl to take care of a baby. Apply at 19 Somerset street, or inquire at this office.

WANTED—A boy to go on the road. Apply at once at 21 Somerset street, Plainfield.

$3,000 WANTED on first mortgage improved property worth $6,000. Address, stating rate of interest, P. O. Box 1257, Plainfield.

Special Notices.

ASK YOUR GROCERS FOR Dr. E. R. Hart & Co.'s Celebrated Potash Extract Vanilla. Flavor. It is unrivaled. Beware of imitations. Dr. E. R. Hart & Co., Chemists, Plainfield, N. J. Sold by all Grocers.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE. "Yes, I had a very narrow escape," said a prominent citizen to a few friends, "I was on the point of buying a horse, when I thought I would call at the News office and look over the files of the paper, and see if I could find anything about the animal. You can imagine my surprise when I found that he had been stolen."

DIAMOND DYSPEPSIA REMEDY. Sold by Prof. Jas. Cook for bolts, parties and parties. From one to twelve months' treatment. Office at Mark Miller's, 5 Somerset street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A good young horse, suitable for delivery or family use. Inquire of T. W. FORSTER, Vanderbilt Avenue.

FOR SALE—The Plainfield Electric Light Company will receive tenders for one year of coal for power purposes. Coal to be under the boilers at the Electric Light Station, Plainfield, N. J., and must be of the best quality of Kittanning coal. Tenders will be received until Saturday, August 28, 1886. ALBERT F. WOODRUFF, Secretary.

GREY DORKING CHICKS. Apply to Mrs. Dr. Stillman, corner of Somerset and Grant streets.

LOST—The Custom House, North Plainfield, brown fur cap, with gilt ornament in front. Finder will please return to this office and receive reward.

WARNER & LOW, Real Estate Agents. Established 1866. Office at No. 100 West Front street, Plainfield. Houses to let, lots for sale, investments made, money to loan, rents collected, taxes paid, and all business connected with Real Estate attended to promptly. Office hours, 8 to 9 a. m., 12 to 1 and 5 to 6 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 10 a. m.

Professional Cards.

ATHERS P. MILLER, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

WARD A. MARSH, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Master in Chancery, Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Commissioner of Deeds, Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Plainfield, N. J.

P. C. DRAPER, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, Plainfield, N. J.

CHAS. S. THEBAU, DENTIST, Office, No. 5 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

P. ANDERSON, DENTIST, Office, over Gabriel's Store, Somerset street, Plainfield, N. J. Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

P. MAVELAND, M. CORTRIGHT, Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, and Commissioners of Deeds, Plainfield, N. J. Office, No. 5 Park avenue, Main, etc., furnished. Entrance on Park avenue.

P. A. DUNHAM, Office, Park avenue, Council's Building, Plainfield, N. J. Conveyancing, Real Estate and Insurance business in city and country. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. Rents collected, taxes paid, etc.

P. STILLMAN, Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone connection with office.

J. CRANMER, Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

J. ASHLEY, Jr., Architect, No. 40 East Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

GEORGE TYLER, Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and Plainfield, N. J. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

M. K. McCLURE, Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public, etc. Office, No. 2 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Educational.

EDUCATION. Boarding in Plainfield, close to railroad depot, for pupils attending Plainfield Academy. Address, Miss Elliott, P. O. Box 1257.

MRS. M. A. SANBORN'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, The Terrace, Plainfield, N. J.

MISS CECILIA MATTHEWS, Teacher of piano. Gives instruction either at her own residence or at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Address, P. O. box 248.

PROF. J. C. HOFFMAN, Teacher of Music. Gives private instruction on the piano, organ and violin. 20 East Second street, Plainfield, N. J.

A. WILLETT, Boot and Shoe Dealer, 6 PARK AVE.

Has received from one of the best city manufacturers a full line of LADIES' FRENCH KID and STRAIGHT GOAT SHOES, made by hand and machine sewed, and warranted first to be equal to the best of Plainfield and will retail at prices that will astonish the natives. Ladies' fine shoes a specialty. Repairing done while you wait. Shoes called for and delivered to any part of the city by boy.

Personal.

Mr. Paul Hume is confined to Plainfield, Bound Brook and Somerville by the Middlesex Agricultural Society's Trotting Meeting, August 31st, September 1 and 2. Purses, $2,000. Three days' sport. Admission, 50 cents. Grand stand, 25 cents extra. Trains leave Plainfield for the Park Station every hour. Excursion rates and orders for seats and covers to advertisement.

From Other Boats.

New York Mails.

Clara—7.30, 1.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Elizabeth—7.30, 1.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 5.30 and 11.30 p. m.

Cleopatra's Barge, Express, 10m., MAMIE

Clara—7.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Elizabeth—7.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Thursday, Excursion, 10m.,

The Evening News.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

The Only Daily Paper in Plainfield.

E. W. HORRISON, Publisher,
Office, 116 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

New Jersey Central Division.

Trains in New York, foot of Liberty Street. Arrangement Commencing June 21, '86.

Plainfield and New York.

Leave Plainfield at 6.27, 8.42, 11.06 a. m.; 1.38, 3.40, 4.45, 5.17, 5.51, 6.30, 6.48, 7.30, 9.30, 11.00 p. m. Sunday at 4.00, 6.40, 11.10 p. m. Leave New York at 6.45, 8.57, 10.25, 11.31 a. m.; 1.37, 3.00, 4.31, 5.00, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 9.00, 11.30 a. m.; 4.00, 7.00 p. m.

Leave New York from Liberty Street at 6.00, 6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 12.00 p. m. Sunday 4.00, 5.00, a. m.; 12.00 m.; 1.00, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 10.30, 12.00 p. m.

Plainfield and Newark.

Leave Plainfield at 5.43, 6.35, 7.06, 7.30, 7.55, 8.12, 8.30, 8.57, 9.31, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 m.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p. m. Sunday at 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Leave Stewart at 6.30, 7.00, 7.40, 8.00, 8.35, 10.35, 11.00 a. m.; 1.05, 1.30, 2.40, 3.20, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 p.m. night Sunday, at 9.30 a. m.; 12.00, 1.30 4.30, 6.30, 9.15, p. m.

Passengor for Perth Amboy change cars at Metuchen.

Plainfield and Somerville.

Leave Plainfield at 5.30, 7.14, 7.55, 8.28, 11.30, 11.44 a. m.; 1.05, 2.05, 3.40, 4.34, 5.40, 6.05, 6.35, 7.35, 8.00, 8.17, 9.00, 11.42 p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 4.45 p. m.

Leave Boston at 4.10, 7.00 a. m.; 12.40, 4.45, 6.30, 7.00 p. m. Sunday at 7.15 a. m.; 7.00 p. m.

Westward Connections.

8.12 a. m., for Boston, Allentown, Hazleton and Mauch Chunk.

9.00 a. m., for Pemberton, Boston, Wind Gap, Easton, Belvidere, Delaware, Delaware, Lackawanna, Scranton, etc.

9.30 a. m., for Pemberton, High Bridge, Stockton, Flemington, Lambertville, Trenton, Hazleton, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pacific Coast, Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mexico, Scranton, etc.

2.05 p. m., for Flemington, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, Allentown, Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wind Gap, Pen Argyl, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

4.30 p. m., for Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Newport, Delaware, Scranton, etc.

5.00 p. m., for Flemington, High Bridge, Stockton, Lambertville, Trenton, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, etc.

5.30 p. m., for Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Pacific Coast, Memphis, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mexico, Scranton, etc.

Leave Plainfield at 8.27, 9.57, 11.06 a. m.; 1.38, 4.45, 6.48 p. m. Sunday passes Dunellen 10.05, 11.14 a. m.; 2.5 p. m.

Plainfield & Philadelphia via Bound Brook.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton at 1.36, 2.10, 5.30, 10.19, 11.44 a. m., 5.15, 8.10, 9.00 p. m. Sunday at 2.10, 5.15, 8.10, 9.00 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Philadelphia, North and Green Streets, at 5.30, 8.30, 11.00 a. m.; 1.15, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 10.00, p. m. Sunday at 8.30 a. m.; 1.30 p. m.

Third and Berks Streets, at 5.10, 8.30, 9.00 10.30 a. m.; 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00, p. m. Sunday at 9.00 a. m.; 2.00 p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker Streets, at 1.30, 5.45, 8.00, 10.05, 11.30 a. m., 2.30, 4.30, 7.30 p. m. Sunday at 1.30, 8.15, 9.40 a. m.; 6.15 p. m.

Philadelphia time by Union-markers.

Through cars at Bound Brook.

C. G. HANCOCK,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent.

W. W. STRAKER, Supt.
J. R. WOOTTEN Gen. Manager.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1886.

The Chief Industries of Honduras.

The chief industry in San Barbara seems to be to come, and to go, and to stay as little as possible in the place or the time of the special occupation of the time of many, and others make themselves more useful, of according to their own choice. They are as comfortable, though, as they are kidneys—more than that it would be difficult to say in many people's case—and they are not to be blamed for their lowest here; but that, like pill-making, should not be counted, since half is not exported; nor are more than one-third or one-fourth of the total number of the people employed by the export business. The land is turned in small kind, which is here and half of the remainder, while the rest consists of bean and maize of a very good quality, for while half the vegetables are nearly as sound and hard as

The use of lime for whitewashing and for covering walls by coatings of plaster is not common here. Still there are in the old streets of the city and in the suburbs houses that give to others an air of appearance. They are a look that coating of mortar which, if it has the advantage of presenting a smooth and even surface, on the other hand closes innumerable cracks and crevices that might afford safe refuge to the insect pests of the country. Red tiles and roofers on any of the houses of the town including the streets.—Honduras Cor. Chicago Times.

Concerning "Horse Sense."

We often hear of what is called "horse sense," implying a peculiarly excellent variety of manly quality; but we are not aware that the qualities for action are plainly stated. As a matter of fact, however, the horse does not stand very high in the scale of intelligence, owing to his peculiarly dogged position and long subjection to man he is tolerably docile, while his muscular strength makes him useful. In the matter of memory in the way that scarce quality is manifested in the ape, dog or elephant, the horse is sadly deficient. He is as subject to violent emotions of fear as the cat, and will bear under the influence of unaccustomed sights he is by no means free from the domesticated feline. "Horse sense," then, is not a variety of the article to be particularly coveted.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

An Iceland Lake in Dakota.

While a railroad train was rushing through Dakota at full speed, the engineer suddenly stopped it a few rods from the bank of a small lake, and the passengers gathered her across full of beavers, and he spoiled nothing to be trunk, which had been dropped where her reckless jump was made.—Inland Ocean.

Art is Counted as Nothing.

Carleton Patti remarked the other day: "The blacks now about artists' Patties and the bourse are, also everything, and art is considered as nothing." Carleton was a favorite whose banner rose during 7 years ago.—Exchange.

A MINE DISASTER.

ACCUMULATED GAS CAUSES A TERRIFIC AND FATAL EXPLOSION.

The Further History of the Scene of a Fatality.

Fatal and Shocking Accident—The Mangled Bodies of the Victims Are Covered by Stone Blocks.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 31.—The Fairview colliery, situated a short distance from the head of the city, was the scene of a terrible explosion this morning, by which seven men lost their lives, and two others were injured, one of whom will die. The accident occurred in the mine belonging to one of the workings owned by the Fairview Coal Company, in connection with a large volume of gas that had accumulated in the lowest or third vein, 1,200 feet from the mouth of the slope. The effect of the explosion was terrific. The subterranean shock was felt throughout the mines in the vicinity, it causing the earth to tremble violently, as if convulsed by an earthquake. Many persons rushed out of their houses, fearing that a sudden convulsion, which was accompanied by a loud report, like a thunder clap, had destroyed the mines in their vicinity.

The force of the explosion was so great that large pieces of rock and coal were hurled from the mouth of the slope, while the timbers used for the purpose of keeping up the mines were torn from their fastenings and tossed about as if they were mere toys. The cause of this startling upheaval was at once divined by veteran miners, and in a few minutes hundreds of men, women and children were gathered around the mouth of the slope, while the cry was heard on every side that there had been a fire-damp explosion. Shortly after the first shock Michael Flynn, who had been working in the vicinity of the explosion, came out of the slope, and he was at once surrounded by a crowd of excited miners, who questioned him as to the cause of the explosion. He could not give any information, as he was ignorant of the cause himself.

Shortly after the explosion had occurred Mine Inspector Dalrymple organized a rescuing party of brave men, who volunteered to go down into the dangerous depths of the mine, after making preparations to enter the workings. The party was composed of Mine Inspector Dalrymple, Anthony McAndrew, John Irwin, James O'Donnell, William Wheeler, Patrick Mills and David Bradley. The party, who ventured there, had not been coming up the slope when the explosion occurred, and were driven some distance by its force before they could carefully himself, on his feet. The rescuing party was armed with safety lamps, but yet took a great risk in running against a second explosion, and two or three times they were driven back by the force of the "after-damp," which was dense near the bottom of the slope. The party got on bravely, however, and reached a point about a quarter of a mile distance from the bottom of the slope when across John Kerrigan, who at first seemed quite rational, but fell in the arms of his companions shortly after.

Entrance and exit to and from the mine were made all the more difficult by a fall of coal and rock, that covered the way for about the slope a few days ago, the debris blocking up the gangway and leaving but a narrow aperture through which to pass. After falling Kerrigan, who was the only survivor of the party of six fire-damp comrades, from whom he had been separated by the force of the explosion, which carried him some distance from the scene of the disaster. The work of clearing and opening a way to the fifth vein, the condition of the mine, from volumes of gas and was accomplished from seven to 10 o'clock, and the bodies of the victims were found equal by the furious concussion. The progress of the searchers was exceedingly slow, owing to the fact that the air current with which it was necessary to keep up a constant circulation through the mine, in order to drive the gas from the workings, was forced in the vicinity of the explosion, and the searchers were finally forced to return to the mouth of the slope. At one time they came upon a scene of great horror.

Three blackened bodies were revealed to the dim glimmer of the mine lamps, and two of the workmen were still alive. The five men, Peters, was found lying on his face, with his head resting on his right hand. The other four were lying in a heap, and were terribly mangled by the explosion. Having done all they could for the living, the searchers then turned their attention to the dead, and the bodies were carried to the mouth of the slope, and finally carried to where the dead lay. By 4 o'clock all of the victims were brought to the surface, and were then taken to their homes.

The names of the victims are as follows:

Edward Pearce, five feet six and 25 single.

Richard Fyrle, aged 45, leaves a widow and five small children.

Edward Gaughan, aged 44; leaves a widow and five children.

Michael Fyrle, aged about 40; married; no children.

John Kerrigan, 35 years old; married; no children.

The injured men are Patrick Condy and John Napin. Condy was carried to the hospital, and is not expected to recover. Napin was also taken to the hospital, and is in a critical condition. Coroner Connor, one of the survivors, said that Pete Pearce went to the head of the party, and was leading the way, which he kept open by means of doors, and he saw they knew the dreadful explosion occurred. Pearce's body was not found until nearly 12:00 o'clock, and it was some distance from where the others lay.

The scene at the mouth of the pit, or the bodies of the victims were carried to the slope, was a most heartrending one. Fully 2,000 persons congregated at the slope, and the cries of the suddenly bereaved relatives, as the mangled bodies were borne out, were enough to unnerve the strongest. At 12 o'clock the bodies were all brought to the surface, and were then taken to their homes. The inquest will be held to-day, when the cause of the disaster will be thoroughly investigated.

Blaine Not Under Fire.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Hon. John B. Finch has addressed the following open letter to Senator Frye: "You are reported as having said at 11:30 P. M., Monday, August 30, at the Republican banquet, before you adjourning, 'Republicans, I suppose are unthinking, impudent Democrats, who are judged by the acts of their leaders.' Do you mean by that, Mr. Frye? I don't really believe you would utter such an imputed, reckless lie. If you did, of course you know there is but one of two things for you to do, viz.: Retract the insulting words, or publicly brand yourself as a coward and a liar."

Insane Women Recognized.

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., Aug. 31.—The journey of Michael Davitt from Ennisdale to Sheffield, was more like a triumphal progress than an ordinary journey. Mr. Davitt was met at every station along the road by bands and crowds of people, to whom he addressed speeches from the platform. Mr. Davitt left Sheffield at 10 o'clock this morning, and will return to Chicago to-day.

Governor Gubernator.

NORALES, A. T., Aug. 31.—Governor Zulick went west to-day. While that he will meet Gen. Ben Bernardino ranch, and arranging terms of surrender.

THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Full Report of the Meeting Held Last Night.

New York, Aug. 31.—In accordance with the call of the County Democracy, held at Pythian headquarters last evening, a meeting of delegates was held in the following effect:

Resolved, That we call a state convention to nominate a judge of the court of appeals. The power to nominate has not been given to any convention, and the action of the last Democratic convention in so doing is not to be regarded as a precedent. It would be dangerous as a precedent, if the party were united in favor of some person of acknowledged ability, to allow the party to be forced into the support of some weak candidate because he was a member of capable candidates, and the choice is narrowed by the question of availability. In addition to this, by the action of members of the state committee to refuse their offices for another year might meet with such contribution as would be fatal to the success of any candidate in right nominate.

That we heartily unite in the approval by the people of this city of all parties of the action of Mayor Hewitt in vetoing the Ocean Grove in the protection and removal of Commissioner Squire, and the prompt approval of his action by Governor Hill. We call upon them to continue in office and all citizens to be vigilant in exposing and punishing corruption or other official misconduct. Heartily approving the appointment of Gen. Newton as public works commissioner.

Commending the honest, faithful and economical administration of the city government by Mayor Hewitt, and this party will look, either upon its own nomination or by union with others, support any candidate for any city office that will pledge himself to the principles declared in support the efforts of the city with integrity.

Condemning the act of the legislature creating the police and excise boards from the political complexion of the municipal government, and declaring that we will not support any legislative candidate who does not favor the repeal of that law.

That the chairman of this meeting be in connection with the district committees of the several assembly districts in the County in order, at 4 days in September to be fixed by the executive committee.

The State Convention Call.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Chairman O'Brien decided to-day that the call for the meeting of the Democratic state committee, at Saratoga, on Sept. 13 or 14, which will be decided to-morrow, whether the party will call a state convention.—Mr. O'Brien said the time ago had circulars issued to the members of the committee, asking their opinion as to the advisability of holding a convention. The received replies from nearly all of the members. The communications were nearly evenly divided on the subject, and it was decided that the only satisfactory way to decide the matter was to call a meeting of the committee.

THE SEDGWICK REPORT.

Secretary Porter Discredits The Chicago Dinner Story.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Assistant Secretary of State Porter said emphatically that he did not believe there was a word of truth in The Chicago Times dispatch about Mr. Sedgwick's visit to Mr. Manton.

"I have known Mr. Sedgwick for years," said he, "and I am an excellent gentleman and well fitted for the mission to which he was appointed."

At the hotel where he boarded and among his friends in this city, who are consistently respectable, Mr. Sedgwick bears the highest reputation.

Mr. Sedgwick's Mission.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Mr. Sedgwick was present at a private dinner party during evening, at which Senor Matheni, minister of foreign affairs, and Senor Romero, minister to the United States, were also present. Mr. Sedgwick has been treated with the utmost courtesy during his stay. After finishing the dinner party last night Mr. Sedgwick was excused to Chihuahua and thence to Paso del Norte.

Continued on Her Death Bed.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 31.—On the seventh of October, 1885, Augusta Smith, who resided on the north side of Genesee, Dora, the second daughter of Mrs. Gerben and brother-in-law, August Gerben, were arrested on the charge of killing Augusta's husband, Frank Smith, by the carbonate of lime by the latter. She had within a week after the murder all three were discharged, there being no evidence against them.

Within the last three or four days, however, there have been developments which have led to the arrest of Dora Rossman and August Gerben, charged with the crime. Mrs. Gerben is on her death bed and she has made an affidavit charging the wife and brother-in-law with the crime. The district attorney is now making an investigation.

Sculptor Is Up Above.

AKRON, Aug. 31.—A gang of burglars did up the city Monday night. Among the victims the residence of Sculptor Rose, an eccentric clerk; H. C. Merrick, a wealthy crockery dealer, and J. R. Woodworth, president of the City National bank. Sculptor Rose offered as a professional pastime and the occupants plowderized. Jewelry, silverware and money were the principal articles taken. Half a dozen houses in another part of the city were visited and lucky to the amount of several hundred dollars each of the. The police have no clue to the thieves, and two officers have gone in hot pursuit.

More Anarchists Arrested.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Louis Jahl, Henry Betzel and William Muth, the alleged anarchists who were arrested Sunday, were brought before Justice Bradley this morning. The attorney said he was not ready for trial, and a continuance was granted until next Thursday. Bonds of $500 each were placed on Betzel and Muth, and $1,000 on Jahl. The latter refused to say anything in regard to the case. Lloyd Sheppard says that he expects to make several more arrests before Thursday.

His Will is Published.

SHOWHEGAN, Me., Aug. 31.—Abel Hosmer, whose body was found by some fishermen a few days ago, thinking he had committed suicide, has also been poisoned. Several persons have, it is said, been under arrest charged with the crime, but all have been released for want of evidence. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrators of these outrages.

Governor Confirmed.

NORALES, A. T., Aug. 31.—Governor Zulick went to-day. While that he will meet Gen. Ben Bernardino ranch, and arranging terms of surrender.

THAT POWDERLY PLOT.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

To Remove Master Workman Powderly by Agents of the New Powder Combination—Confirmation of a Sensational Rumor Said to be Forthcoming.

New York, Aug. 31.—The members of the new Powder Trust that is reported as a fact, and that has been formed to depose Powderly as Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, are very reticent about the matter, but they have long believed that such a plot existed, and that it would have been executed if the Powderly faction had been successful in the recent election. Mr. Powderly further asserted that Mr. Powderly had confided to the facts in the case, and that he would be supported in his action by the Cleveland general assembly with a thorough investigation of the doings of the Powder Trust.

Among those in this section Mr. Powderly was warned was the Pennsylvania Sentinel. The two men, who had undertaken to push him into the river, were employed by the Powder Trust, and in order to insure his safety he had his arm about the gate post until the ferry boat reached the wharf. The object of the movement is said to have been to get the Powderly faction in such a disgraceful condition that the Cleveland assembly would have brought out showing that the hostile control of Powderly was frequently disgraceful to the character of the Home club. The immediate object of the Powder Trust in the Knights of Labor is said to be to get Powderly out of the way, and then by bribery or otherwise to control the labor vote in the coming fall elections.

A PRESIDENTIAL DEER HUNT.

The Silence of the North Woods to be Disturbed.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The president and party have left Saranac Inn for a hunting and fishing trip in the Tupper Lake region.—Col. A. Hall of the Tupper Lake Company, and Henry Wood, of Philadelphia, accompanied the party. They were taken down Saranac lake on a steam launch to Bartlett's camp. From this point their journey was made in boats.

It is not yet decided whether Mrs. Cleveland will accompany the party to the camp. It is the intention of the hunters to remain out for one of the nights on the border of the wilderness. Mrs. Cleveland has expressed a desire to rough it with the others, and, if she does, will be the only lady of the party on the venture. It is said that but few ladies have in the woods before, but the courage of the fair sex is equal to the occasion, and the party will be

The golden look above a forest-old Shook our hoard, and other flags will be received at the store of Samuel Lee, Plainfield.

The grande of Samuel Lee is gathered at the wharf and waved a last voyage to the party.

Send His Number to Prison.

ATLANTA Ga., Aug. 31.—A singular case was tried in the city of the Peoples county superior court, in which the plaintiff was Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and the defendants, Henry Wood, John C. Reddick, Charles E. Reed, Frank Wood, Jr., and Frank Wood, Sr., all of whom, except the latter, came from New York and settled in Peoples county. In this suit Mrs. Hall charged that the defendants, C. in the doctor, induced her to invest $1,000 in a business in which he was to be employed, and received as his share of the profits $1,000 per year. Such was not the case, and the plaintiff claimed that she was entitled to nothing for services done he would pay that over also. The jury found for the plaintiff, and he gave his check to the city treasurer.

A Prisoner Escapes From.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—A prisoner, Jerry Connelly, escaped from the police station in this city yesterday afternoon, who was being taken to the station house by Officer Ward. Connelly was arrested on a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Ward. Connelly was acting in opposing his alleged persecution as secretary of the executive board. Morrison, Costello and Edward Gallagher, all active officers of the Home club, are also discovered as being actuated by ambition or

Disappointed.

It is reported by those men that there is not a shred of truth in the sensational rumors set far as the Home club is concerned, and that they are the victims of any attempt upon the life of Mr. Powderly.

Mr. Hayes, who appeared as counsel for the club before the investigating committee, said that the charges were all false, and he would say that only a very few of the members of more would know anything about it. Mr. Hayes spoke from his knowledge. Mr. Hayes is a member of District Assembly 49, and will in all probability support Mr. Powderly at Richmond. Mr. Hayes does not count as one of the delegates here next year for the reason that the leaders of District Assembly 49 will be obliged to support Powderly or retire into the ranks.

Irish Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—Four persons were arrested here to-day for participating in the moonlight outrages in Kerry. Gen. Butler has arrived at Killarney and established his headquarters at the Railway hotel, which the people prefer to the Victoria hotel, owned by Lord Kenmare. Mr. Butler spoke with great freedom their ordinary best duty in the exercise of their functions. Mr. Butler's presence has caused no appeal to the people of barring peaceably disposed citizens to assist in the preservation of order.

The Rain Spoiled.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 31.—The New Orleans Picayune says: Mr. Alexander Keith, formerly an editor in Keith County, and at present a citizen, was wedded by the preaching of the rain, at Dry Ridge, Grant county. The wedding was Alexander Keith, Dry Ridge; Miss Emma Jones, Lexington. Conflicting reports have been received here. Conflicting reports have been received here. Conflicting reports have been received here

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.

BOSTON LEADS OFF IN GRANTING EMPLOYES A DAY OFF.

The Way to be Established by Law Without Loss of Wages—Resolutions Which Reflect the Sentiments of the Labor Union.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—A committee from the Central Labor union, of this city, has waited on the mayor in reference to granting the employes of the city a holiday on "labor's holiday," Monday, Sept. 6. They had a personal interview with his honor, and presented the following formal request:

BOSTON, Aug. 30, 1886.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Boston:

At a meeting of the committee on parade and picnic of the Central Labor union, held on Aug. 25, a committee of three was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions to be presented to your honor, as well as all to thank the city government for its employes a holiday, without loss of pay, on labor holiday, Monday, Sept. 6. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Whereas, The tendency of American life is toward hurry and waste of physical energy, owing to long hours of work and lack of recreation; and

Whereas, The necessity of more holidays is often spoken of and advocated in the newspapers of our country as a means of relief, and in accordance with the Biblical injunction, "Thou shall not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn;" and

Whereas, The first Monday in September has been set aside by the working or the great common people of this country, as distinctively "labor's holiday;" and

Whereas, The Central Labor Union of Boston and vicinity has made arrangements to observe this day by a grand parade and picnic, at which time it will be extended to get the benefit of rest and enjoy the healthy sea breezes by this day's outing; and,

Whereas, A kindly feeling should exist between employer and employed; and as the interests of both are identical, that a day of recreation for these breathless times, when so many differences exist between labor and capital; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call on all employers of labor, whether individuals or corporations, whether public institutions or private, whether large stores or other places of business, that they shall, on labor holiday, be closed on Monday, Sept. 6—labor's holiday—and give their help a chance to improve their health after the toils of another year.

Resolved, That if practicable the city government to give all its employes, excepting the police and firemen, who may be excused in case of danger, a holiday, and without loss of pay. In compliance with the above resolutions we hereby make a formal application in the name of the Central Labor Union for such holiday and for the employes therein named.

JOSEPH G. CLEVELAND, Vice-President.

C. P. WILLIAMS, Secretary Central Labor Union.

The mayor received the party very courteously and after examining himself that he had the power, informed them he gives all employes that could be spared a holiday on that day. He thought it no more than right that the mechanics, laborers and workingmen should have a day for the city work to have such a holiday. The clerks in the departments, not one or two weeks' vacation, without loss of pay, and it was no more than right that the laboring men should have their holiday occasionally since they had to work constantly without vacations. The resolutions were then handed to the mayor and withdrew, after which the following order was sent out to heads of departments:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Boston, Aug. 30.

SIR—You are hereby directed to allow workmen in your department, who can possibly be spared, leave of absence on Monday, Sept. 6, to attend the celebration of "labor's holiday."

HUGH O'BRIEN, Mayor.

This will have the effect of bringing a large number of employes into line in the parade. In the parade on "labor day," Monday, Sept. 6, it is estimated that there will be more than 20,000 men in line. Knights of Labor associations and protective unions and associations from all parts of the state have signified their intention of joining the parade.

A Dastardly Attempt.

ISONTON, O., Aug. 31.—Ed. Rost, a notorious drunken scoundrel, joined the Salvation Army last winter and became a prominent member. Yesterday, after he had separated from the army, he attempted to murder Mrs. Rost and the latter, fearing her husband knocked her down, pounded and cut over her head with a club and ran to them. Her body is a mass of bloody bruises and burns. Her husband has been arrested. There is great indignation against him.

Editors Make Up.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 31.—The two cases in which Editor Warren of The Cleveland Inquirer, and Editor Cappeller, of The Mansfield Herald, were interested, came up for trial in Justice McFadden's court yesterday. Both cases were dismissed, Mr. Moyers reiterating that it was all a mistake and he had nothing to say against Cappeller.

CONDENSED NEWS.

It is reported at New York that owing to the cut rate in steerage passenger rates from Europe that there are 3,000 steerage immigrants now en route to this country.

A dog pit is said to have been established at Hoboken, N. J., where the cruel sport is indulged in. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been notified of the matter.

Northern born citizens of North Carolina propose holding an exhibition in October at Carolina Beach, to show what is being done in that state toward the development of the state.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers has been appointed lady worthy matron of District 24, Knights of Labor, at Chicago, vice J. B. Murphy, deceased.

A new secret order called the "Columbian Union," has been inaugurated by Michael Brophy, of Montgomery, Ala.

Rev. Thomas A. Becker, father of United States Judge Chetlain, died at Jewett City, Conn., aged 88. He had been in the ministry sixty-six years and was the last survivor of the class of 1818 of Yale college.

A Trenton dispatch claims that President Cleveland has decided to appoint Senator John R. McPherson to the position to be made vacant by Secretary Manning's withdrawal from the cabinet, which, it is supposed, will occur in a short time.

David Magie, the new collector of the port of New York, has entered upon his duties.

Gen. Newton, lately retired from the active list of the United States army, has assumed the duties of commissioner of public works of the city of New York, vice Speier, removed.

NEW YORK WHEELMEN

To Meet in Annual Conclave at Buffalo This Week.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The fourth annual meet of the New York state division of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Buffalo on the 3d and 4th of next month. There will be a grand parade on the last day of the meet. The parade will be in four sections, to be marshalled by a division of the state into the districts, as follows: First, New York; second, Long Island; third, the northeastern; fourth, the western counties; fifth, the northern; sixth, the central, and seventh, the southern tier. Races will occur at the Buffalo Driving park on the afternoon of Sept. 4.

The annual tour of the wheelmen will begin on Monday, Sept. 6, and will take in Niagara Falls, Buffalo and vicinity, the agricultural region of western New York, Watkins Glen, Ithaca and Cornell university, New York central, Long Island, voyage on Atlantic ocean, Old Point Comfort, Va., Norfolk navy yard, Hampton roads and scene of the Monitor and Merrimac fight, Richmond and all Virginia towns, Virginia mountain scenery, the Shenandoah valley, Luray cavern, famous battle grounds of the war, Washington city, Mount Vernon, Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, Va., Saturday, Sept. 25, 1886.

THE SONS OF VETERANS

Open Their Annual Convention—The Order Flourishing.

BUFFALO, Aug. 31.—The national convention of the Sons of Veterans, to be held in this city during the present week, opened today. The first session will be confined to business, and the first matter to be considered will be the question of holding a public meeting. It is expected that the opening public meeting will be held, at which an address of welcome by the mayor will be delivered, followed by a response by Gen. Wallace H. Rogers, commander in chief. Address will also be made by Congressmen Farquher, Col. Fred Grant and others.

The grand parade will take place Thursday afternoon, and in the evening will be held the prize drill. On Friday an excursion to the falls will be given. The city is being elaborately decorated in honor of the occasion. Commander in Chief T. S. Gerdine and staff have arrived from Fostoria, O., and among others expected are Col. Robert T. Lincoln, Chicago; Gen. Alexander, Chicago; Col. H. H. Walker, Indiana; Col. Bowdoin, Michigan, and Col. McArthur, Denver, Col.

Bulgarian Matters.

TIRNOVA, Aug. 31.—Prince Alexander has arrived here and was received with great enthusiasm. A great deal of excitement prevails at Sofia and the latest advices mention rebellious demonstrations of disorder. M. Zankoff fell into the hands of a band and narrowly escaped being killed. He was robbed of his clothing, and sustained cuts and contusions on the hands of the crowd which will confine him to his bed for some days. It is reported that the military pioneer who assisted Alexander will be executed, but the civil conspirators will probably be suspended.

Items from the Diamond Field.

At Staten Island—Athletic, 5; Metropolitan, 1.

At Detroit—Detroit, 2; Boston, 5.

At St. Louis—Browns, 5; Cincinnati, 2.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 2.

At Chicago—Chicago, 15; Philadelphia, 10.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Washington, 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7; New York, 3.

Robbers Meet No Mercy.

BELLEVILLE, Mich., Aug. 31.—Benjamin Hyzel, aged 50, and his wife, aged 70, were attacked by two burglars in their house last night. The old couple were first gagged and bound, and their money, $800 in coin and $600 in notes and mortgages, stolen by the men who escaped.

A Shower of the Queer.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 31.—Secret service Detective Kenny arrested William Wheeler, Windsor, a counterfeiter, having a connection with an eastern gang. He had $600 in light and counterfeit gold on his person at the time of his arrest. He will be taken to Detroit for examination.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—For New England and the middle Atlantic states, fair weather, westerly winds, cooler.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money, Produce and Stock Markets Reviewed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Money 2@3 percent. Sterling exchange at $4.85@4.85½. Government bonds firm. Closing bid: 4s 120½; 4½ coup., 109½@110; 6s 104½; 6s coup., 105½@106; 6s coup., 111 bid.

The stock market was dull but firm and on the buying of Texas Pacific and Missouri Pacific reports that the Gould syndicate had secured a majority of the latter's stock, prices advanced 1@2 per cent., with the latter 2@2½. The last hour the market was quiet and steady on selling said to be for the account of western parties.

The closing prices of railroad bonds were:

West. Union 7s	104	Mo. Pac. 1st	107
U. S. Rubber	30	Mo. Pac. 2d	107
U. S. Express	70	Mo. Pac. 3d	107
Wells-Fargo	120	Mo. Pac. 4th	107
N. J. Central	84½	Mo. Pac. 5th	107
Ohio Central	22	Mo. Pac. 6th	107
Ohio Central pf.	50	Mo. Pac. 7th	107
Northern Pacific	30½	Mo. Pac. 8th	107
Northern Pacific pf.	70½	Mo. Pac. 9th	107
Central Pacific	34	Mo. Pac. 10th	107
Texas Pacific	30½	Mo. Pac. 11th	107
Missouri Pacific	97	Mo. Pac. 12th	107
Alton & T. H.	87	St. Paul	107
Canada Southern	54½	St. Paul pf.	107
Chesapeake & Ohio	9	Ore. & Tr. Con.	107
Chesapeake & Ohio pf.	14	Ore. Nav. Co.	107
Ches. & Ohio 2d	6	Wab. St. L.	107

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—FLOUR—Closed weak, 25 a 50c cheaper in sympathy with wheat. Sales 26,700 bbls. WHEAT—Opened weak and declined ½c, rallied ½c, closing weak; sales 2,000,000 bush. No. 2 red, cash, 84½@84½c; Dec. closed quiet; sales 2,000,000 bush. No. 2 red, August, 84½@84½c; Sept., 84½@84½c; Oct., 84½@84½c; Nov., 84½@84½c; Dec., 84½@84½c. CORN—Spot lots closed ½c lower, options closed steady and 1@1½c lower. Spot lots closed 1@1½c lower, options closed steady and 1@1½c lower. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 49@49½c and No. 2 do. at 48½c; No. 2 mixed, spot, 48½@48¾c; Aug., 48½@48¾c; Sept., 48½@48¾c; Oct., 48½@48¾c. OATS—Spot lots closed ½c lower, options closed steady and unchanged. Spot sales of No. 1 white at 32@32½c and No. 2 do. at 31c; No. 2 mixed, spot, 31½@31¾c; Aug., 31½@31¾c; Sept., 31½@31¾c; Oct., 31½@31¾c. RYE—Dull; nominal, 58@59c; state, 60@62c. BARLEY—Nominal. PORK—Quiet and weak; new mess, $10@10.50; old mess, $9.50@10. LARD—Closed firm and quiet; cash, 6.40c; Sept., 6.54@6.55c; Oct., 6.60c. BUTTER—Quiet and steady; state, 16@24c; western, 9@22c. CHEESE—Quiet and steady; state, 10@10½c; western, 9@9½c. EGGS—Quiet; state, 16@16½c; western, 15@15½c. SUGAR—Raw quiet; fair refining, 4½@4½c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5½@5½c; refined quiet; C, 5@5½c; extra C, 5½@5½c; white extra C, 5½@5½c; yellow, 5@5½c.

DR. THIERS' "STOMATINE"

FOR THE MOUTH, THROAT and STOMACH. Nothing equal to it as a purifier of the mouth and throat, such as spongy gums, sore throat, scurvy breath, etc. It is a perfect antiseptic, and for all diseases of the mouth it is the great specialty to be employed by the dentist in the district, as follows: First, New York; second, Long Island; third, the northeastern; fourth, the western counties; fifth, the northern; sixth, the central, and seventh, the southern tier. Races will occur at the Buffalo Driving park on the afternoon of Sept. 4.

PLAINFIELD TESTIMONIALS.

From a pharmacist who knows what it will do, to N. Front street, Plainfield, N. J., June 19, '86. Dr. C. Thiers:

Dear Sir—Will you send me a dozen of your Stomatine? I have sold a number of bottles and have yet a demand for it. I have used it myself with great benefit, and can recommend it as a good article. Yours truly, [illegible]

From a lady who has used Stomatine for years and finds it the best article for the purpose. Plainfield, June 19, '86. Dr. C. Thiers:

Dear Sir—Please send me another bottle of your Stomatine. I have used it for years and find it the best article for the purpose. Yours truly, [illegible]

Dr. C. Thiers:

Dear Sir—Please send me another bottle of your Stomatine. I have used it for years and find it the best article for the purpose. Yours truly, [illegible]

Plainfield, N. J., August 19, 1886.

Dr. Chas. S. Thiers:

Dear Sir—Please send me another bottle of your Stomatine. I have used it for years and find it the best article for the purpose. Yours truly, [illegible]

Plainfield, August 19, 1886.

DON A. GAYLORD

Dealer in

LUMBER!

MASONS' MATERIALS and

COAL.

FERTILIZERS.

Agents for the Reliable PACIFIC GUANO.

Madison Avenue,

At the White Front.

Many are surprised to find us as busy in the midst of summer, but when they look around and see our stock of Clothing and Furnishing goods they cease to wonder. We are keeping up the reputation we have made for ourselves and we are busy showing our fall and winter goods. Rather early for them, but the early bird catches the worm, and we are now showing some of the finest and most stylish suits for fall and winter that have been brought here. This week we will offer special inducements all through our stock as we have a little more room than we need.

We have received another lot of those Tennis Shirts. We will sell them for 50c, other cost $1.00.

We will sell you best of best prints at 5c. We will sell you Crash at 5c. We will sell you one of Best Dress Ginghams, fall styles, 10c. If you want Oriental Lawns and cute effects in Percales at 10c, worth 25, and Zephyrs that we keep a full line of Tiewarc and Crockery.

J. R. WHITE and SON.

REMEMBER THIS!

Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co

THE PLAINFIELD DISTRICT TELEGRAPH AND FIRE ALARM CO.

Electrical Work

put up or repaired by a competent

ELECTRICIAN.

All work guaranteed. No need of being at the expense of sending to New York city for workmen. Circulars, with full information, sent on application. Telephone Call No. 2. Office at 6 Park avenue. Open night and day.

Blue Stone Flagging

SILLS, LINTELS, STEPS, RUBBED HEARTHS AND MANTELS.

Curbing & Crosswalks

All at Lowest Prices. First-class work guaranteed; 15 years' experience.

M. POWERS,

Yard, formerly 33 MANNING AVENUE, removed to

Somerset St. Opp. Jackson Ave.

P. O. BOX 1337.

SERRELL & POUND,

Bicycles,

Tricycles,

Napkins and Towels

AT

EDSALL'S.

We have a large assortment of these goods which we are offering at special low prices Napkins for 55, 75c $1, 1.20, 1.39, 1.50, 1.95, 2.25 up to 3.50 per dozen.

Towels! Towels!

An all Linen Towel, size 18x33 inches for 13c worth 18c.

Towels for 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 65, 75 and 87 cents.

At EDSALL'S.

The Premium

Charged by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York is no greater than that of Ordinary or Mercantile Accident Insurance companies. Insures against accidents of all kinds. Examine our accident policy. Call at office or send for circular. The amount paid per year are as follows:

$5000	=	$10	
4000	=	8	00
3000	=	7	50
2000	=	5	00
1000	=	2	50

NO ANNUAL DUES.

No Assessments.

Many appliances publishers of the city are issued by the Fidelity and Casualty Co. Ground floor entrance Chamber of Commerce building. Read the following and remember that you are as liable to accident as anyone else. Don't wait for it to happen before procuring. Procure policy at once. Call at office or send for circular describing the different forms of insurance.

Jos. T. VAIL, AGT.

OPPOSITE DEPOT.

PROVIDENT SAVINGS Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK

New plan of Life Insurance by an old company. Insurance at cost. No assessments. Definite guarantees.

Annual cost per $1000 at age of 30.

At 1 year = $ 7.80

" 5 " = 8.40

" 10 " = 9.45

Only $2 per $1,000 for endowment each year. Over $200 of Assets to each $100 of liabilities. Popular with business men. Address

A. S. TITSWORTH,

New Market, N. J. Agt. for Union County.

Campbell's Comforts

IN THE LINE OF

SHOE WEAR

Cannot be excelled at all his customers testify. We have a large stock on hand, and will sell at the lowest possible prices, and guarantee satisfaction. We respectfully solicit a call from the public, and will endeavor to merit a liberal share of their patronage. We have a large assortment of Ladies' Fine Shoes, Gents' Fine Shoes, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, Misses' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Slippers, Trunks, Valises, Shoe Findings, Leather, Etc. We also will make a specialty of repairing boots and shoes, and will keep on hand a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Fine Kid and Calf Stock, and will guarantee the use of our stock and make quite a saving.

2 West Front St.

LAING'S HOTEL,

J. B. Miller and Bro., Prop.

Front St., Opposite Madison Ave.,

Plainfield, N. J.

A First-Class Family Resort

Permanent Boarders Taken at Reasonable Rates

RICHARD DAY

(Successor to Frank Day.)

LIVERY STABLE

North Avenue

Opposite Depot. Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

DEALER IN

BEST QUALITY Coal

Yard and Office, South avenue, next to the Railroad.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

P. O. Box 1467.

OPPOSITION.

JONES & CO.,

Plainfield Odorless Excavating Co

A VERY SUPERIOR

QUALITY OF HARD BURNT COLORED

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SUITABLE FOR

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I have still on hand about $1,500 worth of NEARLY MADE CLOTHING which must be closed out.

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Boys' Suits	formerly	$5.00	now $1.98
"	"	6.00	" 2.98
"	"	7.00	" 3.98
Youth's	"	10.00	" 5.98
"	"	12.00	" 6.98
Men's	"	15.00	" 10.00
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To reduce our large stock of Tennis, etc., we will sell for 30 Days only, from Aug. 2d to Aug. 30th,

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at 20 per cent. discount from marked prices.

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3 bottles Kid Gloves 25c.
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All wool vest from Jersey's 25c.
500 Ralbgin Lisle Gaiters at less than half price.
Boys' Flannel Waists 25c.
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Electric Burglar Alarms, Garment and Safe Electric Call Bells, Electric Time Locks, Electric Private Telephones, Electric Speaking Tubes.

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Philadelphia Ales and Porter, in wood or bottle, per dozen, as required. Also Sole Agent for PURE APPLE CIDER. Special brands for family use. Orders by mail promptly attended to. All orders may be left P.O. Box 211 or telephone Call No. 1. Delivered free of charge. C. O. D.

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Agents for DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINES.

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Parlor Suites!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SUITES marked down to $75.00.

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NO. 12 PARK AVENUE,

Next to Walker's Bakery.

A. SWALM,

Wall Paper,

No. 6 North Avenue

FOUNDER OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

The Magnetic Michael Davitt—How He Became a Leader.

The man who moved his people most at the recent convention of the Irish National league, held at Chicago, was undoubtedly Michael Davitt. He was thirty days old as a delegate coming to this country on a mission for the relief of the destitute fatherson on the west coast of Ireland. He stopped at the Chicago convention, and the reception he received would be equaled only by Parnell, the "uncrowned king of Ireland."

Davitt's career is a wonderful one. He is an Irishman born, and but 40 years old. When

RICHARD DAVITT.

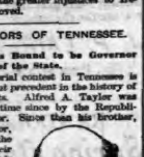
a child he was put to work in a mill, where he lost his arm. At the age of 26 he was arrested in London as a suspect, tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment. Not being able to perform the hard labor assigned to him, owing to the loss of his arm, he was often punished severely. After seven years he was

released on a ticket-of-leave, but was imprisoned in 1880 for urging just the measures which Gladstone advocated recently. When he was again released he was taken up by the people and on a horse, and his career as an agitator for land reform began, though he had organized the first national land league in 1870. This is Mr. Davitt's second visit to America. He considers the bills for home rule to be practically won. He thinks the policy for Parnell to follow now is to agitate among the English, Scotch and Welsh peasantry for the adoption of land reform, and "when these people make a demand the greater injustices to Ireland will be removed.

THE TAYLORS OF TENNESSEE.

One of Them is Bound to be Governor of the State.

The gubernatorial contest in Tennessee is one likely without precedent in the history of electoral contests. Alfred A. Taylor was nominated some time since by the Republicans for governor. Since then his brother, Robert L. Taylor, was chosen by the Democrats as their candidate, and it is now thought that their father may accept the nomination of the Prohibitionists, so that the governorship is sure likely to remain in the Taylor family this year. "Bob" Taylor, as he is familiarly known throughout Tennessee, is at present



ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

the Democratic agent at Knoxville, in that state. It was on this account that he was unable to attend the convention that nominated him, as he received a dispatch from Washington which read:

"In pursuance to the instructions of the honorable the secretary of the interior it is better for you not to attend the democratic convention. "Bob." [Signed] "Uncle Dick." Hamilton Jones, who has a national vein of humor which he can use to great advantage either before a jury or on the stump, in 1870 he made his memorable canvass in which he beat his able opponent, Fitzhugh, for congress with a fiddle. In Tennessee it is customary for the rival candidates to stump the state together. On this occasion Maj. Fitzhugh had first address the audience in one of his grandiloquent speeches. Taylor, on rising to reply, would say: "Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard my distinguished speechifying for one occasion. Supposing I give you a tune on the fiddle." And fiddle away he would until the audience would be convulsed with laughing and bowling spit enough to grant him anything. In this way he "diddled" himself into congress. Much of Mr. Taylor's love of humor is possessed by all representatives that will serve him to fill any position within the gift of his state.

WASHINGTON C. DE PAUW.

The Patron of the Methodist University, of Indiana.

Washington C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Ind., is credited with having been the great-

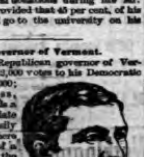
W. C. DE PAUW.

est of American plain glass manufacturers. However that may be, he will be longest known as the great patron of the Indiana Asbury university at a time when it was in dire necessity. This university was founded in 1837, and for forty-seven years thereafter it remained but a university in name.

A few years ago Mr. De Pauw, the president of the board of trustees, came to the rescue by meeting the university's immediate wants and providing for its future on a magnificent scale. Under his management the college was at once reorganized and expanded into a university, the trustees voting that it should hereafter bear his honored name. Besides his liberal donations during life Mr. De Pauw has provided that 45 per cent, of his vast estate shall go to the university on his death.

For Governor of Vermont.

The present Republican governor of Vermont received 20,000 votes to his Democratic opponent's 19,000; nevertheless, against such odds a majority candidate is always vastly found, in fact there is considerable of a scramble for the honor connected with the nomination. The candidate for governor to be voted for by the Democrats of Vermont this fall is S. C. Shurtleff, who is a Green mountain boy by birth. He is now in his 49th year. His education was received in the common schools and as a teacher likewise. He has practiced law since 1860. In 1876 he was elected a member of the general assembly, and in 1884 he was the nominee of his party for judge of the supreme court.



S. C. SHURTLEFF.

It is rumored that The Congressional Record is to suspend. This comes of trying to publish a funny paper without any advertisements.

The czar will give each Siberian exile an extra sling of tallow on his birthday.—Life.

Sensitive.

Clerk (to art dealer)—That $5,000 picture doesn't seem to go at the price. Hadn't we better reduce it?

Art Dealer—No. Cross off that last naught. I'll get rid of that picture if I have to sell it at cost.

A QUIET GAME.

Gentleman (outside the Polo grounds)—Sonny, is there a game going on inside?

Small Boy—Yes, sir.

Gentleman—Are you certain? I don't hear any howls, or hoots, or hisses.

Small Boy—Dat's 'cause Sullivan's umpirin' de game.

A CHINCH.

Bobby came into the house kicking and told his mother he had stubbed his toe. "Kicked him, did you?" said Bobby's mother, giving him a large piece of cake. "You didn't kick him hard, did you?" "No," replied Bobby between bites, "I kicked him first."—New York Sun.

Utter Breathless.

A youngster who has really writ reached his arm across his teacup at the supper table last evening to help himself to something in the table. He was reproved for doing so. "Why, I have always been taught at school to crow my h," was his quick reply.—Holyoke Transcript.

A RECENT CURE.

"Grandpa," said Teddy, as the old gentleman woke up from a nap, "I know where you could get a cure for your nose a spoonful of paregoric don't you think you could put it to sleep, too?"—Chicago Ledger.

HALF OF PAPA'S PROPERTY IN NEGROES.

"Mary, I wish you would be a better little girl," said a father we wot of, to his little girl. "You have no idea how sorry I am that mamma has to send you so much." "Oh, don't worry about it, papa," was the reply; "I'm not one of those sensitive children. Half the time I don't hear what she says."—Wilmington Home Weekly.

War Notes.

Chivalrous South—How do you folks feel about a foreign war? Practical North—If one becomes necessary we are ready. Chivalrous South—Shake! If you can raise the privates, we'll guarantee to furnish the colonels.—Detroit World.

A gentleman in Birmingham, Ala., telegraphs the editor of The Gazette "for the latest information concerning the war between Texas and Mexico." Governor Ireland wants to be United States senator; Gen. Claiborne has planted the flag on the platform of the state convention; divers and sundry gentlemen have applied for commissions, but so far no one has said anything to serve in the ranks, and no gore has been shed. "The war between Texas and Mexico" remains in statu quo ante bellum.—Fort Worth (Texas) Gazette.

We are ready to wallop Canada and thrash Mexico, though we haven't yet captured Geronimo.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

An Art Patron.

Mr. Knoppskutter (showing distinguished French artist his collection)—I set dat it in Rome. Genuine Crarrer marble. Weighs 150 pounds. Cost me $1,800,000. Just $10,000 a pound, eh!—Life.

He Moved On to the Next.

Capt. Niggleworth, who is a candidate for the legislature, stopped at the unpretentious home of old Sanford. After supper, while the candidate was sitting on the porch smoking a cigar, Saber's little boy sixty sprongbuck, came around. "Say, Bill on my knee. Now you've fixed. Do you go to school?" "No, sir; no sir." Dick killed a water moccasin yistiddy." "You did! Ah, hah. Was you not afraid he would bite you?" "He, he couldn't bite me. I could get outen his way an' hit him with a rock." "My little man, after a little while you can tell people you sot on Capt. Niggleworth's knee." "Ho, that ain't nuthin' ter tell. I sot on my pap's knee yistiddy, an' he's bigger'n you." "Yes, it would be something to tell, for I'm going to the legislature." "Pap says you ain't." "What" putting the boy down. "Yes, when he sent you outen the room." Dick couldn't eat that chicken food. He thinks he's goin' to the legislature, but he ain't got sense enough to holler when he's dog bit.' That's what my pap said," A few minutes later, had the night not been so dark, a solitary horseman might have been seen riding along the old military road.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Price Upon His Head.

He was a noted desperado. He had killed thirty-eight men in open combat, to say nothing of using the cowardly knife and dose down. Yet he was rich, prosperous and respected and kept his own hearse. There was nothing in his appearance to indicate his desperate character except that his coat was unusually gored at the waist. Yet there was a price set upon his head.

It was not a large price, all things considered.

It was printed conspicuously upon a ticket which decorated the band of his slop-shop sombrero, and which read:

"This style 50 cents."—Detroit Free Press.

The Place to Write Falsely.

Banker—Here, Smith, the English signature old Moneybags has! I had one of his checks to-day, and the name was scarcely decipherable.

Baker—I never saw his signature but once. Then it was almost plain enough for a blind man to read.

Banker—Where did you see it?

Baker—Opposite the item of ten dollars on a subscription list.—Harper's Bazar.

Evidences of Delirium.

Doctor—But, honored madam, why did you not let me before be called? Your husband has indeed the highest delirium.

Madame—Yes, sir, you, for as long as my husband by his understanding was, would he nothing to do with a doctor have)—(Pleegende Blatter.

Nothing Like Presence of Mind.

The son of a clergyman was delivering a valedictory when, in pulling out his handkerchief, he pulled out a pack of cards. "Hellos!" he explained, "I've got on my father's coat."—Durant (Miss.) News.

Solved Immediately.

"How Can I Leave Thee?" serenaded the young man under the window. The family stood it as long as possible, and then the old man let the dog out to figure on his problem. —Burlington Free Press.

A LOOK AT RICHMOND.

HOW THE CITY HAS RECOVERED FROM THE WAR.

Some Reminiscences of the Confederacy. The Southern White Sewanee's Manufacturers of Salt. Burial-Grounds of the Presidents and the Confederate Dead.

[Special Correspondence.]

RICHMOND, Aug. 24.—I am surprised to find how few evidences of the late war remain at Richmond. The city shows no sign of having been in the throes of a struggle twenty years ago. It has almost doubled its population, and its new residences bear the marks of men with large incomes. Franklin and Grove streets, the two principal residence streets of the city, are lined with magnificent houses, the windows of which are hung with lace and satin curtains, and every surrounding of which bespeaks wealth. There are many houses ranging in value from $10,000 to $20,000. These have short but well kept lawns in front of them, and they are in general made of brick, though here and there a stone house is now creeping in. Just outside of the city there are two-story cottages, and a magnificent drive of from two to four miles, which is known as the Boulevards, and which takes you out in the direction of Hollywood cemetery, through and beyond the most fashionable residence part of the city. The city's population is now about 80,000, and about three-sevenths of this is colored. The colored people seem to be doing pretty well, and there seems no further advanced than the average southern city. The town has street cars, in which both blacks and whites ride, and its business streets are lighted by electricity. It has gas-works and a large manufacturing place since the war, and its iron factories, flouring mills and tobacco factories do a very large business.

LIBBY PRISON.

The city is situated on hills, and its streets are a continuous string of ups and downs. Just above it the James pours over the falls which are used to furnish the water for Blakes at Schaffhausen, and which give the city a water power equal to 10,000 horse-power.

Tobacco is the leading article of manufacture, and a sensible fact is also devoted to the making of cigarettes. One of these has lately been advertising its business by putting photographs of its beautiful cigarette girls in the windows of all the cigar stands over the country. On each photograph was labeled the grade of the cigarette made by the representative of the picture, and it was found that a number of young men in Chicago, heartbroken young men who fell in love with the photographs and wanted to smoke the cigarettes of their favorites. The girls making these cigarettes objected, and the manufacturer the company has had to change its classification of cigarettes. Another horrible rumor in regard to these beautiful cigarette girls is that they are not girls at all, but men. I do not all, but that the manager traveled through New Jersey picking up the prettiest girls he could find and having them photographed in the act of stemming tobacco.

Libby prison is now a fertilizing factory, and Castle Thunder has been burned to the ground. The outside of Libby prison looks much as it did during the war. The great iron bars running up and down in front of the windows, and each as large around as your hand, are still there. In the yard out there you will see the old green wooden sheds here hanging on the hinges of the windows. The prison covers but about a city block of ground. It has four stories to it, and below the basement is divided into three hundred halls, the low ceilings of which are held up by heavy rough wooden pillars. I went into which the prisoners used to sleep are now stacked up with thousands of bags of bone dust, which gives forth a disgusting smell as you pass by. I suppose that it is safe to believe that from 40,000 to 50,000 prisoners were confined in it during the war. Miles just on the bank of the river, and one wonders how it was possible for the prisoners to escape as they did as 1864 by tunneling out.

THE WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY.

The White House of the Confederacy is used as a public building. The hills in which Jefferson Davis, Alexander Stephens, Judah P. Benjamin and others held many of their war councils, now re-echo with the voices of children at play. Here that Jefferson Davis lived with his family during the whole of the late war. Here he talked over the various campaigns with Gen. Robert E. Lee, and here he gave orders for the final desperate fight of the struggle, when hope was high and the prospects of a great southern empire appeared assured. The house is a fine three-story brick building with large rooms, and an old fashioned porch upheld by great pillars at the back. At the left of it is an entrance to what was the executive office, and to the right is a garden in the rear. It is only four or five minutes from the Capitol building, where the Confederate congress met, and the Confederate government had the offices of the departments of the Confederacy was removed from Montgomery to Richmond this property was purchased by the city and is now used as a public building. Here it would not take it as such, but he consented to occupy it for his presidential term, and after he went away the house came into public use.

Connected with this house is one of the pathetic incidents of the Confederacy. The porch at the back of it is high, and Jefferson David little Joe, the president's youngest son, one day, fell off and was killed by the fall. The city went into mourning for the son of the president, and the boy was buried in Hollywood cemetery. Here, by the side of the grave of President Monroe, Jefferson Davis holds a lot in this cemetery now, and it is a pretty spot, which he will not be brought here for burial when he dies. His lot is surrounded by an iron fence, and in the iron of the gate is cut the name of "Jefferson Davis."

The only tombstone in the lot is that of this boy. It is a little marble affair of a four-inch shape, with flowers blooming in the center and a bunch of evergreens four feet high rising over the head so as to almost conceal the inscription. I knelt down and looked at it. On the top tombstone was the word "Joseph" over a rose cut into the marble, and below "The Son of Jefferson Davis, Jefferson Davis." On the stone at the foot was the inscription: "Beloved by the Lions boys and daughters of the Confederacy." Many of the tombstones are very small ones, and one of the simplest I noticed was that of a child of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

Richmond is the headquarters of the Lions of the Confederacy, and the ladies of this organization have done much to keep the graves of the Confederate dead in order. They have erected monuments to the memory of their kind feelings of twenty or more years ago.

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS' SON.

In this same Hollywood cemetery is the Confederate monument, erected by the ladies of Richmond. It is a pyramid of 90 feet, and built of granite rocks, over which the ivy is now fast creeping. On the east side is an inscription reading "To Confederate Dead," on the north "Manassas," on the south "Fredericksburg," and on the west "Sumter et Patrie Astra." A long flag crosses hangs by a wire on one side of the pyramid, and the graves of the soldiers all around it. Many of the graves are marked by the small white blocks so common in southern cemeteries, but it is a fitting one as could be wished. Covered with the ivy and the Virginia creeper, it will not be long before it will be a veritable Alhambra in the minds of their friends, and, built as it is in the form of a pyramid of granite blocks, it will last long after structures of another shape have crumbled to dust.

In this cemetery there are many Confederate soldiers buried. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart has a granite shaft above him, and I am assured by two from Texas, that he was but only 31 years old when he died. Henry A. Wise, who was governor of Virginia at the time when the war began, lies in a lot surrounded by a fine iron fence, and Maury, the celebrated author of "Physical Geography," is one of those all, and the only one who has no monument. A magnolia tree shades his grave, but there is no stone above it. There is talk of erecting one for him after Gen. J. T. Hill, and I saw the foundations of James A. Seddon, the Confederate secretary of war.

THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Two presidents are buried here, and they lie within a stone's throw of each other. John Tyler has no monument, and his grave is marked by a plain slab of stone. It is just out among the grass and a blue flag is the only flower which blooms upon it. Two magnolia trees hang their branches over it, and the bark of one has been cut from time to time by relic hunters, so that it is now dead. Still John Tyler was a great man once. His father was governor of Virginia, and he was a close personal friend of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. At the age of 21 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and at 26 a member of the national congress. The youngest man in the forty-third congress is 32, and it is rare that a man comes to the house under 30. At 35 John Tyler was governor of Virginia, and he was a United States senator at 40. At 46 he was vice-president of 50, and by Harrison's death he was for nearly four years president of the United States. He left the White House having spent much more than his salary in keeping up the court there, and I doubt not was counted as all presidents have been before and after him of their time. After this he lived in retirement until the war began. He was president of the peace convention held in Washington, and going back to Richmond joined the secession movement. He died there in 1862. He had many elements of greatness, and no calling any man could have such a record as he left within them. His second wife draws a pension from the government of $5,000 a year, and she is the only person of any prominence who has ever received a pension.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S TOMB.

Monroe's monument is made of iron lattice work molded over to make it look like brown stone. It rests on a temple, and looking through the openings you can see the granite sarcophagus in which the body of the dead president reposes. It seems to me that the monument would look much better without the fence about it, and that it is a pity that Richmond would not have a more dignified looking for a tombstone, and the only enduring monument should be made of bronze or granite. Marble decays and grows rusty in our climate, and a stone dealer pointed out that granite would stand acid for 1,000 years which would eat up marble in a day.

Of the other presidents buried in the legislature of Virginia, Madison and Monroe lie side by side in the cemetery at Hollywood. Madison died in 1836, and during the remainder of his life he was almost continuously in the public service. He was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and he was the author of the Virginia resolutions of 1798, which declared that the federal government was a compact between the states, and that the states had the right to nullify any act of congress which they considered unconstitutional. He was also the author of the Kentucky resolutions of the same year, which declared that the alien and sedition laws were unconstitutional. He was secretary of state under Jefferson, and president for eight years after him. He died at the age of 85, and was the last of the Virginia presidents. Monroe was president when the Monroe doctrine was declared, and he died in 1831. His monument is the most elaborate of any in the cemetery. It is of brown stone, and is in the form of a temple, with a Corinthian pillar at each corner. Over the door is a tablet which might be placed, as they are in Westminster Abbey to-day. The idea was never carried out. Many of the tombstones in the cemetery are engraved all over the country, and many of them have no stones to mark their resting places.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

ON THE JORDAN DIVISION.

The Comfortable Cars and Fast Time of the Central Railroad.

For a Tasteful Liver.

"Talking about traveling," said the conversational passenger, "I don't know the best way. If anybody was to ask me of a trip I took on a southwestern road last winter. I had been suffering from a slight attack of dyspepsia, and my doctor told me to travel on some road that was free from rough motions. The doctor, he said, 'would be highly beneficial.' I was told that the C. C. C. & I. would be likely to afford the desirable motion for a torpid liver, if the center didn't turn out to be a freight car before he got through.

"[should have got on the Jordan division of that line, because it was certainly a hard road to upset on. I was sure of that from the way it was laid. I was the smoothest road I ever saw. However, I wished to be on the safe side. I bought a quarter of a book. It was a regular corduroy road. You were half the time in the air and half the time in the mud, and pulling my heavy valise all the way to keep me from losing it. I only mind it worse. I thought straps, by which one could be made fast to the seat, would be useful to travelers. If it pays, I see that I would have died that way.

IT WAS A ROCKY ROAD.

"I tell you, friends, when your watch wheels begin to fly off and the buttons and the grease spots join off your coat, a train is moving some. A passenger asked the conductor why they had left the cars on top of the rails instead of putting them underneath. He did not answer.

"Occasionally the train jumped the track and we brushed down an embankment, but the passengers were not aware that anything unusual had occurred. Daisyons along the road just put their crush into a hurry and set it on the table, and it is reported that the road is thoroughly churned, and at small cost. As for my liver, I was forgive that I had one, for I think it was all shaken up to pieces. I had to get off the train